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333-262832, 333-262833, 333-  
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333-264570, 333-265180, 333-  
263033, 333-265889, 333-266343,  
333-268410, 333-270448, 333-  
269206

**EATON VANCE RISK-MANAGED DIVERSIFIED EQUITY INCOME FUND**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and  
Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated November 10, 2021

**EATON VANCE ENHANCED EQUITY INCOME FUND**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated January 20, 2022

**EATON VANCE TAX-ADVANTAGED DIVIDEND INCOME FUND**

**EATON VANCE TAX-MANAGED DIVERSIFIED EQUITY INCOME FUND**

**EATON VANCE TAX-MANAGED GLOBAL DIVERSIFIED EQUITY INCOME FUND**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplements, Prospectuses and SAIs dated February 18, 2022

**EATON VANCE ENHANCED EQUITY INCOME FUND II**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated April 5, 2022

**EATON VANCE TAX-MANAGED BUY-WRITE OPPORTUNITIES FUND**

**EATON VANCE TAX-MANAGED GLOBAL BUY-WRITE OPPORTUNITIES FUND**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplements, Prospectuses and SAIs dated April 29, 2022

**EATON VANCE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITIES TRUST**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated July 28, 2022

**EATON VANCE SENIOR INCOME TRUST**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated August 25, 2022

**EATON VANCE FLOATING-RATE INCOME TRUST**

Supplement to Prospectus and SAI dated September 27, 2022

**EATON VANCE SENIOR FLOATING-RATE TRUST**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated March 31, 2023

**EATON VANCE TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL DIVIDEND OPPORTUNITIES FUND**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated March 31, 2023

**EATON VANCE TAX-MANAGED BUY-WRITE INCOME FUND**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated May 4, 2023

**EATON VANCE MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST**

Supplement to Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus and SAI dated May 10, 2023  
(collectively the “Funds”)

Effective March 3, 2024, the Funds and Eaton Vance Management, the Funds’ investment adviser, and Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc., the Funds’ distributor will change the location of their principal offices. Accordingly, effective on that date, all references to “Two International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110” are deleted from the Funds’ Prospectus Supplements, Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information and replaced with “One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.”

**EATON VANCE TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL DIVIDEND OPPORTUNITIES FUND**  
Supplement to Prospectus dated March 31, 2023

The following replaces the Financial Highlights contained in the Prospectus:

Selected data for a Common Share outstanding during the periods stated.

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Net asset value – Beginning of year</b>	\$ 21.990	\$ 31.370	\$ 22.390	\$ 23.850	\$ 22.180
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 0.849	\$ 0.698	\$ 0.471	\$ 0.361	\$ 0.441
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.500	(7.943)	10.303	0.098	3.389
<b>Total income (loss) from operations</b>	\$ 2.349	\$ (7.245)	\$ 10.774	\$ 0.459	\$ 3.830
Less Distributions					
From net investment income	\$ (0.770)	\$ (0.698)	\$ (0.846)	\$ (0.338)	\$ (0.407)
From net realized gain	(0.879)	(1.452)	(0.974)	(1.597)	(1.753)
<b>Total distributions</b>	\$ (1.649)	\$ (2.150)	\$ (1.820)	\$ (1.935)	\$ (2.160)
<b>Premium from common shares sold through shelf offering<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$ —	\$ 0.015	\$ 0.026	\$ 0.016	\$ —
<b>Net asset value – End of year</b>	\$ 22.690	\$ 21.990	\$ 31.370	\$ 22.390	\$ 23.850
<b>Market value – End of year</b>	\$ 20.170	\$ 22.240	\$ 32.340	\$ 19.740	\$ 26.290
<b>Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	11.13%	(23.80)%	49.45%	2.57%	18.21%
<b>Total Investment Return on Market Value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	(2.32)%	(25.25)%	74.75%	(17.96)%	33.25%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted)	\$ 371,810	\$ 360,448	\$ 503,815	\$ 351,153	\$ 359,796
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets):					
Expenses excluding interest and fees	1.22%	1.18%	1.15%	1.24%	1.28%
Interest and fee expense	1.45%	0.41%	0.14%	0.50%	1.06%
Total expenses	2.67% <sup>(3)</sup>	1.59% <sup>(3)</sup>	1.29%	1.74%	2.34%
Net investment income	3.54%	2.63%	1.63%	1.58%	1.95%
Portfolio Turnover	90%	52%	29%	60%	48%
Senior Securities:					
Total amount outstanding (in 000's)	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 118,000
Asset coverage per \$1,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	\$ 4,610	\$ 4,500	\$ 5,891	\$ 4,409	\$ 4,049

(See related footnotes.)

## Financial Highlights (continued)

Year Ended October 31,

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>Net asset value — Beginning of year</b>	\$ 24.600	\$ 21.790	\$ 24.050	\$ 26.150	\$ 25.880
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 0.447	\$ 0.490	\$ 0.822 <sup>(5)</sup>	\$ 0.998	\$ 1.549 <sup>(5)</sup>
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.724)	4.480	(0.922)	0.033	1.070
<b>Total income (loss) from operations</b>	\$ (0.277)	\$ 4.970	\$ (0.100)	\$ 1.031	\$ 2.619
Less Distributions					
From net investment income	\$ (0.319)	\$ (0.475)	\$ (0.778)	\$ (0.997)	\$ (1.527)
From net realized gain	(1.841)	(1.685)	(1.382)	(2.134)	—
Tax return of capital	—	\$ (2.160)	—	—	(0.822)
<b>Total distributions</b>	\$ (2.160)	\$ —	\$ (2.160)	\$ (3.131)	\$ (2.349)
<b>Premium from common shares sold through shelf offering<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$ 0.017	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Net asset value — End of year</b>	\$ 22.180	\$ 24.600	\$ 21.790	\$ 24.050	\$ 26.150
<b>Market value — End of year</b>	\$ 21.690	\$ 24.850	\$ 20.670	\$ 22.490	\$ 25.260
<b>Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	(1.50)%	23.92%	0.25%	4.80%	11.07%
<b>Total Investment Return on Market Value<sup>(2)</sup></b>	(4.65)%	31.96%	1.69%	1.46%	17.50%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted)	\$ 333,771	\$ 357,756	\$ 316,478	\$ 349,321	\$ 379,681
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Expenses excluding interest and fees <sup>(6)</sup>	1.27%	1.30%	1.32%	1.28%	1.26%
Interest and fee expense	0.82%	0.61%	0.39%	0.26%	0.24%
Total expenses <sup>(6)</sup>	2.09%	1.91%	1.71%	1.54%	1.50%
Net investment income	1.83%	2.10%	3.67% <sup>(5)</sup>	4.03%	5.87% <sup>(5)</sup>
Portfolio Turnover	56%	60%	63%	72%	89%
Senior Securities:					
Total notes payable outstanding (in 000's)	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000
Asset coverage per \$1,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	\$ 3,829	\$ 4,032	\$ 3,682	\$ 3,960	\$ 4,218

<sup>(1)</sup> Computed using average shares outstanding.

<sup>(2)</sup> Returns are historical and are calculated by determining the percentage change in net asset value or market value with all distributions reinvested. Distributions are assumed to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes a reduction by the investment adviser of a portion of its adviser fee due to the Fund's investment in the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds — Government Portfolio (equal to less than 0.005% of average daily net assets for the years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022).

<sup>(4)</sup> Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including the borrowings payable/notes payable) from the Fund's total assets, and dividing the result by the borrowings payable/notes payable balance in thousands.

<sup>(5)</sup> Net investment income per share includes special dividends which amounted to \$0.230 and \$0.692 per share for the years ended October 31, 2016 and 2014, respectively. Excluding special dividends, the ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets would have been 2.65% and 3.25% for the years ended October 31, 2016 and 2014, respectively.

<sup>(6)</sup> Excludes the effect of custody fee credits, if any, of less than 0.005%. Effective September 1, 2015, custody fee credits, which were earned on cash deposit balances, were discontinued by the custodian.

February 20, 2024



Prospectus Supplement

(To Prospectus dated March 31, 2023)

## Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund

### Up to 2,375,024 Common Shares

Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund (the “Fund,” “we,” or “our”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on April 30, 2004. Our investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax total return. The Fund may offer and sell up to 2,375,024 of common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value (“Common Shares”). This amount represents Common Shares previously registered on Form N-2 (Reg. No. 333-255236) that are unsold and are being carried forward as permitted by Rule 415(a)(6) and Rule 457(p) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”).

The Fund has entered into a distribution agreement dated March 31, 2023 (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”) relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus dated March 31, 2023. The Distributor has entered into a dealer agreement dated March 31, 2023 (the “Dealer Agreement”) with UBS Securities LLC (the “Dealer”) with respect to the Fund relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. In accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement, we may offer and sell our Common Shares, \$0.01 par value per share, from time to time through the Dealer as sub-placement agent for the offer and sale of the Common Shares. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Fund may not sell any Common Shares at a price below the current net asset value of such Common Shares, exclusive of any distributing commission or discount.

Prior to March 1, 2021, the Distributor was a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (“EVC”). On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC (the “Transaction”) and the Distributor became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

Our Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “ETO.” As of March 21, 2023, the last reported sales price for our Common Shares on the NYSE was \$21.27 per share.

Sales of our Common Shares, if any, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be “at the market” as defined in Rule 415 under the 1933 Act, including sales made directly on the NYSE or sales made to or through a market maker other than on an exchange.

The Fund will compensate the Distributor with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of 1.00% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. The Distributor will compensate the Dealer out of this commission at a certain percentage rate of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold under the Dealer Agreement, with the exact amount of such compensation to be mutually agreed upon by the Distributor and the Dealer from time to time. In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on the Fund’s behalf, the Distributor may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the 1933 Act and the compensation of the Dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts.

**The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to net asset value (“NAV”).** The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV. The provisions of the 1940 Act generally require that the public offering price of common shares (less any underwriting commissions and discounts) must equal or exceed the NAV per share of a company’s common stock. The Fund’s issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Fund’s Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the Fund’s Common Shares. Shares of common stock of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV, which may increase investors’ risk of loss.

Investing in our securities involves certain risks. You could lose some or all of your investment. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” beginning on page 27 of the accompanying Prospectus. You should consider carefully these risks together with all of the other information contained in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus before making a decision to purchase our securities.

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

Prospectus Supplement dated March 31, 2023

This Prospectus Supplement, together with the accompanying Prospectus, sets forth concisely information about the Fund that you should know before investing. You should read this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, which contain important information, before deciding whether to invest in our securities. You should retain the accompanying Prospectus and this Prospectus Supplement for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), dated March 31, 2023 as supplemented from time to time, containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. This Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the SAI are part of a “shelf” registration statement that we filed with the SEC. This Prospectus Supplement describes the specific details regarding this offering (as defined below), including the method of distribution. If information in this Prospectus Supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying Prospectus or the SAI, you should rely on this Prospectus Supplement. You may request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on page 63 of the accompanying Prospectus, a free copy of our annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, obtain other information or make shareholder inquiries, by calling toll-free 1-800-262-1122 or by writing to the Fund at Two International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The Fund’s SAI and annual and semi-annual reports also are available free of charge on our website at <http://www.eatonvance.com> and on the SEC’s website (<http://www.sec.gov>). You may also obtain these documents, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following email address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

Our securities do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

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You should rely only on the information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus in making your investment decisions. The Fund has not authorized any person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not making an offer to sell the securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus is accurate only as of the dates on their covers. The Fund's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since the date of its description in this Prospectus Supplement or the date of its description in the accompanying Prospectus.

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Until April 25, 2023 (25 days after the date of this Prospectus Supplement), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the Common Shares, whether or not participating in this offering (as defined below), may be required to deliver the Prospectus and this Prospectus Supplement. This requirement is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver the Prospectus and this Prospectus Supplement when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

## CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the SAI contain “forward-looking statements.” Forward-looking statements can be identified by the words “may,” “will,” “intend,” “expect,” “estimate,” “continue,” “plan,” “anticipate,” and similar terms and the negative of such terms. Such forward-looking statements may be contained in this Prospectus Supplement as well as in the accompanying Prospectus. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Several factors that could materially affect our actual results are the performance of the portfolio of securities we hold, the price at which our shares will trade in the public markets and other factors discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC.

Although we believe that the expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, such as those disclosed in the “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” section of the accompanying Prospectus. All forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus are made as of the date of this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus, as the case may be. Except for our ongoing obligations under the federal securities laws, we do not intend, and we undertake no obligation, to update any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the SAI are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by section 27A of the 1933 Act.

Currently known risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to, the factors described in the “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” section of the accompanying Prospectus. We urge you to review carefully that section for a more detailed discussion of the risks of an investment in our securities.

## Prospectus Supplement Summary

*The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information included elsewhere in this Prospectus Supplement and in the accompanying Prospectus and in the SAI.*

### THE FUND

Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on April 30, 2004. The Fund seeks to achieve a high level of after-tax total return. Investments are based on Eaton Vance Management’s (“Eaton Vance” or the “Adviser”) internal research and ongoing company analysis. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

### THE ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISER

Eaton Vance acts as the Fund’s investment adviser under an Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser’s principal office is located at Two International Place, Boston, MA 02110. Eaton Vance, its affiliates and predecessor companies have been managing assets of individuals and institutions since 1924 and of investment companies since 1931. Prior to March 1, 2021, Eaton Vance was a wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (“EVC”). Eaton Vance has engaged its affiliate Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd. (“EVAL”), as a sub-adviser to the Fund. Prior to March 1, 2021, EVAL was an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of EVC.

On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC (the “Transaction”) and Eaton Vance and EVAL each became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. In connection with the Transaction, the Fund entered into a new investment advisory agreement with Eaton Vance and Eaton Vance entered into a new investment sub-advisory agreement with EVAL. Each such agreement was approved by shareholders prior to the consummation of the Transaction and was effective upon its closing.

Morgan Stanley (NYSE: MS), whose principal offices are at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036, is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of December 31, 2022, Morgan Stanley’s asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$1.3 trillion.

Under the general supervision of the Fund’s Board, Eaton Vance is responsible for managing the Fund’s overall investment program. Eaton Vance also is responsible for providing the Sub-Adviser with research support and supervising the performance of the Sub-Adviser. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund investment advice and office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Fund. The Adviser will compensate all Trustees and officers of the Fund who are members of the Adviser’s organization and who render investment services to the Fund, and will also compensate all other Adviser personnel who provide research and investment services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Advisory Agreement an annual fee in the amount of 0.85% of the average daily gross assets of the Fund. Gross assets of the Fund means total assets of the Fund, including any form of investment leverage, minus all accrued expenses incurred in the normal course of operations, but not excluding any liabilities or obligations attributable to investment leverage obtained through (i) indebtedness of any type (including, without limitation, borrowing through a credit facility or the issuance of debt securities), (ii) the issuance of preferred stock or other similar preference securities, (iii) the reinvestment of collateral received for securities loaned in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policies and/or (iv) any other means. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because, as discussed above, the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund’s gross assets, including proceeds from borrowings and from the issuance of preferred shares (if applicable). The Fund is responsible for all expenses not expressly stated by another party (such as the expenses required to be paid pursuant to an agreement with the investment adviser or administrator).

### THE OFFERING

The Fund has entered into a distribution agreement dated March 31, 2023 (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”) relating to the common shares of beneficial interest (the “Common Shares”), offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus dated March 31, 2023 (the “Offering”). The Distributor has entered into a dealer agreement dated March 31, 2023 (the “Dealer Agreement”) with UBS Securities LLC (the “Dealer”) with respect to the Fund relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. In accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement, the Fund may offer and sell up to 2,375,024 Common Shares, par value \$0.01 per Common Share, from time to time through the Dealer as sub-placement agent for the offer and sale of the Common Shares. This amount represents Common Shares previously registered on Form N-2 (Reg. No. 333-255236) that are unsold and are being carried forward as permitted by Rule 415(a)(6) and Rule 457(p) under the 1933 Act.



Offerings of the Common Shares will be subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act, which generally require that the public offering price of common shares of a closed-end investment company (exclusive of distribution commissions and discounts) must equal or exceed the net asset value per share of the company's common shares, absent shareholder approval or under certain other circumstances.

Sales of the Common Shares, if any, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be "at the market" as defined in Rule 415 under the 1933 Act, including sales made directly on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or sales made to or through a market maker other than on an exchange. The Common Shares may not be sold through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery or deemed delivery of a Prospectus and an accompanying Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of Common Shares.

Prior to March 1, 2021, the Distributor was a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. ("EVC"). On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC (the "Transaction") and the Distributor became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

## **LISTING AND SYMBOL**

The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "ETO." Any new Common Shares offered and sold hereby are expected to be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol. The net asset value of the Common Shares on March 21, 2023 was \$22.98 per share. As of March 21, 2023, the last reported sales price for the Common Shares was \$21.27.

## **USE OF PROCEEDS**

The Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of any sales of Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement in accordance with its investment objective and policies as described in the accompanying Prospectus under "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks" within three months of receipt of such proceeds. Such investments may be delayed up to three months if suitable investments are unavailable at the time or for other reasons, such as market volatility and lack of liquidity in the markets of suitable investments. Pending such investment, the Fund anticipates that it will invest the proceeds in short-term money market instruments, securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns and reduce the Fund's distribution to the holders of Common Shares ("Common Shareholders") or result in a distribution consisting principally of a return of capital.

## **Capitalization**

We may offer and sell up to 2,375,024 of our Common Shares, \$0.01 par value per share, from time to time through the Dealer as sub-placement agent under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. This amount represents Common Shares previously registered on Form N-2 (Reg. No. 333-255236) that are unsold and are being carried forward as permitted by Rule 415(a)(6) and Rule 457(p) under the 1933 Act. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of our Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. The table below assumes that we will sell 2,375,024 Common Shares at a price of \$21.27 per share (the last reported sale price per share of our Common Shares on the NYSE on March 21, 2023). Actual sales, if any, of our Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be greater or less than \$21.27 per share, depending on the market price of our Common Shares at the time of any such sale. To the extent that the market price per share of our Common Shares on any given day is less than the net asset value per share on such day, we will instruct the Dealer not to make any sales on such day.

The following table sets forth our capitalization:

- on a historical basis as of October 31, 2022 (audited); and
- on a *pro forma* as adjusted basis to reflect the assumed sale of 2,375,024 Common Shares at \$21.27 per share (the last reported sales price for our Common Shares on the NYSE on March 21, 2023), in an offering under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, after deducting the assumed commission of \$505,168 (representing an estimated commission to the Distributor of 1.00% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares, of which a certain percentage will be paid to the Dealer in connection with sales of Common Shares effected in this Offering).

	As of October 31, 2022 (audited)	Pro Forma (unaudited)
	Actual	As adjusted
Net Assets	\$ 360,448,219	\$ 410,459,812
\$0.01 par value per share of common shares outstanding	\$ 163,881	\$ 187,632
Additional Paid-in capital	\$ 326,423,177	\$ 376,434,770
Distributable Earnings	\$ 33,861,161	\$ 33,837,410
Net Assets	\$ 360,448,219	\$ 410,459,812
Net asset value per share	\$21.99	\$21.88
Common shares issued and outstanding	16,388,138	18,763,162

## Summary of Fund Expenses

The purpose of the table below is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a holder of Common Shares (“Common Shareholder”), would bear directly or indirectly. The table shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares for the year ended October 31, 2022.

### Common Shareholder transaction expenses

Sales load paid by you (as a percentage of offering price)	1.00% <sup>(1)</sup>
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	None <sup>(2)</sup>
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	\$5.00 <sup>(3)</sup>

### Annual expenses

### Percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares<sup>(4)</sup>

Investment adviser fee	1.05% <sup>(5)</sup>
Interest payments on borrowed funds	1.09% <sup>(6)</sup>
Other expenses	0.13%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	2.27%

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents the estimated commission with respect to the Fund’s Common Shares being sold in this Offering. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of the Fund’s Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. Actual sales of the Fund’s Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, if any, may be less than as set forth under “Capitalization” above. In addition, the price per share of any such sale may be greater or less than the price set forth under “Capitalization” above, depending on market price of the Fund’s Common Shares at the time of any such sale.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eaton Vance will pay the expenses of the Offering (other than the applicable commissions); therefore, Offering expenses are not included in the Summary of Fund Expenses. Offering expenses generally include, but are not limited to, the preparation, review and filing with the SEC of the Fund’s registration statement (including this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus and the SAI), the preparation, review and filing of any associated marketing or similar materials, costs associated with the printing, mailing or other distribution of this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus, SAI and/or marketing materials, associated filing fees, NYSE listing fees, and legal and auditing fees associated with the Offering.

<sup>(3)</sup> You will be charged a \$5.00 service charge and pay brokerage charges if you direct the plan agent to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account.

<sup>(4)</sup> Stated as a percentage of average net assets attributable to Common Shares for the year ended October 31, 2022.

<sup>(5)</sup> The adviser fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser is based on the average daily gross assets of the Fund, including all assets attributable to any form of investment leverage that the Fund may utilize. Accordingly, if the Fund were to increase investment leverage in the future, the adviser fee will increase as a percentage of net assets.

<sup>(6)</sup> As of October 31, 2022, the outstanding borrowings represent approximately 22.2% leverage. Interest payments on borrowed funds have been restated and are estimated based on the Fund’s borrowings and interest rate on borrowings as of the Fund’s fiscal year end. The Fund is subject to a floating interest rate and, therefore, the actual amount of interest expense borne by the Fund will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Fund’s use of borrowings, variations in market interest rates and/or the Fund’s borrowings outstanding. If the Fund were to incur higher levels of borrowing or pay higher interest rates, interest payments on borrowed funds as a percentage of net assets would be higher.

## EXAMPLE

The following example illustrates the expenses that Common Shareholders would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares, assuming (i) total annual expenses of 2.27% of net assets attributable to Common Shares in years 1 through 10; (ii) a sales load of 1.00%; (iii) a 5% annual return; and (iv) all distributions are reinvested at NAV:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$33	\$80	\$130	\$268

The above table and example and the assumption in the example of a 5% annual return are required by regulations of the SEC that are applicable to all investment companies; the assumed 5% annual return is not a prediction of, and does not represent, the projected or actual performance of the Fund's Common Shares. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Fund's costs and expenses, see "Management of the Fund." In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at NAV, participants in the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan may receive Common Shares purchased or issued at a price or value different from NAV. See "Distributions" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan." The example does not include estimated offering costs, which would cause the expenses shown in the example to increase.

**The example should not be considered a representation of past or future expenses, and the Fund's actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.**

## Market and Net Asset Value Information

Our Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "ETO." Our Common Shares commenced trading on the NYSE in 2004.

Our Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to net asset value or NAV. We cannot predict whether our shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV. The provisions of the 1940 Act generally require that the public offering price of Common Shares (less any underwriting commissions and discounts) must equal or exceed the NAV per share of a company's common stock. Our issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for our Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for our Common Shares. Shares of Common Stock of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV. See "Prospectus Summary—Special Risk Considerations—Discount from or premium to NAV" on page 12 of the accompanying Prospectus.

The following table sets forth for the period indicated the high and low closing market prices for Common Shares on the NYSE, and the corresponding NAV per share and the premium or discount to NAV per share at which the Fund's Common Shares were trading as of the same date. NAV is determined no less frequently than daily, generally on each day of the week that the NYSE is open for trading. See "Determination of Net Asset Value" on page 27 of the accompanying SAI for information as to the determination of the Fund's net asset value.

<u>Fiscal Quarter Ended</u>	<u>Market Price</u>		<u>NAV per Share on Date of Market Price</u>		<u>NAV Premium/(Discount) on Date of Market Price</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
January 31, 2023	\$22.82	\$20.58	\$24.74	\$22.35	(7.76)%	(7.92)%

On March 21, 2023, the last reported sale price, NAV per Common Share and percentage premium/(discount) to NAV per Common Share, were \$21.27, \$22.98 and (7.44)%, respectively. As of March 21, 2023, the Fund had 16,388,138 Common Shares outstanding and net assets of \$376,638,444.

The following table provides information about our outstanding Common Shares as of March 21, 2023:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Held by the Fund or for its Account</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	16,388,138

## Use of Proceeds

Sales of our Common Shares, if any, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be “at the market” as defined in Rule 415 under the 1933 Act, including sales made directly on the NYSE or sales made to or through a market maker other than on an exchange. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of our Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. Actual sales, if any, of our Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be less than as set forth below in this paragraph. In addition, the price per share of any such sale may be greater or less than the price set forth in this paragraph, depending on the market price of our Common Shares at the time of any such sale. As a result, the actual net proceeds we receive may be more or less than the amount of net proceeds estimated in this Prospectus Supplement. Assuming the sale of all of the Common Shares offered under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, at the last reported sales price of \$21.27 per share for our Common Shares on the NYSE as of March 21, 2023, we estimate that the net proceeds of this Offering will be approximately \$50,011,593 after deducting the estimated sales load and the estimated offering expenses payable by the Fund, if any.

Subject to the remainder of this section, the Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of any sales of Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement in accordance with its investment objective and policies as described in the accompanying Prospectus under “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” within three months of receipt of such proceeds. Such investments may be delayed up to three months if suitable investments are unavailable at the time or for other reasons, such as market volatility and lack of liquidity in the markets of suitable investments. Pending such investment, the Fund anticipates that it will invest the proceeds in short-term money market instruments, securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns and reduce the Fund’s distribution to Common Shareholders or result in a distribution consisting principally of a return of capital.

## Plan of Distribution

Under the Dealer Agreement between the Distributor and the Dealer, upon written instructions from the Distributor, the Dealer will use its reasonable best efforts, to sell, as sub-placement agent, the Common Shares under the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Dealer Agreement. The Dealer’s solicitation will continue until the Distributor instructs the Dealer to suspend the solicitations and offers. The Distributor will instruct the Dealer as to the amount of Common Shares to be sold by the Dealer. The Distributor may instruct the Dealer not to sell Common Shares if the sales cannot be effected at or above the price designated by the Distributor in any instruction. To the extent that the market price per share of the Fund’s Common Shares on any given day is less than the net asset value per share on such day, the Distributor will instruct the Dealer not to make any sales on such day. The Distributor or the Dealer may suspend the offering of Common Shares upon proper notice and subject to other conditions.

The Dealer will provide written confirmation to the Distributor following the close of trading on the day on which Common Shares are sold under the Dealer Agreement. Each confirmation will include the number of shares sold on the preceding day, the net proceeds to the Fund and the compensation payable by the Distributor to the Dealer in connection with the sales.

The Fund will compensate the Distributor with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of 1.00% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. The Distributor will compensate the Dealer for its services in acting as sub-placement agent in the sale of Common Shares out of this commission at a certain percentage rate of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold under the Dealer Agreement, with the exact amount of such compensation to be mutually agreed upon by the Distributor and the Dealer from time to time. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of the Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. Actual sales, if any, of the Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be conducted at a price that is greater or less than the last reported sales price set forth in this Prospectus Supplement, depending on the market price of Common Shares at the time of any such sale. Eaton Vance will pay the expenses of the Offering (other than the applicable commissions).

Settlement for sales of Common Shares will occur on the second trading day following the date on which such sales are made, in return for payment of the net proceeds to the Fund. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

The Distributor has agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to the Dealer against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act.

The Dealer Agreement will remain in full force and effect unless terminated by either party upon 5 days’ written notice to the other party.

The principal business address of the Dealer is 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019.

The Dealer and its affiliates hold or may hold in the future, directly or indirectly, investment interests in the Distributor and its funds. The interests held by the Dealer or its affiliates are not attributable to, and no investment discretion is held by, the Dealer or its affiliates.

## Legal Matters

Certain legal matters in connection with the Common Shares will be passed upon for the Fund by internal counsel for Eaton Vance.

## Incorporation by Reference

This Prospectus Supplement is part of a registration statement filed with the SEC. The Fund is permitted to “incorporate by reference” the information filed with the SEC, which means that the Fund can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this Prospectus Supplement, and later information that the Fund files with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information.

The documents listed below, and any reports and other documents subsequently filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 30(b)(2) under the 1940 Act and Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, prior to the termination of the Offering will be incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement and deemed to be part of this Prospectus Supplement from the date of the filing of such reports and documents:

- The Fund's [Statement of Additional Information](#) (“SAI”), dated March 31, 2023, filed with the accompanying Prospectus;
- The Fund's [annual report](#) on Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 filed with the SEC on December 22, 2022; and
- The [description of the Fund's common shares](#) contained in its Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on March 23, 2004, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description prior to the termination of the offering registered hereby.

The Fund will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this Prospectus Supplement is delivered, upon written or oral request, a copy of any and all of the documents that have been or may be incorporated by reference in this the Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus, and SAI. You should direct requests for documents by calling (800) 262-1122.

The Fund makes available this Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus, SAI and the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, free of charge, at <http://www.eatonvance.com>. You may also obtain this Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus, SAI, other documents incorporated by reference and other information the Fund files electronically, including reports and proxy statements, on the SEC website (<http://www.sec.gov>) or with the payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov). Information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus or SAI.

## Available Information

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and the 1940 Act and are required to file reports, including annual and semi-annual reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These documents are available on the SEC's EDGAR system.

This Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information in our registration statement, including amendments, exhibits, and schedules that the Fund has filed with the SEC (File No. 333-268410). Statements in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus about the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete and in each instance reference is made to the copy of the contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by this reference.

Additional information about us can be found in our registration statement (including amendments, exhibits, and schedules) on Form N-2 filed with the SEC. The SEC maintains a web site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains our registration statement, other documents incorporated by reference, and other information we have filed electronically with the SEC, including proxy statements and reports filed under the Exchange Act.

As permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports are no longer being sent by mail unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports are being made available on the Fund's website ([funds.eatonvance.com/closed-end-fund-and-term-trust-documents.php](https://funds.eatonvance.com/closed-end-fund-and-term-trust-documents.php)), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website address to access the report. If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you hold shares at the Fund's transfer agent, American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC ("AST"), you may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting AST. If you own your shares through a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank), you must contact your financial intermediary to sign up. You may elect to receive all future Fund shareholder reports in paper free of charge. If you hold shares at AST, you can inform AST that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 1-866-439-6787. If you own these shares through a financial intermediary, you must contact your financial intermediary or follow instructions included with this disclosure, if applicable, to elect to continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with AST or to all funds held through your financial intermediary, as applicable.

FACTS	WHAT DOES EATON VANCE DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Security number and income</li> <li>• investment experience and risk tolerance</li> <li>• checking account number and wire transfer instructions</li> </ul>
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Eaton Vance chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

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

To limit our sharing	Call toll-free 1-800-262-1122 or email: <a href="mailto:EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com">EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com</a>  <b>Please note:</b> If you are a new customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.
Questions?	Call toll-free 1-800-262-1122 or email: <a href="mailto:EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com">EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com</a>

<b>Who we are</b>	
<b>Who is providing this notice?</b>	Eaton Vance Management, Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc., Eaton Vance Trust Company, Eaton Vance Management (International) Limited, Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd., Eaton Vance Global Advisors Limited, Eaton Vance Management's Real Estate Investment Group, Boston Management and Research, Calvert Research and Management, Eaton Vance and Calvert Fund Families and our investment advisory affiliates ("Eaton Vance") (see Investment Management Affiliates definition below)
<b>What we do</b>	
<b>How does Eaton Vance protect my personal information?</b>	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. We have policies governing the proper handling of customer information by personnel and requiring third parties that provide support to adhere to appropriate security standards with respect to such information.
<b>How does Eaton Vance collect my personal information?</b>	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open an account or make deposits or withdrawals from your account</li> <li>• buy securities from us or make a wire transfer</li> <li>• give us your contact information</li> </ul> <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
<b>Why can't I limit all sharing?</b>	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness</li> <li>• affiliates from using your information to market to you</li> <li>• sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you</li> </ul> <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.</p>
<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Investment Management Affiliates</b>	Eaton Vance Investment Management Affiliates include registered investment advisers, registered broker-dealers, and registered and unregistered funds. Investment Management Affiliates does not include entities associated with Morgan Stanley Wealth Management, such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co.
<b>Affiliates</b>	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Our affiliates include companies with a Morgan Stanley name and financial companies such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Morgan Stanley &amp; Co.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Nonaffiliates</b>	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Eaton Vance does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Joint marketing</b>	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Eaton Vance doesn't jointly market.</i></li> </ul>



<b>Other important information</b>
<p><b>Vermont:</b> Except as permitted by law, we will not share personal information we collect about Vermont residents with Nonaffiliates unless you provide us with your written consent to share such information.</p> <p><b>California:</b> Except as permitted by law, we will not share personal information we collect about California residents with Nonaffiliates and we will limit sharing such personal information with our Affiliates to comply with California privacy laws that apply to us.</p>



BASE PROSPECTUS

## Up to 2,375,024 Shares

### Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund

### Common Shares

**Investment Objective and Policies.** Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on April 30, 2004. The Fund’s investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax total return. The Fund’s return is expected to consist primarily of tax-advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. In its investment program, the Fund will consider the potential effects of inflation on shareholder capital.

**Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser.** The Fund’s investment adviser is Eaton Vance Management (“Eaton Vance” or the “Adviser”). Prior to March 1, 2021, Eaton Vance was a wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. (“EVC”). Eaton Vance has engaged its affiliate Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd. (“EVAI” or the “Sub-Adviser”) as a sub-adviser to the Fund. Prior to March 1, 2021, EVAI was an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of EVC. On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC and Eaton Vance and EVAI each became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

Morgan Stanley (NYSE: MS), whose principal offices are at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036, is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of December 31, 2022, Morgan Stanley’s asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$1.3 trillion.

**The Offering.** The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings (each, an “Offering”), the Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value (“Common Shares”). Common Shares may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this Prospectus (each, a “Prospectus Supplement”). You should read this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement carefully before you invest in Common Shares. Common Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the Offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the offer or sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable offering price, sales load, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among its underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated, net proceeds and use of proceeds, and the terms of any sale. The Fund may not sell any Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the particular Offering of the Common Shares. (continued on inside cover page)

**The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to net asset value (“NAV”).** The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV. The provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) generally require that the public offering price of common shares (less any underwriting commissions and discounts) must equal or exceed the NAV per share of a company’s common stock. The Fund’s issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Fund’s Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the Fund’s Common Shares. Shares of common stock of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV, which may increase investors’ risk of loss.

**Investing in shares involves certain risks. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” beginning at page 27.**

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

(continued from previous page)

**Portfolio Contents.** Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total managed assets in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and foreign issuers that the portfolio managers believe at the time of investment are eligible to pay dividends that may constitute qualified dividend income and therefore qualify for federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains (“tax-advantaged dividend income”). Distributions of investment income properly reported by the Fund as derived from tax-advantaged dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals (e.g., taxed at the shareholder level) at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level (“tax-advantaged dividends”). Please see “Federal Income Tax Matters” below for additional detail. In selecting securities, the portfolio managers will seek common and preferred stocks of issuers that are, in their opinion, undervalued or inexpensive relative to the overall market. During periods of high or rising concern about inflation, the Fund may emphasize investments in common stocks of issuers whose businesses are related to “hard assets,” such as energy, other natural resources and real estate (“Hard Asset Stocks”). The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks of both U.S. and foreign issuers. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its total managed assets in the securities of U.S. issuers and at least 40% of its total managed assets in the securities of issuers located in countries other than the United States unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30% of its total managed assets in the securities of issuers located in countries other than the United States. The portfolio managers retain broad discretion to allocate the Fund’s investments between common and preferred stocks in a manner that it believes will best effectuate the Fund’s objective.

**Leverage.** The Fund employs leverage created by loans acquired with borrowings. Effective August 28, 2020, the Fund entered into a Liquidity Agreement (the “Agreement”) with State Street Bank and Trust Company (“SSBT”) that allows the Fund to borrow or otherwise access up to \$121 million through securities lending transactions, direct loans from SSBT or a combination of both. The Fund has granted to SSBT a security interest in all its cash, securities and other financial assets, unless otherwise pledged, to secure the payment and performance of its obligations under the Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Fund has made its securities available for securities lending transactions by SSBT acting as securities lending agent for the Fund. At October 31, 2022, the value of the securities loaned and the value of the cash collateral received by SSBT, which exceeded the value of the securities loaned, amounted to \$68,043,906 and \$70,254,237, respectively. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the aggregate average borrowings under the Agreement and Credit Agreement and the average interest rate (excluding fees) were \$103,000,000 and 1.72%, respectively.

The portfolio managers anticipate that the use of leverage should result in higher income to holders of Common Shares (“Common Shareholders”) over time. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased return, but, at the same time, creates special risks. Leverage may cause the Fund’s share price to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, as certain types of leverage may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Use of Leverage and Related Risks” at page 35 and “Description of Capital Structure” at page 56.

During unusual market circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 100% of assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with the Fund’s investment objective and other policies.

**Exchange Listing.** As of March 21, 2023, the Fund had 16,388,138 Common Shares outstanding. The Fund’s Common Shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “ETO.” As of March 21, 2023, the last reported sale price of a Common Share of the Fund on the NYSE was \$21.27. Common Shares offered and sold pursuant to this Registration Statement will also be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol.

The Fund’s NAV and distribution rate will vary and may be affected by numerous factors, including changes in stock prices, option premiums, market interest rates, dividend rates and other factors. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

This Prospectus, together with any applicable Prospectus Supplement, sets forth concisely information you should know before investing in the shares of the Fund. Please read and retain this Prospectus for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") dated March 31, 2023, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. You may request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on page 63 of this Prospectus, a free copy of our annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders (when available), obtain other information or make shareholder inquiries, by calling toll-free 1-800-262-1122 or by writing to the Fund at Two International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The Fund's SAI and annual and semi-annual reports also are available free of charge on our website at <http://www.eatonvance.com> and on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). You may also obtain these documents, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following email address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

The Fund's shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The Fund is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Prospectus.

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## CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus, any accompanying Prospectus Supplement and the SAI contain “forward-looking statements.” Forward-looking statements can be identified by the words “may,” “will,” “intend,” “expect,” “estimate,” “continue,” “plan,” “anticipate,” and similar terms and the negative of such terms. Such forward-looking statements may be contained in this Prospectus as well as in any accompanying Prospectus Supplement. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Several factors that could materially affect our actual results are the performance of the portfolio of securities we hold, the price at which our shares will trade in the public markets and other factors discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC.

Although we believe that the expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, such as those disclosed in the “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” section of this Prospectus. All forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any accompanying Prospectus Supplement are made as of the date of this Prospectus or the accompanying Prospectus Supplement, as the case may be. Except for our ongoing obligations under the federal securities laws, we do not intend, and we undertake no obligation, to update any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and the SAI are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”).

Currently known risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to, the factors described in the “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks” section of this Prospectus. We urge you to review carefully that section for a more detailed discussion of the risks of an investment in our securities.

Prospectus dated March 31, 2023

## Prospectus Summary

*The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information included elsewhere in this Prospectus, in any related Prospectus Supplement, and in the SAI.*

### THE FUND

Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on April 30, 2004. The Fund seeks to achieve a high level of after-tax total return through a professionally managed portfolio consisting primarily of dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and foreign issuers. The Fund’s return is expected to consist primarily of tax-advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. In its investment program, the Fund will consider the potential effects of inflation on shareholder capital. Investments are based on Eaton Vance Management’s (“Eaton Vance” or the “Adviser”) and Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd.’s (“EVAL” or the “Sub-Adviser”) internal research and ongoing company analysis, which is generally not available to individual investors. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

### THE OFFERING

The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings (each, an “Offering”), up to 2,375,024 of the Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value (“Common Shares”), on terms to be determined at the time of the Offering. The Common Shares may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more Prospectus Supplements. You should read this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement carefully before you invest in Common Shares. Common Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the Offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the offer or sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable offering price, sales load, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among its underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated, net proceeds and use of proceeds, and the terms of any sale. See “Plan of Distribution.” The Fund may not sell any of Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the particular Offering of Common Shares.

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND RISKS

The Fund’s investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax total return. The Fund’s return is expected to consist primarily of tax-advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. In its investment program, the Fund will consider the potential effects of inflation on shareholder capital.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total managed assets in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and foreign issuers that the portfolio managers believe at the time of investment are eligible to pay dividends that may constitute qualified dividend income and, therefore, qualify for federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains (“tax-advantaged dividend income”). Distributions of investment income properly reported by the Fund as derived from tax-advantaged dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals (e.g., taxed at the shareholder level) at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level (“tax-advantaged dividends”). Please see “Federal Income Tax Matters” below for additional detail. The remainder of the Fund’s portfolio may be invested in stocks and other investments that pay dividends, distributions or other amounts taxable for federal income tax purposes at rates applicable to ordinary income. The portfolio managers retain broad discretion to allocate the Fund’s investments between common and preferred stocks in a manner that they believe will best effectuate the Fund’s objective. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks of both domestic and foreign issuers. Preferred stocks may include other hybrid securities. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest primarily in preferred stocks. The Fund may also lend its securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest (i) at least 25% of its total managed assets in securities of U.S. issuers; (ii) at least 40% of its total managed assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including issuers located in emerging market countries, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30% of its total managed assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers; and (iii) in issuers located in at least five different countries (including the United States). An issuer will be considered to be located outside of the United States if it is domiciled in, derives a significant portion of its revenue from, or its primary trading venue is outside of the U.S. As an alternative to holding foreign-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depositary receipts, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities).

The Fund may purchase preferred stocks and other hybrid securities of any rating category including those rated below investment grade or unrated. The Fund may invest up to 30% of total assets in securities rated below investment grade (i.e., rated lower than BBB by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”) or lower than Baa by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”)) and in unrated instruments determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be of below investment grade quality (“junk bonds”). The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event of a downgrade of an assessment of credit quality or the withdrawal of a rating. Securities rated in the lowest investment grade rating (BBB– or Baa3) may have certain speculative characteristics. Below investment grade quality securities are considered to be predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of the issuers. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations—Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.”

In addition to investing in stocks eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividend income, the Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in stocks and other securities (including preferred stocks, hybrid securities or contingent convertible securities) that generate ordinary income. There can be no assurance that a portion of the Fund’s income distributions will not be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

The portfolio managers believe that, during periods of high or rising concern about inflation, investments in common stocks of certain types of issuers whose businesses are related to “hard assets” (“Hard Asset Stocks”) can support the Fund’s objective to achieve high after-tax total return. The value of such businesses and hence their common stock prices normally appreciate in higher inflationary environments. Hard Asset Stocks may include those of issuers whose businesses are related to energy, other natural resources and real estate.

The Fund may not invest 25% or more of its total managed assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers in any single industry or sector of the economy if companies in that industry or sector meet the Fund’s investment criteria. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in each of the energy, raw materials, real estate, utilities and financial services sectors.

As mentioned above, the Fund may make significant investments in natural resource-related common stocks in the energy and raw materials sectors. Natural resource-related common stocks are issued by companies engaged in exploring for, developing, processing, fabricating, producing, distributing, dealing in or owning natural resources, companies engaged in the creation or development of technologies for the production or use of natural resources, and companies engaged in the furnishing of technology, equipment, supplies or services to the natural resource area. Natural resources include substances, materials and energy derived from natural sources that have economic value. Examples of natural resources include precious metals (e.g., gold, silver and platinum), ferrous and nonferrous metals (e.g., iron, aluminum, copper, nickel, lead and zinc), minerals, energy resources (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, hydropower), timber and timberland, agricultural land and commodities, water, marine resources and alternative energy resources (e.g., solar, wind, geothermal and tidal energy).

The Fund may also make significant investments in the real estate, utilities and financial services sectors. Companies in the real estate sector include, for example, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) that either own properties or make construction or mortgage loans, real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings, and other companies whose products and services are related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders, or mortgage servicing companies. The utilities sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture, production, generation, transmission, sale or distribution of water, gas, and electric energy as well as companies that provide communication services. Companies in the financial services sector include, for example, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, brokerage and investment companies, insurance companies, and consumer and industrial finance companies.

If the Fund is focused in an industry or sector, it may present more risks than if it were broadly diversified over numerous industries or sectors of the economy. To the extent that the Fund’s portfolio is composed significantly of stocks in the energy, raw materials, real estate, utilities, and financial services sectors, the Fund will be more exposed to the particular risks associated with those sectors. However, if market conditions change, the Fund’s portfolio would not necessarily be so composed of stocks in these sectors, but could be composed significantly of stocks of issuers in other market sectors. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations—Sector Risk.”

The Fund may seek to enhance the level of dividend income it receives by engaging in dividend capture trading. In a dividend capture trade, the Fund sells a stock on or shortly after the stock’s ex-dividend date and uses the sale proceeds to purchase one or more other stocks that are expected to pay dividends before the next dividend payment on the stock being sold. Through this practice, the Fund may receive more dividend payments over a given period of time than if it held a single stock. Receipt of a greater number of dividend payments during a given time period could augment the total amount of dividend income the Fund receives over this period. For example, during the course of a single year it may be possible through dividend capture trading for



the Fund to receive five or more dividend payments with respect to Fund assets attributable to dividend capture trading where it may only have received four payments in a hold only strategy. In order for dividends received by the Fund to qualify as tax-advantaged dividend income, the Fund must comply with certain holding period requirements. Please see “Federal Income Tax Matters.” Dividend capture trading by the Fund will take account of this consideration. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of stocks subject to dividend capture trading.

During unusual market circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 100% of assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with the Fund’s investment objective and other policies.

## INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A team of Eaton Vance and EVAIL investment professionals is responsible for the overall management of the Fund’s investments, including the allocation between common and preferred stocks and between U.S. and non-U.S. investments. Individual members of this team with specialized expertise are responsible for the day-to-day management of different portions of the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s investments are actively managed, and securities may be bought or sold on a daily basis.

In selecting securities, the Fund invests primarily in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and non-U.S. companies that produce attractive levels of tax-advantaged dividend income and are, in the opinion of the portfolio managers, undervalued or inexpensive relative to the overall market. Stocks may be undervalued in relation to other investments due to adverse economic or other near-term difficulties that cause them not to achieve their expected financial potential. Undervaluation may also arise because companies are misunderstood by investors or because they are out of step with favored market themes. For its investments in common stocks, the Fund also generally seeks to invest in positions that the portfolio managers believe have the potential for growth of income and capital appreciation over time. The Fund will take into consideration the portfolio managers’ expectations for inflation and may, during periods of high or rising concern about inflation, make substantial investments in Hard Asset Stocks. For its investments in preferred stocks and other hybrid securities, the Fund will also take into consideration the interest rate sensitivity of the investments and the portfolio managers’ interest rate expectations.

Investment decisions are made primarily on the basis of fundamental research. The portfolio managers utilize information provided by, and the expertise of, the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s research staff in making investment decisions. In selecting stocks, the portfolio managers consider (among other factors) a company’s earnings or cash flow capabilities, dividend prospects and tax treatment of a company’s dividends, the strength of the company’s business franchises and estimates of the company’s net value. Many of these considerations are subjective.

The Fund seeks to achieve high after-tax returns for Common Shareholders in part by minimizing the taxes they incur in connection with the Fund’s investment income and realized capital gains. The Fund seeks to minimize distributions that are taxed as ordinary income by investing principally in common and preferred stocks that pay dividends that constitute tax-advantaged dividend income and generally by seeking to avoid distributions of net realized short-term capital gains or ordinary income. The Fund seeks to reduce distributions of capital gains by avoiding or minimizing the sale of portfolio securities with large accumulated capital gains. When a decision is made to sell a particular appreciated security, the portfolio managers will generally select for sale the share lots resulting in the most favorable tax treatment, generally those with holding periods sufficient to qualify for long-term capital gains treatment that have the highest cost basis. The portfolio managers may sell securities to realize capital losses that can be used to offset realized capital gains (but not tax-advantaged dividend income or ordinary income).

In seeking to manage exposure to certain sectors and/or markets in connection with its use of dividend capture trading, the Fund may buy and sell equity index futures contracts, a type of derivative instrument, and may engage in other types of derivatives to manage such exposures. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments for hedging, risk management and investment purposes (to gain exposure to securities, securities markets, markets indices and/or currencies consistent with its investment objective and policies). Other permitted derivatives include futures contracts on securities and non-equity indices, options on futures contracts, the purchase of put options and the sale of call options on securities held, equity swaps, interest rate swaps, covered short sales, forward sales of stocks, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts. To seek to protect against price declines in securities holdings with large accumulated gains, the Fund may engage in the aforementioned derivative transactions. By using these techniques rather than selling appreciated securities, the Fund can, within certain limitations, reduce its exposure to price declines in the securities without realizing substantial capital gains under current tax law. In order to seek to protect against adverse changes in the value of the Fund’s portfolio from changes in the value of foreign currencies, the Fund may purchase and sell foreign currency on a spot (i.e., cash) basis in connection with the settlement of transactions in securities traded in such foreign currency, may enter into forward contracts to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date, or may buy or sell a foreign currency option or futures contract for such amount.

Derivative instruments may also be used by the Fund to enhance returns or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. Dividends received on securities with respect to which the Fund is obligated to make related payments (pursuant to short sales or otherwise) will not constitute tax-advantaged dividend income and will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, use of derivatives may give rise to short-term capital gains and other income that would not qualify for favorable tax treatment. Except as required by applicable regulation, the Fund may invest in the foregoing derivatives without limitation and use of derivatives may be extensive. The Fund may also invest in credit derivatives (credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, total return swaps and credit options, as well as other derivative transactions with substantially similar characteristics and risks), provided that the notional value of such derivative instruments entered into for non-hedging purposes does not exceed 5% of the value of preferred stocks held by the Fund.

The foregoing policies relating to investment in common and in preferred stocks are the Fund's primary investment policies. In addition to its primary investment policies involving investments in common and preferred stocks, the Fund may invest to a limited extent in bonds and other debt securities and engage in certain other investment practices. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Investment Practices." For federal income tax purposes, the Fund's income from bonds, other debt securities and most derivative instruments would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income and would not be eligible for treatment as tax-advantaged dividend income. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Investment Practices."

## **LEVERAGE**

Generally, leverage involves the use of proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares, borrowed funds or various financial instruments (such as derivatives) to seek to increase a fund's potential returns. The Fund employs leverage created by loans acquired with borrowings. Effective August 28, 2020, the Fund entered into a Liquidity Agreement (the "Agreement") with State Street Bank and Trust Company ("SSBT") that allows the Fund to borrow or otherwise access up to \$121 million through securities lending transactions, direct loans from SSBT or a combination of both. Please see "Use of Leverage and Related Risks" below for additional information about the Agreement.

The portfolio managers anticipate that the use of leverage (from borrowings) may result in higher income to holders of Common Shares ("Common Shareholders") over time. In the future, the portfolio managers, in their sole discretion, may leverage solely through the issuance of preferred shares, solely through borrowings or through both the issuance of preferred shares and through borrowings if they determine such leverage is in the best interest of Common Shareholders. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. Leverage may cause the Fund's share price to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, as certain types of leverage may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful.

The costs of the financial leverage program (from any future issuance of preferred shares and any borrowings) are borne by Common Shareholders and consequently result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's gross assets, which include proceeds from borrowings. In this regard, any holders of debt would not bear the investment advisory fee. Rather, Common Shareholders bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds, which means that Common Shareholders effectively bear the entire advisory fee. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Use of Leverage and Related Risks" and "Management of the Fund—The Adviser."

Financial leverage may also be achieved through the purchase of certain derivative instruments. The Fund's use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to special risks. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Investment Practices" and "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations."

## **LISTING**

As of March 21, 2023, the Fund had 16,388,138 Common Shares outstanding. The Fund's Common Shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "ETO." As of March 21, 2023, the last reported sale price of a Common Share of the Fund on the NYSE was \$21.27. Common Shares offered and sold pursuant to this Registration Statement will also be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol.

## INVESTMENT ADVISER, ADMINISTRATOR AND SUB-ADVISER

The Fund's investment adviser is Eaton Vance Management ("Eaton Vance" or the "Adviser"). Prior to March 1, 2021, Eaton Vance was a wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. ("EVC"). Eaton Vance has engaged its affiliate Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd. ("EVAL" or the "Sub-Adviser") as a sub-adviser to the Fund. Prior to March 1, 2021, EVAL was an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of EVC. On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC and Eaton Vance and EVAL each became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

Morgan Stanley (NYSE: MS), whose principal offices are at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036, is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of December 31, 2022, Morgan Stanley's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$1.3 trillion.

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Fund may sell the Common Shares being offered under this Prospectus in any one or more of the following ways: (i) directly to purchasers; (ii) through agents; (iii) to or through underwriters; or (iv) through dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the Offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the offer or sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable offering price, sales load, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among its underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated, net proceeds and use of proceeds, and the terms of any sale.

The Fund may distribute Common Shares from time to time in one or more transactions at: (i) a fixed price or prices that may be changed; (ii) market prices prevailing at the time of sale; (iii) prices related to prevailing market prices; or (iv) negotiated prices; provided, however, that in each case the offering price per Common Share (less any underwriting commission or discount) must equal or exceed the NAV per Common Share.

The Fund from time to time may offer its Common Shares through or to certain broker-dealers, including UBS Securities LLC, that have entered into selected dealer agreements relating to at-the-market offerings.

The Fund may directly solicit offers to purchase Common Shares, or the Fund may designate agents to solicit such offers. The Fund will, in a Prospectus Supplement relating to such Offering, name any agent that could be viewed as an underwriter under the 1933 Act, and describe any commissions the Fund must pay to such agent(s). Any such agent will be acting on a reasonable best efforts basis for the period of its appointment or, if indicated in the applicable Prospectus Supplement or other offering materials, on a firm commitment basis. Agents, dealers and underwriters may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for the Fund in the ordinary course of business.

If any underwriters or agents are used in the sale of Common Shares in respect of which this Prospectus is delivered, the Fund will enter into an underwriting agreement or other agreement with them at the time of sale to them, and the Fund will set forth in the Prospectus Supplement relating to such Offering their names and the terms of the Fund's agreement with them.

If a dealer is utilized in the sale of Common Shares in respect of which this Prospectus is delivered, the Fund will sell such Common Shares to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell such Common Shares to the public at varying prices to be determined by such dealer at the time of resale.

The Fund may engage in at-the-market offerings to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market, on an exchange or otherwise, in accordance with Rule 415(a)(4) under the 1933 Act. An at-the-market offering may be through an underwriter or underwriters acting as principal or agent for the Fund.

Agents, underwriters and dealers may be entitled under agreements which they may enter into with the Fund to indemnification by the Fund against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, and may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for the Fund in the ordinary course of business.

In order to facilitate the Offering of Common Shares, any underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of Common Shares or any other Common Shares the prices of which may be used to determine payments on the Common Shares. Specifically, any underwriters may over-allot in connection with the Offering, creating a short position for their own accounts. In addition, to cover over-allotments or to stabilize the price of Common Shares or of any such

other Common Shares, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, Common Shares or any such other Common Shares in the open market. Finally, in any Offering of Common Shares through a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing Common Shares in the Offering if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed Common Shares in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of Common Shares above independent market levels. Any such underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time.

The Fund may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell Common Shares not covered by this Prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable Prospectus Supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell Common Shares covered by this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement or other offering materials, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third parties may use Common Shares pledged by the Fund or borrowed from the Fund or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of securities, and may use Common Shares received from the Fund in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of securities. The third parties in such sale transactions will be underwriters and, if not identified in this Prospectus, will be identified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement or other offering materials (or a post-effective amendment).

The maximum amount of compensation to be received by any member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. will not exceed 8% of the initial gross proceeds from the sale of any security being sold with respect to each particular Offering of Common Shares made under a single Prospectus Supplement.

Any underwriter, agent or dealer utilized in the Offering of Common Shares will not confirm sales to accounts over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of its customer.

## **DISTRIBUTIONS**

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Order”), the Fund is authorized to distribute long-term capital gains to shareholders more frequently than once per year. Pursuant to the Order, the Fund’s Board of Trustees approved a Managed Distribution Plan (“MDP”) pursuant to which the Fund makes monthly cash distributions to Common Shareholders, stated in terms of a fixed amount per common share. Shareholders should not draw any conclusions about the Fund’s investment performance from the amount of these distributions or from the terms of the MDP. The MDP will be subject to regular periodic review by the Fund’s Board of Trustees and the Board may amend or terminate the MDP at any time without prior notice to Fund shareholders. However, at this time there are no reasonably foreseeable circumstances that might cause the termination of the MDP. The Fund may distribute more than its net investment income and net realized capital gains and, therefore, a distribution may include a return of capital. In addition, a return of capital is treated as a non-dividend distribution for tax purposes and is not subject to current tax. A return of capital reduces a shareholder’s tax cost basis in fund shares. A return of capital distribution does not necessarily reflect the Fund’s investment performance and should not be confused with “yield” or “income.” With each distribution, the Fund will issue a notice to shareholders and a press release containing information about the amount and sources of the distribution and other related information. The amounts and sources of distributions contained in the notice and press release are only estimates and are not provided for tax purposes. The amounts and sources of the Fund’s distributions for tax purposes are reported to shareholders on Form 1099-DIV for each calendar year.

Subject to its MDP, the Fund makes monthly distributions to Common Shareholders sourced from the Fund’s cash available for distribution. “Cash available for distribution” consists of the Fund’s dividends and interest income after payment of Fund expenses, net option premiums and net realized and unrealized gains on stock investments. The Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its net realized capital gains. Distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Distributions to shareholders are determined in accordance with income tax regulations, which may differ from U.S. GAAP. As required by U.S. GAAP, only distributions in excess of tax basis earnings and profits are reported in the financial statements as a return of capital. Permanent differences between book and tax accounting relating to distributions are reclassified to paid-in capital. For tax purposes, distributions from short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. The Fund’s distribution rate may be adjusted from time-to-time. The Board may modify this distribution policy at any time without obtaining the approval of Common Shareholders.

Common Shareholders may elect automatically to reinvest some or all of their distributions in additional Common Shares under the Fund’s dividend reinvestment plan. See “Distributions” and “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

## DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

The Fund has established a dividend reinvestment plan (the “Plan”). Under the Plan, a Common Shareholder may elect to have all dividend and capital gain distributions automatically reinvested in additional Common Shares either purchased in the open market or newly issued by the Fund if the Common Shares are trading at or above their net asset value. Common Shareholders may elect to participate in the Plan by completing the dividend reinvestment plan application form. Common Shareholders who do not elect to participate in the Plan will receive all distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to them by American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as dividend paying agent. Common Shareholders who intend to hold their Common Shares through a broker or nominee should contact such broker or nominee to determine whether or how they may participate in the Plan. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

## CLOSED-END STRUCTURE

Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds generally list their shares for trading on a securities exchange and do not redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. By comparison, mutual funds issue securities that are redeemable at NAV at the option of the shareholder and typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares. Mutual funds are subject to continuous asset in-flows and out-flows that can complicate portfolio management, whereas closed-end funds generally can stay more fully invested in securities consistent with the closed-end fund’s investment objective and policies. In addition, in comparison to open-end funds, closed-end funds have greater flexibility in the employment of financial leverage and in the ability to make certain types of investments, including investments in illiquid securities.

However, common shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. Since inception, the market price of the Common Shares has fluctuated and at times traded below the Fund’s NAV, and at times has traded above NAV. In recognition of this possibility that the Common Shares might trade at a discount to net asset value and that any such discount may not be in the interest of Common Shareholders, the Fund’s Board, in consultation with Eaton Vance, from time to time may review possible actions to reduce any such discount. The Board might consider open market repurchases or tender offers for Common Shares at net asset value. There can be no assurance that the Board will decide to undertake any of these actions or that, if undertaken, such actions would result in the Common Shares trading at a price equal to or close to net asset value per Common Share. The Board might also consider the conversion of the Fund to an open-end mutual fund. The Board believes, however, that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Fund’s investment objective and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is highly unlikely that the Board would vote to convert the Fund to an open-end investment company.

## SPECIAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in any investment company security involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment and/or you may lose part or all of your investment.

**Discount From or Premium to NAV.** The Offering will be conducted only when Common Shares of the Fund are trading at a price equal to or above the Fund’s NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions. As with any security, the market value of the Common Shares may increase or decrease from the amount initially paid for the Common Shares. The Fund’s Common Shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount relative to net asset value. The shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund’s NAV may decrease.

**Secondary Market for the Common Shares.** The issuance of Common Shares through the Offering may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. The increase in the amount of the Fund’s outstanding Common Shares resulting from the Offering may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Fund. Common Shares will not be issued pursuant to the Offering at any time when Common Shares are trading at a price lower than a price equal to the Fund’s NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions.

The Fund also issues Common Shares of the Fund through its dividend reinvestment plan. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.” Common Shares may be issued under the plan at a discount to the market price for such Common Shares, which may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares of the Fund.

When the Common Shares are trading at a premium, the Fund may also issue Common Shares of the Fund that are sold through transactions effected on the NYSE. The increase in the amount of the Fund’s outstanding Common Shares resulting from that offering may also put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Fund.

The voting power of current shareholders will be diluted to the extent that such shareholders do not purchase shares in any future Common Share offerings or do not purchase sufficient shares to maintain their percentage interest. In addition, if the Adviser and Sub-Adviser are unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, the Fund's per share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and the Fund may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

**Issuer Risk.** The value of securities held by the Fund may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

**Income Risk.** The income Common Shareholders receive from the Fund is based primarily on the dividends and interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of the Fund's preferred stock holdings and any bond holdings and Common Shareholders' income from the Fund could drop as well. The Fund's income also would likely be affected adversely when prevailing short-term interest rates increase and the Fund is utilizing leverage.

**Tax Risk.** Reference is made to "Federal Income Tax Matters" for an explanation of the federal income tax consequences and attendant risks of investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to minimize and defer the federal income taxes incurred by Common Shareholders in connection with their investment in the Fund, there can be no assurance that it will be successful in this regard. Market conditions may limit the Fund's ability to generate tax losses or to generate dividend income taxed at favorable tax rates. The Fund's tax-managed strategy may cause the Fund to hold a security in order to achieve more favorable tax-treatment or to sell a security in order to create tax losses. The Fund's ability to utilize various tax-management techniques may be curtailed or eliminated in the future by tax legislation or regulation. Distributions paid on the Common Shares may be characterized variously as net investment income (taxable at ordinary income rates), tax-advantaged dividends and capital gains dividends (each generally taxable at long-term capital gains rates) or return of capital (not currently taxable). The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year may not finally be determined until after the end of that calendar year. Distributions to a Common Shareholder that are return of capital will be tax free up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's current tax basis in his or her Common Shares, with any distribution amounts exceeding such basis treated as capital gain. Common Shareholders are required to reduce their tax basis in Common Shares by the amount of tax-free return of capital distributions received, thereby increasing the amount of capital gain (or decreasing the amount of capital loss) to be recognized upon a later disposition of the Common Shares. In order for Fund distributions of tax-advantaged dividend income to be taxable at favorable long-term capital gains rates, a Common Shareholder must meet certain prescribed holding period and other requirements with respect to his or her Common Shares.

**Common Stock Risk.** The Fund has substantial exposure to common stocks. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed-income securities over the long term and particularly during periods of high or rising concern about inflation, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns and may not maintain their real values during inflationary periods. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, the price of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Fund has exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

**Preferred Stock Risk.** The Fund has substantial exposure to preferred stocks. Preferred stocks involve credit risk, which is the risk that a preferred stock will decline in price, or fail to pay dividends when expected, because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. In addition to credit risk, investment in preferred stocks involves certain other risks. Certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip distributions (in the case of "non-cumulative" preferred stocks) or defer distributions (in the case of "cumulative" preferred stocks). If the Fund owns a preferred stock that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for federal income tax purposes while it is not receiving cash payments corresponding to such income on this position. In such cases, the Fund may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received, in order to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or, if necessary, by disposition of portfolio securities, including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so. Preferred stocks often contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of certain tax or legal changes or at the issuers' call. In the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return. Preferred stocks typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred stocks are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and

therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Preferred stocks may be significantly less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities, corporate debt or common stock.

**Hybrid Securities Risk.** Hybrid securities generally possess characteristics common to both equity and debt securities. Preferred stocks, convertible securities, and certain debt obligations are types of hybrid securities. Hybrid securities generally have a preference over common stock in the event of the issuer's liquidation and perpetual or near perpetual terms at time of issuance. Hybrid securities generally do not have voting rights or have limited voting rights. Because hybrid securities have both debt and equity characteristics, their values vary in response to many factors, including general market and economic conditions, issuer-specific events, changes in interest rates, credit spreads and the credit quality of the issuer, and, for convertible securities, factors affecting the securities into which they convert.

**Contingent Convertible Securities.** Contingent convertible securities (sometimes referred to as "CoCos") are convertible securities with loss absorption characteristics. These securities provide for mandatory conversion into common stock of the issuer under certain circumstances. The mandatory conversion may be automatically triggered, for instance, if a company fails to meet the capital minimum with respect to the security, the company's regulator makes a determination that the security should convert or the company receives specified levels of extraordinary public support. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero; and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, hence worsening standing in a bankruptcy. In addition, some such instruments have a set stock conversion rate that would cause an automatic write-down of capital if the price of the stock is below the conversion price on the conversion date. Under similar circumstances, the liquidation value of certain types of contingent convertible securities may be adjusted downward to below the original par value. The write down of the par value would occur automatically and would not entitle the holders to seek bankruptcy of the company. In certain circumstances, contingent convertible securities may write down to zero and investors could lose the entire value of the investment, even as the issuer remains in business. CoCos may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a predetermined price.

**Foreign Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers. The value of foreign securities is affected by changes in currency rates, foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), government policies (in the U.S. or abroad), relations between nations and trading, settlement, custodial and other operational risks. In addition, the costs of investing abroad are generally higher than in the United States, and foreign securities markets may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than markets in the United States. Foreign investments also could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations or repatriating capital invested in foreign countries, and the imposition of economic sanctions. Settlements of securities transactions in foreign countries are subject to risk of loss, may be delayed and are generally less frequent than in the United States, which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's assets. As an alternative to holding foreign-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depositary receipts, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities). Because foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a domestic company. Volume and liquidity in most foreign debt markets is less than in the United States and securities of some foreign companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, broker-dealers and listed companies than in the United States. Mail service between the United States and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Payment for securities before delivery may be required. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments, which could affect investments in those countries. Moreover, individual foreign economics may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Foreign securities markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, are generally not as developed as those in the United States, and securities of some foreign issuers (particularly those located in developing countries) may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Political events in foreign countries may cause market disruptions. In June 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") voted in a referendum to leave the European Union ("EU") ("Brexit"). Effective January 31, 2020, the UK ceased to be a member of the EU and, following a transition period during which the EU and the UK Government engaged in a series of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU, the EU and the UK Government signed an agreement on December 30, 2020 regarding the economic relationship between the UK and the EU. This agreement became effective on a provisional basis on January 1, 2021 and entered into full force on May 1, 2021. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of the possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes in the UK, EU and beyond.

are difficult to predict. The end of the Brexit transition period may cause greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence, and an increased likelihood of a recession in the UK. If one or more additional countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted.

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") may be purchased. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of foreign issuers and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, they continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer's country. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. Unsponsored receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses, they may not pass-through voting or other shareholder rights, and they may be less liquid.

**Emerging Markets Investments.** The risks of foreign investments can be more significant in emerging markets. Unless otherwise provided in the Fund's principal investment strategies, an emerging market country is any country determined by the investment adviser to have an emerging market economy, considering factors such as the country's political and economic stability, and the development of its financial and capital markets. Emerging markets may offer higher potential for gains and losses than investments in the developed markets of the world. Political and economic structures in emerging market countries generally lack the social, political and economic stability of developed countries, which may affect the value of the Fund's investments in these countries and also the ability of the Fund to access markets in such countries. Securities markets within emerging market countries may experience low or non-existent trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and increased volatility in prices for such securities, as compared to securities of comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. Governmental actions can have a significant effect on the economic conditions in emerging market countries, which also may adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. In particular, trade disputes may result in governmental actions that could have an adverse effect on investments in emerging market countries, including but not limited to restrictions on investments in, or required divestment of, particular issuers or industries. Such actions may effectively restrict or eliminate the Fund's ability to purchase or sell investments in emerging market countries, and thus may make them less liquid or more difficult to value, or may force the Fund to sell or otherwise dispose of such investments at inopportune times or prices. There may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. The laws of emerging market countries relating to the limited liability of corporate shareholders, fiduciary duties of officers and directors, and bankruptcy of state enterprises are generally less developed than or different from such laws in the United States. It may be more difficult to make a claim or obtain a judgment in the courts of these countries than it is in the United States. In addition, due to jurisdictional limitations, U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) may be limited in their ability to enforce regulatory or legal obligations in emerging market countries. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by an issuer or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging markets. The prices at which investments may be acquired may be affected by trading by persons with information that is not publicly available and by securities transactions by brokers in anticipation of transactions in particular securities. Disruptions due to work stoppages and trading improprieties in foreign securities markets have caused such markets to close. If extended closings were to occur in stock markets where the Fund is heavily invested, the Fund's ability to redeem Fund shares could become impaired. In such circumstances, the Fund may have to sell more liquid securities than it would otherwise choose to sell. Emerging market securities are also subject to speculative trading, which contributes to their volatility.

**Currency Risk.** Since the Fund will invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Fund will be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates (and exchange control regulations) which affect the value of investments in the Fund and the accrued income and appreciation or depreciation of the investments in U.S. dollars. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency and the Fund's return on such assets as well as any temporary uninvested reserves in bank deposits in foreign currencies. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

The Fund may attempt to protect against adverse changes in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to a foreign currency by entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency invested or to be invested, or by buying or selling a foreign currency option or futures contract for such amount. Such strategies may be employed before the Fund purchases a foreign security traded in the currency which the Fund anticipates acquiring or between the date the foreign security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment therefor is made or received. Seeking to protect against a change in the value of a foreign currency in the foregoing manner does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of portfolio securities or prevent losses if the prices of such securities decline. Furthermore, such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the



value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts.

**Dividend Capture Trading Risk.** The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to higher portfolio turnover, increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, including short-term capital gain taxable as ordinary income, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of stocks subject to dividend capture trading.

**Value Investing Risk.** The Fund focuses its investments on dividend-paying common and preferred stocks that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believe are undervalued or inexpensive relative to other investments. These types of securities may present risks in addition to the general risks associated with investing in common and preferred stocks. These securities generally are selected on the basis of an issuer's fundamentals relative to current market price. Such securities are subject to the risk of misestimation of certain fundamental factors. In addition, during certain time periods, market dynamics may favor "growth" stocks over "value" stocks. Disciplined adherence to a "value" investment mandate during such periods can result in significant underperformance relative to overall market indices and other managed investment vehicles that pursue growth style investments and/or flexible equity style mandates.

**Leverage Risk.** As discussed in "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Leverage," the Fund employs leverage created by loans acquired with borrowings. Effective August 28, 2020, the Fund entered into a Liquidity Agreement (the "Agreement") with State Street Bank and Trust Company ("SSBT") that allows the Fund to borrow or otherwise access up to \$121 million through securities lending transactions, direct loans from SSBT or a combination of both. The Fund has granted to SSBT a security interest in all its cash, securities and other financial assets, unless otherwise pledged, to secure the payment and performance of its obligations under the Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Fund has made its securities available for securities lending transactions by SSBT acting as securities lending agent for the Fund. Securities lending transactions are required to be secured with cash collateral received from the securities borrowers equal at all times to at least 100%, 102% or 105% of the market value of the securities loaned, depending on the type of security. The market value of securities loaned is determined daily and any additional required collateral is delivered to SSBT on the next business day. The Fund is subject to the possible delay in the recovery of loaned securities. Pursuant to the Agreement, SSBT has provided indemnification to the Fund in the event of default by a securities borrower with respect to security loans. However, the Fund retains all risk of loss and gains associated with securities purchased using cash received as collateral for security loans. The Fund is entitled to receive from securities borrowers all substitute interest, dividends and other distributions paid with respect to the securities on loan. The Fund may instruct SSBT to recall a security on loan at any time. At October 31, 2022, the value of the securities loaned and the value of the cash collateral received by SSBT, which exceeded the value of the securities loaned, amounted to \$68,043,906 and \$70,254,237, respectively. Interest on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement is charged at a rate equal to 1-month LIBOR plus 0.50%, payable monthly. SSBT retains all net fees that may arise in connection with securities lending transactions. If the value of securities available to lend falls below a prescribed level, the interest rate may be increased. If the Fund utilizes less than 50% of the commitment amount, it will be charged a monthly non-usage fee of 0.25% per annum on the unused portion of the commitment. The Agreement may be terminated by either SSBT or the Fund upon 360 days' prior written notice to the other party and after the second anniversary of the Agreement, by the Fund upon 90 days' prior written notice to SSBT. If certain asset coverage and collateral requirements or other covenants are not met, the Agreement could be deemed in default and result in termination. At October 31, 2022, the Fund had borrowings outstanding under the Agreement of \$103 million at an annual interest rate of 3.80% which are shown as Liquidity Agreement borrowings on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The carrying amount of the borrowings at October 31, 2022 approximated its fair value. If measured at fair value, borrowings under the Agreement would have been considered as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy at October 31, 2022. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the aggregate average borrowings under the Agreement and Credit Agreement and the average interest rate (excluding fees) were \$103,000,000 and 1.72%, respectively.

The portfolio managers anticipate that the use of leverage (from borrowings) may result in higher income to Common Shareholders over time. Leverage creates risks for Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the risk that costs of borrowings may affect the return to Common Shareholders. See also "LIBOR." To the extent the income derived from investments purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the investments purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be less than if leverage had not been used. In the latter case, Eaton Vance, in its best judgment, may nevertheless determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or borrowing program will be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the net asset value of Common Shares.

As discussed under “Management of the Fund,” the fees paid for investment advisory services are calculated on the basis of the Fund’s gross assets, including borrowings, so the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Use of Leverage and Related Risks.”

Any bank lender in connection with a credit facility or commercial paper program may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. Such restrictions imposed by a lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. These covenants or guidelines do not currently and are not expected to impede the Adviser or Sub-Adviser in managing the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies and it is not anticipated that they will so impede in the future.

Financial leverage may also be achieved through the purchase of certain derivative instruments. The Fund’s use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to special risks. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Investment Practices” and “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations.”

**Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.** The Fund’s investments in securities of below investment grade quality, if any, are predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, securities of below investment grade quality entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Issuers of below investment grade quality securities are more likely to default on their payments of dividends/interest and liquidation value/principal owed to the Fund, and such defaults will reduce the Fund’s net asset value and income distributions. The prices of these lower rated securities are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse business conditions, such as a decline in the issuer’s revenues or an economic downturn, generally lead to a higher non-payment rate. In addition, such a security may lose significant value before a default occurs as the market adjusts to expected higher non-payment rates.

**Interest Rate Risk.** The premiums from writing index call options and amounts available for distribution from the Fund’s options activity may decrease in declining interest rate environments. The value of the Fund’s common stock investments may also be influenced by changes in interest rates. Higher yielding stocks and stocks of issuers whose businesses are substantially affected by changes in interest rates may be particularly sensitive to interest rate risk.

**Sector Risk.** The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers in any single industry or sector of the economy if companies in that industry or sector meet the Fund’s investment criteria. If the Fund is focused in an industry or sector, it may present more risks than if it were broadly diversified over numerous industries or sectors of the economy. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in each of the energy, raw materials, real estate, utilities and financial services sectors. This may make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting these sectors. However, if market conditions change, the Fund’s portfolio would not necessarily be so composed of stocks in these sectors, but could be composed significantly of stocks of issuers in other sectors of the market. As the percentage of the Fund’s assets invested in a particular sector increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the net asset value of Common Shares.

*Energy Sector Risk.* The energy industry can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations. The energy service industry can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products or services, the supply of and demand for oil and gas, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events, and economic conditions. The energy sector includes companies principally engaged in the energy field, including the conventional areas of oil, gas, electricity, and coal, and newer sources of energy such as nuclear, geothermal, oil shale, and solar power. These companies may include, for example, companies that produce, generate, refine, control, transmit, market, distribute, or measure energy or energy fuels such as petro-chemicals; companies involved in providing products and services to companies in the energy field; companies involved in energy research or experimentation; and companies involved in the exploration of new sources of energy, conservation, and energy-related pollution control.

*Raw Materials Sector Risk.* The Fund’s investments in natural resource-related common stocks in the raw materials sector will be subject to the risk that the prices of these securities may fluctuate widely due to the level and volatility of commodity prices, the exchange value of the dollar, import controls, worldwide competition, liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. Raw material industries can be significantly affected by events relating to international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations. The value of investments in the raw materials sector may be adversely affected by a change in inflation. The raw materials sector includes companies principally engaged in owning or developing non-energy natural resources and industrial materials, or supplying goods and services to such companies. These companies may include, for example, companies involved either directly or through subsidiaries in

exploring, mining, refining, processing, transporting, fabricating, dealing in, or owning non-energy natural resources. Raw materials include precious metals (e.g., gold, platinum, and silver), ferrous and nonferrous metals (e.g., iron, aluminum, and copper), strategic metals (e.g., uranium and titanium), chemicals, paper and forest products and other basic commodities.

*Real Estate Sector Risk.* The real estate sector may include, for example, REITs that either own properties or make construction or mortgage loans, real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings, and other companies whose products and services are related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders, or mortgage servicing companies. To the extent the Fund invests in the securities of companies in the real estate sector (“Real Estate Companies”) and REITs the Fund’s performance may be linked to the performance of the real estate markets. Property values may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments. Values of the securities of Real Estate Companies may fall, among other reasons, because of the failure of borrowers from such Real Estate Companies to pay their loans or because of poor management of the real estate properties owned by such Real Estate Companies. Many Real Estate Companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a Real Estate Company’s operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. Since interest rates are at or near historical lows, it is likely that they will rise in the near future. The value of investments in the real estate sector may be adversely affected by a change in inflation. Other factors such as lack of adequate insurance or environmental issues may contribute to the risks involved in a real estate investment.

Real Estate Companies may operate within particular sectors of the real estate industry that are subject to specific sector-related risks. Real Estate Companies tend to be small to medium-sized companies. Real Estate Company shares, like other smaller company shares, may be more volatile than, and perform differently from, larger company shares. REITs are subject to highly technical and complex provisions of the Code. There is a possibility that a REIT may fail to qualify for conduit income tax treatment under the Code or may fail to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act, either of which could adversely affect its operations.

*Utilities Sector Risk.* The utilities sector generally includes companies engaged in the manufacture, production, generation, transmission, sale or distribution of electric energy, gas, or water, or, in certain instances, the providing of communications services. Certain segments of this sector and individual companies within such segments may not perform as well as the sector as a whole. Many utility companies historically have been subject to risks of increases in fuel, purchased power and other operating costs, high interest costs on borrowings needed for capital improvement programs and costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other governmental regulations. In particular, regulatory changes with respect to nuclear and conventionally fueled power generating and transmission facilities could increase costs or impair the ability of the utility companies to operate and utilize such facilities, thus reducing the utility companies’ earnings or resulting in losses. Rates of return on investment of certain utility companies are subject to review by government regulators. There can be no assurance that changes in regulatory policies or accounting standards will not negatively affect utility companies’ earnings or dividends. Costs incurred by utilities, such as fuel and purchased power costs, often are subject to immediate market action resulting from such things as political or military forces operating in geographic regions where oil production is concentrated or global or regional weather conditions, such as droughts, while the rate of return of utility companies generally is subject to review and limitation by state public utility commissions, which often results in a lag or an absence of correlation between costs and return. It is also possible that costs may not be offset by return. Utilities have, in recent years, been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such utilities. Electric utilities may also be subject to increasing economic pressures due to deregulation of generation, transmission and other aspects of their business.

*Financial Services Sector Risk.* The industries within the financial services sector are subject to extensive government regulation, which can limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability can be largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively affect the financial services industries. Insurance companies can be subject to severe price competition. The financial services industries are currently undergoing relatively rapid change as existing distinctions between financial service segments become less clear. For example, recent business combinations have included insurance, finance, and securities brokerage under single ownership. Some primarily retail corporations have expanded into securities and insurance industries.

The banking industry can be significantly affected by the relatively recent adoption of legislation that has reduced the separation between commercial and investment banking businesses and changed the laws governing capitalization and the savings and loan industry. While providing diversification, this relatively new legislation could expose banks to well-

established competitors, particularly as the historical distinctions between banks and other financial institutions erode. Increased competition can also result from the broadening of regional and national interstate banking powers, which has already reduced the number of publicly traded banks. In addition, general economic conditions are important to banks that face exposure to credit losses and can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates.

The brokerage and investment management industries can be significantly affected by changes in regulations, brokerage commission structure, and a competitive environment combined with the high operating leverage inherent in companies in this industry. The performance of companies in these industries can be closely tied to the stock and bond markets and can suffer during market declines. Revenues can depend on overall market activity.

The insurance industry can be significantly affected by interest rates, general economic conditions, and price and marketing competition. Property and casualty insurance profits can be affected by weather catastrophes and other natural disasters. Life and health insurance profits can be affected by mortality and morbidity rates. Insurance companies can be adversely affected by inadequacy of cash reserves, the inability to collect from reinsurance carriers, liability for the coverage of environmental clean-up costs from past years, and as yet unanticipated liabilities. Also, insurance companies are subject to extensive government regulation, including the imposition of maximum rate levels, and can be adversely affected by proposed or potential tax law changes.

**Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may engage in derivative transactions in connection with its use of dividend capture trading. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments acquired for hedging, risk management and investment purposes (to gain exposure to securities, securities markets, markets indices and/or currencies consistent with its investment objective and policies). Derivative instruments may also be used by the Fund to enhance returns or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. Except as required by applicable regulation, the Fund may invest in derivatives without limitation and the Fund's use of derivatives may be extensive. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the asset, index, rate or instrument underlying a derivative, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create investment leverage in the Fund, which magnifies the Fund's exposure to the underlying investment. Derivative risks may be more significant when they are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position or security held by the Fund. Derivatives for hedging purposes may not reduce risk if they are not sufficiently correlated to the position being hedged. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested in derivatives. 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 instrument. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment. As a general matter, dividends received on hedged stock positions are characterized as ordinary income and are not eligible for favorable tax treatment. In addition, use of derivatives may give rise to short-term capital gains and other income that would not qualify as tax-advantaged dividend income.

The U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets have undergone substantial changes in recent years as a result of changes under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") in the United States and regulatory changes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulations require many derivatives to be margined and/or cleared and traded on an exchange, expand entity registration requirements, impose business conduct requirements on counterparties, and impose other regulatory requirements that will continue to change derivatives markets as regulations are implemented. The SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which applies to the Fund's use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires certain funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount (generally greater than 10% of a Fund's net assets) to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. To the extent a Fund uses derivative instruments (excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount (up to 10% of a Fund's net assets), it will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In addition, to the extent that the Fund enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Fund may elect to either treat all of its reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for purposes of Rule 18f-4 or comply (with respect to reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions) with the asset segregation requirements under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. The implementation of these requirements or additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make the use of derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, and may impose limits or restrictions on the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions. Fund management cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new government regulation will not adversely affect the Fund's performance or ability to achieve its investment objective.

**LIBOR.** The London Interbank Offered Rate or LIBOR is the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between major international banks who are members of the British Bankers Association. It is 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. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), the United Kingdom financial regulatory body, announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR. The ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publishing certain LIBOR settings on December 31, 2021, and is expected to cease publishing the remaining LIBOR settings on June 30, 2023. Many market participants are in the process of transitioning to the use of alternative reference or benchmark rates.

On September 29, 2021 the FCA announced that it will compel the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the “IBA”) to publish a subset of non-U.S. LIBOR maturities after December 31, 2021 using a “synthetic” methodology that is not based on panel bank contributions and has indicated that it may also require IBA to publish a subset of U.S. LIBOR maturities after June 30, 2023, using a similar synthetic methodology. However, these synthetic publications are expected to be published for a limited period of time and would be considered non-representative of the underlying market.

Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, the impact on certain debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments that utilize LIBOR remains uncertain. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a change in (i) the value of certain instruments held by the Fund, (ii) the cost of borrowing or the dividend rate for preferred shares, or (iii) the effectiveness of related Fund transactions such as hedges, as applicable.

Various financial industry groups are planning for the transition away from LIBOR, but there are obstacles to converting certain longer term securities and transactions to a new benchmark. In June 2017, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a group of large U.S. banks working with the Federal Reserve, announced its selection of a new Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is intended to be a broad measure of secured overnight U.S. Treasury repo rates, as an appropriate replacement for LIBOR. Bank working groups and regulators in other countries have suggested other alternatives for their markets, including the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate (“SONIA”) in England. Both SOFR and SONIA, as well as certain other proposed replacement rates, are materially different from LIBOR, and changes in the applicable spread for financial instruments transitioning away from LIBOR need to be made to accommodate the differences. Liquid markets for newly-issued instruments that use an alternative reference rate are still developing. Consequently, there may be challenges for a Fund to enter into hedging transactions against instruments tied to alternative reference rates until a market for such hedging transactions develops.

Additionally, while some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative or “fallback” rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments have such fallback provisions, and many that do, do not contemplate the permanent cessation of LIBOR. While it is expected that market participants will amend legacy financial instruments referencing LIBOR to include fallback provisions to alternative reference rates, there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of parties to add or amend such fallback provisions in legacy instruments maturing after the end of 2021, particularly with respect to legacy cash products. Although there are ongoing efforts among certain government entities and other organizations to address these uncertainties, the ultimate effectiveness of such efforts is not yet known.

Any effects of the transition away from LIBOR and the adoption of alternative reference rates, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Fund, and such effects may occur prior to the discontinuation of the remaining LIBOR settings in 2023. Furthermore, the risks associated with the discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to replacement rates may be exacerbated if an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner.

**ETF Risk.** The Fund may invest in ETFs. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and expenses paid by an ETF in which it invests. Requirements of the federal securities laws may limit the Fund’s ability to invest in other investment companies, including ETFs. Investments in a pooled investment vehicle will be included in satisfying the Fund’s 80% Policy if the vehicle invests at least 80% of its net assets in the types of investments included in the Fund’s 80% Policy. ETFs are subject to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or other instruments that they own. The market for common shares of ETFs, which are generally traded on an exchange and may be traded at a premium or discount to net asset value, is affected by the demand for those securities, regardless of the value of such ETF’s underlying securities. In addition, the Fund will bear a pro rata portion of the operating expenses of an ETF in which it invests.

**Liquidity Risk.** The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities for which there is no readily available trading market or which are otherwise illiquid. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk when trading volume, lack of a market maker, or legal restrictions impair the Fund's ability to sell particular investments or close derivative positions at an advantageous market price. Trading opportunities are also more limited for securities and other instruments that are not widely held or are traded in less developed markets. These factors may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. 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. It also may be more difficult to value less liquid investments. These effects may be exacerbated during times of financial or political stress. In addition, the limited liquidity could affect the market price of the investments, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's net asset value and ability to make dividend distributions.

**Inflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions thereon can decline.

**Technology Risk.** The technology industries can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, and general economic conditions.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is actively managed. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser invest the assets of the Fund as they deem appropriate in implementing the Fund's investment strategy. Accordingly, the success of the Fund depends upon the investment skills and analytical abilities of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser to develop and effectively implement strategies that achieve the Fund's investment objective. There is no assurance that the Adviser and Sub-Adviser will be successful in developing and implementing the Fund's investment strategy. Subjective decisions made by the Adviser and Sub-Adviser may cause the Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies by Fund service providers to conduct business, such as the Internet, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. The Fund relies on communications technology, systems, and networks to engage with clients, employees, accounts, shareholders, and service providers, and a cyber incident may inhibit the Fund's ability to use these technologies. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites or via "ransomware" that renders the systems inoperable until appropriate actions are taken. A denial-of-service attack is an effort to make network services unavailable to intended users, which could cause shareholders to lose access to their electronic accounts, potentially indefinitely. Employees and service providers also may not be able to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading NAV calculation, shareholder accounting or fulfillment of Fund share purchases and redemptions, during a denial-of-service attack. There is also the possibility for systems failures due to malfunctions, user error and misconduct by employees and agents, natural disasters, or other foreseeable and unforeseeable events.

Because technology is consistently changing, new ways to carry out cyber attacks are always developing. Therefore, there is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the Fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack. Like other Funds and business enterprises, the Fund and its service providers have experienced, and will continue to experience, cyber incidents consistently. In addition to deliberate cyber attacks, unintentional cyber incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information by the Fund or its service providers.

The Fund uses third party service providers who are also heavily dependent on computers and technology for their operations. Cybersecurity failures or breaches by the Fund's investment adviser or administrator and other service providers (including, but not limited to, the custodian or transfer agent), and the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, may disrupt and otherwise adversely affect their business operations. This may result in financial losses to the Fund, impede Fund trading, interfere with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, or cause violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, litigation costs, or additional compliance costs. While many of the Fund service providers have established business continuity plans and risk management systems intended to identify and mitigate cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. The Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund and issuers in which the Fund invests. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Geopolitical Risk.** The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in a Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, health emergencies (such as epidemics and pandemics), terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, health emergencies, social and political discord, war or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. Other financial, economic and other global market and social developments or disruptions may result in similar adverse circumstances, and it is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). Such global events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations, cause a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Fund's share price and/or exacerbate preexisting political, social and economic risks to the Fund. The Fund's operations may be interrupted and any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

**Recent Market Conditions.** The outbreak of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in closing borders, enhanced health screenings, changes to healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and the effects of other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics, may be short term or may continue for an extended period of time. Health crises caused by outbreaks of disease, such as the coronavirus outbreak, may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks and disrupt normal market conditions and operations. The impact of this outbreak has negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries and industries, and could continue to affect the market in significant and unforeseen ways. Other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future may have similar effects. For example, a global pandemic or other widespread health crisis could cause substantial market volatility and exchange trading suspensions and closures. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers. The coronavirus outbreak and public and private sector responses thereto have led to large portions of the populations of many countries working from home for indefinite periods of time, temporary or permanent layoffs, disruptions in supply chains, and lack of availability of certain goods. The impact of such responses could adversely affect the information technology and operational systems upon which the Fund and the Fund's service providers rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the employees of the Fund's service providers to perform critical tasks relating to the Fund. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, or the performance of the securities in which the Fund invests and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund.

**Market Disruption.** Global instability, war, geopolitical tensions and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have previously resulted, and may continue to result in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of significant future events on the global economy and securities markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets could impact interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the Common Shares.

**Anti-Takeover Provisions.** The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") and Amended and Restated By-Laws (the "By-Laws" and together with the Declaration of Trust, the "Organizational Documents") include provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other persons or entities to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board. For example, pursuant to the Fund's Declaration of Trust, the Fund Board is divided into three classes of Trustees with each class serving for a three-year term and certain types of transactions require the favorable vote of holders of at least 75% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. See "Description of Capital Structure - Certain Provisions of the Organizational Documents - Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Organizational Documents."

## Summary of Fund Expenses

The purpose of the table below is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. The table shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares for the year ended October 31, 2022.

Common Shareholder Transaction Expenses	
Sales Load Paid By You (as a percentage of offering price)	-- <sup>(1)</sup>
Offering Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	None <sup>(2)</sup>
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees	\$5.00 <sup>(3)</sup>
Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares <sup>(4)</sup>
Investment Adviser Fee	1.05% <sup>(5)</sup>
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	1.09% <sup>(6)</sup>
Other Expenses	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.27%

<sup>(1)</sup> If Common Shares are sold to or through underwriters, the Prospectus Supplement will set forth any applicable sales load.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Adviser will pay the expenses of the Offering (other than the applicable commissions); therefore, Offering expenses are not included in the Summary of Fund Expenses. Offering expenses generally include, but are not limited to, the preparation, review and filing with the SEC of the Fund's registration statement (including this Prospectus and the SAI), the preparation, review and filing of any associated marketing or similar materials, costs associated with the printing, mailing or other distribution of the Prospectus, SAI and/or marketing materials, associated filing fees, NYSE listing fees, and legal and auditing fees associated with the Offering.

<sup>(3)</sup> You will be charged a \$5.00 service charge and pay brokerage charges if you direct the plan agent to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account.

<sup>(4)</sup> Stated as a percentage of average net assets attributable to Common Shares for the period ended October 31, 2022.

<sup>(5)</sup> The adviser fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser is based on the average daily gross assets of the Fund, including all assets attributable to any form of investment leverage that the Fund may utilize. Accordingly, if the Fund were to increase investment leverage in the future, the adviser fee will increase as a percentage of net assets.

<sup>(6)</sup> As of October 31, 2022, the outstanding borrowings represent approximately 22.2% leverage. Interest payments on borrowed funds have been restated and are estimated based on the Fund's borrowings and interest rate on borrowings as of the Fund's fiscal year end. The Fund is subject to a floating interest rate and, therefore, the actual amount of interest expense borne by the Fund will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Fund's use of borrowings, variations in market interest rates and/or the Fund's borrowings outstanding. If the Fund were to incur higher levels of borrowing or pay higher interest rates, interest payments on borrowed funds as a percentage of net assets would be higher.

### EXAMPLE

The following Example illustrates the expenses that Common Shareholders would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares, assuming (i) total annual expenses of 2.27% of net assets attributable to Common Shares in years 1 through 10; (ii) a 5% annual return; and (iii) all distributions are reinvested at NAV:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$23	\$71	\$122	\$261

The above table and example and the assumption in the example of a 5% annual return are required by regulations of the SEC that are applicable to all investment companies; the assumed 5% annual return is not a prediction of, and does not represent, the projected or actual performance of the Fund's Common Shares. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Fund's costs and expenses, see "Management of the Fund." In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at NAV, participants in the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan may receive Common Shares purchased or issued at a price or value different from NAV. See "Distributions" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan." The example does not include sales load or estimated offering costs, which would cause the expenses shown in the example to increase.

The example should not be considered a representation of past or future expenses, and the Fund's actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.



## Financial Highlights and Investment Performance

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This table details the financial performance of the Common Shares, including total return information showing how much an investment in the Fund has increased or decreased each period. This information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The report of Deloitte & Touche LLP and the Fund's financial statements are incorporated by reference and included in the Fund's [annual report](#), which is available upon request.

Selected data for a Common Share outstanding during the periods stated.

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Net asset value – Beginning of year</b>	\$ 31.370	\$ 22.390	\$ 23.850	\$ 22.180	\$ 24.600
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 0.698	\$ 0.471	\$ 0.361	\$ 0.441	\$ 0.447
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(7.943)	10.303	0.098	3.389	(0.724)
<b>Total income (loss) from operations</b>	\$ (7.245)	\$ 10.774	\$ 0.459	\$ 3.830	\$ (0.277)
Less Distributions					
From net investment income	\$ (0.698)	\$ (0.846)	\$ (0.338)	\$ (0.407)	\$ (0.319)
From net realized gain	(1.452)	(0.974)	(1.597)	(1.753)	(1.841)
<b>Total distributions</b>	\$ (2.150)	\$ (1.820)	\$ (1.935)	\$ (2.160)	\$ (2.160)
<b>Premium from common shares sold through shelf offering<sup>(1)</sup></b>	\$ 0.015	\$ 0.026	\$ 0.016	\$ —	\$ 0.017
<b>Net asset value – End of year</b>	\$ 21.990	\$ 31.370	\$ 22.390	\$ 23.850	\$ 22.180
<b>Market value – End of year</b>	\$ 22.240	\$ 32.340	\$ 19.740	\$ 26.290	\$ 21.690
<b>Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value<sup>(3)</sup></b>	(23.80)%	49.45%	2.57%	18.21%	(1.50)%
<b>Total Investment Return on Market Value<sup>(3)</sup></b>	(25.25)%	74.75%	(17.96)%	33.25%	(4.65)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted)	\$ 360,448	\$ 503,815	\$ 351,153	\$ 359,796	\$ 333,771
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets):					
Expenses excluding interest and fees	1.18%	1.15%	1.24%	1.28%	1.27%
Interest and fee expense	0.41%	0.14%	0.50%	1.06%	0.82%
Total expenses	1.59% <sup>(5)</sup>	1.29%	1.74%	2.34%	2.09%
Net investment income	2.63%	1.63%	1.58%	1.95%	1.83%
Portfolio Turnover	52%	29%	60%	48%	56%
Senior Securities:					
Total amount outstanding (in 000's)	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 103,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000
Asset coverage per \$1,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	\$ 4,500	\$ 5,891	\$ 4,409	\$ 4,049	\$ 3,829

(See related footnotes.)

## Financial Highlights (continued)

	Year Ended October 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<b>Net asset value — Beginning of year</b>	\$ 21.790	\$ 24.050	\$ 26.150	\$ 25.880	\$ 22.420
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 0.490	\$ 0.822 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 0.998	\$ 1.549 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 1.614 <sup>(2)</sup>
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	4.480	(0.922)	0.033	1.070	3.493
<b>Total income (loss) from operations</b>	\$ 4.970	\$ (0.100)	\$ 1.031	\$ 2.619	\$ 5.107
Less Distributions					
From net investment income	\$ (0.475)	\$ (0.778)	\$ (0.997)	\$ (1.527)	\$ (1.647)
From net realized gain	(1.685)	(1.382)	(2.134)	—	—
Tax return of capital	\$ (2.160)	—	—	(0.822)	—
<b>Total distributions</b>	\$ —	\$ (2.160)	\$ (3.131)	\$ (2.349)	\$ (1.647)
<b>Net asset value — End of year</b>	\$ 24.600	\$ 21.790	\$ 24.050	\$ 26.150	\$ 25.880
<b>Market value — End of year</b>	\$ 24.850	\$ 20.670	\$ 22.490	\$ 25.260	\$ 23.630
<b>Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value<sup>(3)</sup></b>	23.92%	0.25%	4.80%	11.07%	24.18%
<b>Total Investment Return on Market Value<sup>(3)</sup></b>	31.96%	1.69%	1.46%	17.50%	29.31%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of year (000's omitted)	\$ 357,756	\$ 316,478	\$ 349,321	\$ 379,681	\$ 375,708
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets)					
Expenses excluding interest and fees <sup>(4)</sup>	1.30%	1.32%	1.28%	1.26%	1.30%
Interest and fee expense	0.61%	0.39%	0.26%	0.24%	0.30%
Total expenses <sup>(4)</sup>	1.91%	1.71%	1.54%	1.50%	1.60%
Net investment income	2.10%	3.67% <sup>(2)</sup>	4.03%	5.87% <sup>(2)</sup>	6.68% <sup>(2)</sup>
Portfolio Turnover	60%	63%	72%	89%	91%
Senior Securities:					
Total notes payable outstanding (in 000's)	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000
Asset coverage per \$1,000 of notes payable <sup>(6)</sup>	\$ 4,032	\$ 3,682	\$ 3,960	\$ 4,218	\$ 4,184

<sup>(1)</sup> Computed using average shares outstanding.

<sup>(2)</sup> Net investment income per share includes special dividends which amounted to \$0.230, \$0.692 and \$0.393 per share for the years ended October 31, 2016, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Excluding special dividends, the ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets would have been 2.65%, 3.25% and 5.25% for the years ended October 31, 2016, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

<sup>(3)</sup> Returns are historical and are calculated by determining the percentage change in net asset value or market value with all distributions reinvested. Distributions are assumed to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan.

<sup>(4)</sup> Excludes the effect of custody fee credits, if any, of less than 0.005%. Effective September 1, 2015, custody fee credits, which were earned on cash deposit balances, were discontinued by the custodian.

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes a reduction by the investment adviser of a portion of its adviser fee due to the Fund's investment in the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds — Government Portfolio (equal to less than 0.005% of average daily net assets for the year ended October 31, 2022).

<sup>(6)</sup> Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including the borrowings payable/notes payable) from the Fund's total assets, and dividing the result by the borrowings payable/notes payable balance in thousands.

## TRADING AND NAV INFORMATION

The Fund's Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to NAV. The Fund cannot predict whether its shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV. The provisions of the 1940 Act generally require that the public offering price of common shares (less any underwriting commissions and discounts) must equal or exceed the NAV per share of a company's common stock. The issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Fund's Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the Fund's Common Shares. Shares of common stock of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV. See "Risk Considerations—Discount From or Premium to NAV".

In addition, the Fund's Board of Trustees has authorized the Fund to repurchase up to 10% of its outstanding Common Shares as of the last day of the prior calendar year-end at market prices when shares are trading at a discount to net asset value. The share repurchase program does not obligate the Fund to purchase a specific amount of shares. The results of the share repurchase program are disclosed in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. See "Description of Capital Structure - Repurchase of Common Shares and Other Discount Measures."

The following table sets forth for each of the periods indicated the high and low closing market prices for Common Shares on the NYSE, and the corresponding NAV per share and the premium or discount to NAV per share at which the Fund's Common Shares were trading as of such date.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Market Price		NAV per Share on Date of Market Price		NAV Premium/(Discount) on Date of Market Price	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1/31/2023	\$22.82	\$20.58	\$24.74	\$22.35	(7.76)%	(7.92)%
10/31/2022	\$28.80	\$20.09	\$25.34	\$20.59	13.65%	(2.43)%
7/31/2022	\$27.82	\$21.47	\$24.92	\$22.50	11.64%	(4.58)%
4/30/2022	\$30.89	\$24.59	\$30.46	\$25.55	1.41%	(3.76)%
1/31/2022	\$33.50	\$28.48	\$31.80	\$28.94	5.35%	(1.59)%
10/31/2021	\$33.80	\$29.79	\$31.44	\$30.78	7.51%	(3.22)%
7/31/2021	\$29.98	\$27.27	\$30.73	\$28.91	(2.44)%	(5.67)%
4/30/2021	\$28.84	\$24.93	\$29.53	\$27.22	(2.34)%	(8.41)%
1/31/2021	\$26.16	\$19.87	\$27.65	\$22.73	(5.39)%	(12.58)%

On March 21, 2023, the last reported sale price, NAV per Common Share and percentage premium/(discount) to NAV per Common Share, were \$21.27, \$22.98 and (7.44)%, respectively. As of March 21, 2023, the Fund had 16,388,138 Common Shares outstanding and net asset of \$376,638,444.

The following table provides information about our outstanding Common Shares as of March 21, 2023:

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Fund for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	16,388,138

## The Fund

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on April 30, 2004 pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended August 11, 2008, governed by the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Fund's principal office is located at Two International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, and its telephone number is 1-800-262-1122.

## Use of Proceeds

Subject to the remainder of this section, and unless otherwise specified in a Prospectus Supplement, the Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of any sales of Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Fund anticipates that it will be possible to invest the proceeds of the Offering

consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies as soon as practicable, but in no event, assuming normal market conditions, later than three months after the receipt thereof. Pending such investment, the proceeds may be invested in short-term money market instruments, securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash and/or cash equivalents. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns and reduce the Fund's distribution to Common Shareholders or result in a distribution consisting principally of a return of capital.

## Investment Objective, Policies and Risks

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax total return. The Fund's return is expected to consist primarily of tax-advantaged dividend income and capital appreciation. In its investment program, the Fund will consider the potential effects of inflation on shareholder capital. The Fund's investment objective is fundamental and cannot be changed without the approval of the Common Shareholders, as required under the 1940 Act.

### PRIMARY INVESTMENT POLICIES

**General Composition of the Fund.** Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total managed assets in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and foreign issuers that the portfolio managers believe at the time of investment are eligible to pay dividends that may constitute qualified dividend income and, therefore, qualify for federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains ("tax-advantaged dividend income"). Distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from tax-advantaged dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals (e.g., taxed at the shareholder level) at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level ("tax-advantaged dividends"). Please see "Federal Income Tax Matters" below for additional detail. The remainder of the Fund's portfolio may be invested in stocks and other investments that pay dividends, distributions or other amounts taxable for federal income tax purposes at rates applicable to ordinary income. The portfolio managers retain broad discretion to allocate the Fund's investments between common and preferred stocks in a manner that it believes will best effectuate the Fund's objective. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks of both domestic and foreign issuers. Preferred stocks may include other hybrid securities. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest primarily in preferred stocks. The Fund may also lend its securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest (i) at least 25% of its total managed assets in securities of U.S. issuers; (ii) at least 40% of its total managed assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including issuers located in emerging market countries, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30% of its total managed assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers; and (iii) in issuers located in at least five different countries (including the United States). An issuer will be considered to be located outside of the United States if it is domiciled in, derives a significant portion of its revenue from, or its primary trading venue is outside the U.S. As an alternative to holding foreign-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depositary receipts, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities).

The Fund may purchase preferred stocks and other hybrid securities of any rating category including those rated below investment grade or unrated. The Fund may invest up to 30% of total assets in securities rated below investment grade (i.e., rated lower than BBB by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") or lower than Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's")) and in unrated instruments determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be of below investment grade quality ("junk bonds"). The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event of a downgrade of an assessment of credit quality or the withdrawal of a rating. Securities rated in the lowest investment grade rating (BBB- or Baa3) may have certain speculative characteristics. Below investment grade quality securities are considered to be predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of the issuers. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations—Below Investment Grade Securities Risk."

The Fund's policy of investing, in normal market conditions, at least 80% of its total managed assets in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and foreign issuers that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believe at the time of investment are eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividend income may only be changed by the Fund's Board following the provision of 60 days prior written notice to Common Shareholders.

In addition to investing in stocks eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividend income, the Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in stocks and other securities (including preferred stocks, hybrid securities or contingent convertible securities) that generate ordinary income. There can be no assurance that a portion of the Fund's income distributions will not be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

The portfolio managers believe that, during periods of high or rising concern about inflation, investments in common stocks of certain types of issuers whose businesses are related to “hard assets” (“Hard Asset Stocks”) can support the Fund’s objective to achieve high after-tax total return. The value of such businesses and hence their common stock prices normally appreciate in higher inflationary environments. Hard Asset Stocks may include those of issuers whose businesses are related to energy, other natural resources and real estate.

The Fund may seek to enhance the level of dividend income it receives by engaging in dividend capture trading. In a dividend capture trade, the Fund sells a stock on or shortly after the stock’s ex-dividend date and uses the sale proceeds to purchase one or more other stocks that are expected to pay dividends before the next dividend payment on the stock being sold. Through this practice, the Fund may receive more dividend payments over a given period of time than if it held a single stock. Receipt of a greater number of dividend payments during a given time period could augment the total amount of dividend income the Fund receives over this period. For example, during the course of a single year it may be possible through dividend capture trading for the Fund to receive five or more dividend payments with respect to Fund assets attributable to dividend capture trading where it may only have received four payments in a hold only strategy. In order for dividends received by the Fund to qualify as tax-advantaged dividend income, the Fund must comply with certain holding period requirements. Please see “Federal Income Tax Matters.” Dividend capture trading by the Fund will take account of this consideration. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of stocks subject to dividend capture trading.

During unusual market circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 100% of assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with the Fund’s investment objective and other policies.

**Investment Strategy.** A team of Eaton Vance and EVAIL investment professionals is responsible for the overall management of the Fund’s investments, including the allocation between common and preferred stocks and between U.S. and non-U.S. investments. Individual members of this team with specialized expertise are responsible for the day-to-day management of different portions of the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s investments are actively managed and securities may be bought or sold on a daily basis.

In selecting securities, the Fund invests primarily in dividend-paying common and preferred stocks of U.S. and non-U.S. companies that produce attractive levels of tax-advantaged dividend income and are, in the opinion of the portfolio managers, undervalued or inexpensive relative to the overall market. Stocks may be undervalued in relation to other investments due to adverse economic or other near-term difficulties that cause them not to achieve their expected financial potential. Undervaluation may also arise because companies are misunderstood by investors or because they are out of step with favored market themes. For its investments in common stocks, the Fund also generally seeks to invest in positions that the portfolio managers believe have the potential for growth of income and capital appreciation over time. The Fund will take into consideration the portfolio managers expectations for inflation and may, during periods of high or rising concern about inflation, make substantial investments in certain types of issuers whose businesses are related to Hard Asset Stocks. For its investment in preferred stocks, the Fund will also take into consideration the interest rate sensitivity of the investments and the portfolio managers interest rate expectations.

Investment decisions are made primarily on the basis of fundamental research. The portfolio managers utilize information provided by, and the expertise of, the Adviser’s and Sub-Adviser’s research staff in making investment decisions. In selecting stocks, the portfolio managers consider (among other factors) a company’s earnings or cash flow capabilities, dividend prospects and tax treatment of a company’s dividends, the strength of the company’s business franchises and estimates of the company’s net value. Many of the portfolio managers’ considerations are subjective.

The Fund may not invest 25% or more of its total managed assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers in any single industry or sector of the economy if companies in that industry or sector meet the Fund’s investment criteria. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in each of energy, raw materials, real estate, utilities and financial services sectors.

The Fund may make significant investments in natural resource-related common stocks in the energy and raw materials sectors. Natural resource-related common stocks are issued by companies engaged in exploring for, developing, processing, fabricating, producing, distributing, dealing in or owning natural resources, companies engaged in the creation or development of technologies for the production or use of natural resources, and companies engaged in the furnishing of technology, equipment, supplies or services to the natural resource sector. Natural resources include substances, materials and energy derived from natural sources that have economic value. Examples of natural resources include precious metals (e.g., gold, silver and platinum), ferrous and nonferrous metals (e.g., iron, aluminum, copper, nickel, lead and zinc), minerals, energy resources (e.g.,

coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, hydropower), timber and timberland, agricultural land and commodities, water, marine resources and alternative energy resources (e.g., solar, wind, geothermal and tidal energy).

The Fund may also make significant investments in the real estate, utilities and financial services sectors. Companies in the real estate industry and real estate related investments may include, for example, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) that either own properties or make construction or mortgage loans, real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings, and other companies whose products and services are related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders, or mortgage servicing companies. The utilities sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture, production, generation, transmission, sale or distribution of water, gas, and electric energy as well as companies that provide communication services. Companies in the financial services sector include, for example, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, brokerage and investment companies, insurance companies, and consumer and industrial finance companies. If the Fund is focused in an industry or sector, it may present more risks than if it were broadly diversified over numerous industries or sectors of the economy. To the extent that the Fund’s portfolio is composed significantly of stocks in the energy, raw materials, real estate, utilities, and financial services sectors, the Fund will be more exposed to the particular risks associated with those sectors. However, if market conditions change, the Fund’s portfolio would not necessarily be so composed of stocks in these sectors, but could be composed significantly of stocks of issuers in other market sectors. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations—Sector Risk.”

In seeking to manage exposure to certain sectors and/or markets in connection with its use of dividend capture trading, the Fund may buy and sell equity index futures contracts and may engage in other types of derivatives to manage such exposures. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments acquired for hedging, risk management and investment purposes (to gain exposure to securities, securities markets, markets indices and/or currencies consistent with its investment objective and policies). Other permitted derivatives include futures contracts on securities and non-equity indices, options on futures contracts, the purchase of put options and the sale of call options on securities held, equity swaps, interest rate swaps, covered short sales, forward sales of stocks, forward currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts.

**Tax-Managed Investing.** The Fund seeks to achieve high after-tax returns for Common Shareholders in part by minimizing the taxes they incur in connection with the Fund’s investment income and realized capital gains. The Fund seeks to minimize distributions that are taxed as ordinary income by investing principally in common and preferred stocks eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividend income and generally by seeking to avoid net realized short-term capital gains and ordinary income. The Fund seeks to reduce distributions of capital gains by avoiding or minimizing the sale of portfolio securities with large accumulated capital gains. When a decision is made to sell a particular appreciated security, the portfolio managers will generally select for sale the share lots resulting in the most favorable tax treatment, generally those with holding periods sufficient to qualify for long-term capital gains treatment that have the highest cost basis. The portfolio managers may sell securities to realize capital losses that can be used to offset realized capital gains (but not tax-advantaged dividend income or ordinary income).

To seek to protect against price declines in securities holdings with large accumulated gains, the Fund may engage in the aforementioned derivative instruments. By using these techniques rather than selling appreciated securities, the Fund can, within certain limitations, reduce its exposure to price declines in the securities without realizing substantial capital gains under current tax law. In order to seek to protect against adverse changes in the value of the Fund’s portfolio from changes in the value of foreign currencies, the Fund may purchase and sell foreign currency on a spot (i.e., cash) basis in connection with the settlement of transactions in securities traded in such foreign currency, may enter into forward contracts to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date, or may buy or sell a foreign currency option or futures contract for such amount.

Derivative instruments may also be used by the Fund to enhance returns or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. Dividends received on securities with respect to which the Fund is obligated to make related payments (pursuant to short sales or otherwise) will not constitute tax-advantaged dividend income and will be taxable as ordinary income. In addition, use of derivatives may give rise to short-term capital gains and other income that would not qualify for favorable tax treatment.

**Common Stocks.** The Fund has substantial exposure to common stocks. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed-income securities over the long term and particularly during periods of high or rising concerns about inflation, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns and may not maintain their real value during inflationary periods. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, the price of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Fund has exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors’ perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general

condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

**Preferred Stocks.** Preferred stock, like common stock, represents an equity ownership in an issuer. Generally, preferred stock has a priority of claim over common stock in dividend payments and upon liquidation of the issuer. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not usually have voting rights. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common stock.

Although they are equity securities, preferred stocks have certain characteristics of both debt and common stock. They are debt-like in that their promised income is contractually fixed. They are common stock-like in that they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Furthermore, they have many of the key characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

In order to be payable, dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. In addition, distributions on preferred stock may be subject to deferral and thus may not be automatically payable. Income payments on some preferred stocks are cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accrue even if not declared by the board of directors or otherwise made payable. Other preferred stocks are non-cumulative, meaning that skipped dividends and distributions do not continue to accrue. There is no assurance that dividends on preferred stocks in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable. The Fund may invest in non-cumulative preferred stock, although the portfolio managers would consider, among other factors, their non-cumulative nature in making any decision to purchase or sell such securities. If the Fund owns preferred stock that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for federal income tax purposes while it is not receiving cash payments corresponding to such income.

Shares of preferred stock have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price at the date of issuance. The market values of preferred stock may be affected by favorable and unfavorable changes impacting the issuers' industries or sectors, including companies in the utilities and financial services sectors, which are prominent issuers of preferred stock. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations—Sector Risk." They may also be affected by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in the tax status of the security and by the availability of the actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in tax laws, such as changes in corporate and individual income tax rates, and in the dividends received deduction for corporate taxpayers or the characterization of dividends as tax-advantaged dividend income as described herein.

Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by preferred stock may become onerous when interest rates fall below the rate payable on the stock or for other reasons, the issuer may redeem preferred stock, generally after an initial period of call protection in which the stock is not redeemable. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Fund's holdings of higher dividend-paying preferred stocks may be reduced and the Fund may be unable to acquire securities paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds.

**Foreign Securities.** The Fund will invest a significant portion of its assets in foreign securities. As discussed above, under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest (i) at least 25% of its total managed assets in securities of U.S. issuers; (ii) at least 40% of its total managed assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including emerging market countries, unless market conditions are not deemed favorable, in which case the Fund would invest at least 30% of its total managed assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers; and (iii) in issuers located in at least five different countries (including the United States).

Investment in securities of non-U.S. issuers involves special risks, including that non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less rigorous accounting and reporting requirements than U.S. issuers, less rigorous regulatory requirements, differing legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments and the potential for political, social and economic adversity. The willingness and ability of sovereign issuers to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including among others the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level, and cash flow considerations related to the availability of tax or other revenues to satisfy the issuer's obligations. The securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and at times more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations may involve certain risks (such as delay in the payment or delivery of securities and interest or in the recovery of assets held abroad) and expenses not present in the settlement of domestic investments. Investments may include securities issued by the governments of lesser-developed countries, which are sometimes referred to as "emerging markets." There may be a possibility of nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency exchange controls, confiscatory taxation, political or financial instability, armed conflict and diplomatic developments which could affect the value of the Fund's investments in certain foreign countries. Foreign issuers may become subject to sanctions imposed by the United States or another country, which could result in the immediate freeze of the foreign issuers' assets or securities. The imposition of such sanctions could

impair the market value of the securities of such foreign issuers and limit the Fund's ability to buy, sell, receive or deliver the securities.

As an alternative to holding foreign-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depositary receipts, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities). Dividends received with respect to stock of a foreign corporation may qualify for the reduced rates of federal income taxation applicable to tax-advantaged dividend income only if such corporation satisfies the requirements to be a "qualified foreign corporation." The Fund may invest in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of foreign issuers and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, they continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer's country. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. Unsponsored receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses, may not pass through voting or other shareholder rights, and may be less liquid than sponsored receipts.

## ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT PRACTICES

**Real Estate Investment Trusts.** The Fund may invest in companies that are treated as real estate investment trusts for federal income tax purposes ("REITs"). REITs are financial vehicles that pool investors' capital to purchase or finance real estate. REITs may concentrate their investments in specific geographic areas or in specific property types, i.e., hotels, shopping malls, residential complexes and office buildings. The market value of REIT shares and the ability of REITs to distribute income may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including rising interest rates, changes in the national, state and local economic climate and real estate conditions, perceptions of prospective tenants of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the properties, the ability of the owners to provide adequate management, maintenance and insurance, the cost of complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, increasing competition and compliance with environmental laws, changes in real estate taxes and other operating expenses, adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies, adverse changes in zoning laws, and other factors beyond the control of the issuers. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital. As REITs generally pay a higher rate of dividends than most other operating companies, to the extent application of the Fund's investment strategy results in the Fund investing in REIT shares, the percentage of the Fund's dividend income received from REIT shares will likely exceed the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that is comprised of REIT shares. REIT income distributions received by the Fund generally will not be treated as tax-advantaged dividend income. However, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, individuals and certain other non-corporate taxpayers may deduct 20% of "qualified REIT dividends." Pursuant to proposed regulations on which the Fund may rely, distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," as defined and subject to certain conditions described below, are treated as qualified REIT dividends in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. Very generally, a "section 199A dividend" is any dividend or portion thereof that is attributable to certain dividends received by a regulated investment company from REITs, to the extent such dividends are properly reported as such by the regulated investment company in a written notice to its shareholders, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

**Corporate Bonds and Other Debt Securities.** In addition to its investments in common and preferred stocks, the Fund may invest in a wide variety of bonds, debentures and similar debt securities of varying maturities and durations issued by corporations and other business entities, including limited liability companies. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. Bonds and other debt securities generally are issued by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain debt securities are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date. Debt securities of below investment grade quality, commonly known as "junk bonds," are considered to be predominantly speculative in nature because of the credit risk of the issuers. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations—Below Investment Grade Securities Risk." Income payments on debt securities received by the Fund will be taxable as ordinary income.

**Warrants.** The Fund may invest in equity and index warrants of domestic and international issuers. Equity warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to subscribe for equity issues of the issuing company or a related company at a fixed price either on a certain date or during a set period. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments. The sale of a warrant results in a long- or short-term capital gain or loss depending on the period for which a warrant is held.



**Convertible Securities and Bonds with Warrants Attached.** The Fund may invest in preferred stocks and fixed-income obligations that are convertible into common stocks of domestic and foreign issuers, and bonds issued as a unit with warrants. Convertible securities in which the Fund may invest, comprised of both convertible debt and convertible preferred stock, may be converted at either a stated price or at a stated rate into underlying shares of common stock. Because of this feature, convertible securities generally enable an investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying common stock. Convertible securities often provide higher yields than the underlying equity securities, but generally offer lower yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. The value of convertible securities fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates like bonds, and, in addition, fluctuates in relation to the underlying common stock. Income payments on convertible fixed-income obligations will be taxable as ordinary income; dividend payments on convertible preferred stocks may be tax-advantaged dividend income depending on the nature of the preferred stock.

**Convertible Securities.** A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred security, or other security that entitles the holder to acquire common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued or dividends paid until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to nonconvertible income securities.

Holders of convertible securities generally have a claim on the assets of the issuer prior to the common stockholders but may be subordinated to other debt securities of the same issuer. Certain convertible debt securities may provide a put option to the holder, which entitles the holder to cause the securities to be redeemed by the issuer at a premium over the stated principal amount of the debt securities under certain circumstances. Certain convertible securities may include loss absorption characteristics that make the securities more debt-like. This is particularly true of convertible securities issued by companies in the financial services sector.

The value of a convertible security may be influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument.

**Short Sales.** The Fund may sell a security short if it owns at least an equal amount of the security sold short or another security convertible or exchangeable for an equal amount of the security sold short without payment of further compensation (a short sale against-the-box). In a short sale against-the-box, the short seller is exposed to the risk of being forced to deliver stock that it holds to close the position if the borrowed stock is called in by the lender, which would cause gain or loss to be recognized on the delivered stock. The Fund expects normally to close its short sales against-the-box by delivering newly acquired stock.

The ability to use short sales against-the-box, certain equity swaps and certain equity collar strategies as a tax-efficient management technique with respect to holdings of appreciated securities is limited to circumstances in which the hedging transaction is closed out within thirty days of the end of the Fund's taxable year and the underlying appreciated securities position is held unhedged for at least the next sixty days after the hedging transaction is closed. Not meeting these requirements would trigger the recognition of gain on the underlying appreciated securities position under the federal tax laws applicable to constructive sales. Dividends received on securities with respect to which the Fund is obligated to make related payments (pursuant to short sales or otherwise) will be treated as fully taxable ordinary income.

**Temporary Investments.** Interest generated by investments in cash or cash equivalents will be taxable for federal income tax purposes at rates applicable to ordinary income. During unusual market circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 100% of assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective and other policies. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations. During such market circumstances, it is possible the Fund may not pay tax-advantaged dividends.

**Foreign Currency Transactions.** The value of foreign assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency rates and exchange control regulations. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. The Fund may engage in transactions to hedge against changes in foreign currencies, and will use such hedging techniques when the portfolio managers deem appropriate. Foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into derivative currency transactions. Currency futures contracts are exchange-traded and change in value to reflect movements of a currency or a basket of currencies. Settlement must be made in a designated currency.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Such contracts may be used when a security denominated in a foreign currency is purchased or sold, or when the receipt in a foreign currency of dividend or interest payments on such a security is anticipated. A forward contract can then “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest payment, as the case may be. Additionally, when the portfolio managers believe that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, they may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the securities held that are denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date on which the contract is entered into and the date it matures. There is additional risk that the use of currency forwards may reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken and that currency forwards may create exposure to currencies in which the Fund’s securities are not denominated. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against long-term currency changes. Cross-hedging may be performed by using forward contracts in one currency (or basket of currencies) to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency if the portfolio managers determine that there is an established historical pattern of correlation between the two currencies (or the basket of currencies and the underlying currency). Use of a different foreign currency magnifies exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Forward contracts may also be used to shift exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes from one currency to another. Short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of portfolio assets. Income or gains earned on any of the Fund’s foreign currency transactions may be treated as fully taxable ordinary income.

Currency transactions are subject to the risk of a number of complex political and economic factors applicable to the countries issuing the underlying currencies. Furthermore, unlike trading in most other types of instruments, there is no systematic reporting of last sale information with respect to the foreign currencies underlying the derivative currency transactions. As a result, available information may not be complete. In an over-the-counter trading environment, there are no daily price fluctuation limits. There may be no liquid secondary market to close out options purchased or written, or forward contracts entered into, until their exercise, expiration or maturity. There is also the risk of default by, or the bankruptcy of, the financial institution serving as a counterparty.

**When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments.** Securities may be purchased on a “forward commitment” or “when-issued” basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future beyond normal settlement times) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. However, the yield on a comparable security when the transaction is consummated may vary from the yield on the security at the time that the forward commitment or when-issued transaction was made. From the time of entering into the transaction until delivery and payment is made at a later date, the securities that are the subject of the transaction are subject to market fluctuations. In forward commitment or when-issued transactions, if the seller or buyer, as the case may be, fails to consummate the transaction, the counterparty may miss the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions may be expected to occur a month or more before delivery is due. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions are not entered into for the purpose of investment leverage.

**Illiquid Investments.** The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in investments for which there is no readily available trading market or are otherwise illiquid. It may be difficult to sell illiquid investments at a price representing their fair value until such time as such investments may be sold publicly. Where registration is required, a considerable period may elapse between a decision by the Fund to sell such investments and the time when it would be permitted to sell. Thus, the Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable a price as that prevailing at the time of the decision to sell. The Fund may also acquire investments through private placements under which it may agree to contractual restrictions on the resale of such investments. Such restrictions might prevent their sale at a time when such sale would otherwise be desirable.

At times, a portion of the Fund’s assets may be invested in investments as to which the Fund, by itself or together with other accounts managed by the Adviser and its affiliates, holds a major portion or all of such investments. Under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such investments when the Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such investments only at prices lower than if such investments were more widely held. It may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such investments for purposes of computing the Fund’s net asset value.

**Swaps.** Swap contracts may be purchased or sold to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or market conditions, to change the duration of the overall portfolio, to mitigate non-payment or default risk, or to gain exposure to particular securities, baskets of securities, indices or currencies. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties, which returns are calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. The Fund will enter into swaps only on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund’s custodian. The Fund will not enter into any swap unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be investment grade by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. These instruments are traded in the over-the-counter market. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Adviser or Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would be unfavorably affected.

*Interest Rate Swaps.* Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). Income payments on interest rate swaps are taxable as ordinary income.

*Total Return Swaps.* Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make payments of the total return from the underlying asset(s), which may include securities, baskets of securities, or securities indices during the specified period, in return for payments equal to a fixed or floating rate of interest or the total return from other underlying asset(s). Amounts realized on total return swaps will generally be taxable as ordinary income.

**Futures and Options on Futures.** The Fund may purchase and sell various kinds of financial futures contracts and options thereon to seek to hedge against changes in stock prices or interest rates, for other risk management purposes or to gain exposure to certain securities, indices and currencies. Futures contracts may be based on various securities indices and securities. Such transactions involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, which may exceed the Fund’s initial investment in these contracts. The Fund will only purchase or sell futures contracts or related options in compliance with the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. These transactions involve transaction costs. There can be no assurance that the use of futures will be advantageous to the Fund. Nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (each a “Rating Agency”) guidelines on any preferred shares issued by the Fund or covenants on Fund borrowings may limit use of these transactions. Sales of futures contracts and related options generally result in realization of short-term or long-term capital gain depending on the period for which the investment is held. To the extent that any futures contract or foreign currency contract held by the Fund is a “Section 1256 contract” under the Code, the contract will be marked-to-market annually and any gain or loss will be treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, regardless of the holding period for such contract.

**Securities Lending.** The Fund may seek to earn income by lending portfolio securities to broker-dealers or other institutional borrowers. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the securities loaned if the borrower of the securities fails financially. In the judgment of the Adviser, the loans will be made only to organizations whose credit quality or claims paying ability is considered to be at least investment grade and when the expected returns, net of administrative expenses and any finders’ fees, justifies the attendant risk. Securities loans currently are required to be secured continuously by collateral in cash, cash equivalents (such as money market instruments) or other liquid securities held by the custodian and maintained in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The financial condition of the borrower will be monitored by the Adviser on a periodic basis. Income realized from securities lending and payments in lieu of dividends on loaned stock will generally be taxable as ordinary income.

**Borrowings.** The Fund may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction. The Fund may from time to time borrow money to add leverage to the portfolio. The Fund may also borrow money for temporary administrative purposes.

As discussed above, the Fund entered into the Agreement with SSBT that allows the Fund to borrow or otherwise access up to \$121 million through securities lending transactions, direct loans from SSBT or a combination of both. Please see “Use of Leverage and Related Risks” below for additional information about the Agreement.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements.** The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund temporarily transfers possession of a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash. At the same time, the Fund agrees to repurchase the instrument at an agreed upon time and price, which reflects an interest payment. The Fund may enter into such agreements when it is able to invest the cash acquired at a rate higher than the cost of the agreement, which would increase earned income. Income realized on reverse repurchase agreements will be taxable as ordinary income.

When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, any fluctuations in the market value of either the securities transferred to another party or the securities in which the proceeds may be invested would affect the market value of the Fund's assets. As a result, such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's assets. While there is a risk that large fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's assets could affect net asset value, this risk is not significantly increased by entering into reverse repurchase agreements, in the opinion of the Adviser. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be a form of borrowing by the Fund (and a loan from the counterparty), they create leverage and are subject to the risks described below under "Use of Leverage and Related Risks." The SEC views reverse repurchase transactions as collateralized borrowings by a fund. Such agreements will be treated as subject to investment restrictions regarding "borrowings." If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

**Research Process.** The Fund's portfolio management utilizes the information provided by, and the expertise of, the research staff of the investment adviser and its affiliates in making investment decisions. As part of the research process, portfolio management may consider financially material environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. Such factors, alongside other relevant factors, may be taken into account in the Fund's securities selection process.

**Portfolio Turnover.** As noted above, the Fund may sell securities to realize capital losses that can be used to offset capital gains (but not tax-advantaged dividend income or ordinary income) or in connection with dividend capture strategies. Use of these tax management strategies will increase portfolio turnover. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its portfolio turnover rate, it may exceed 100% (excluding turnover of securities having a maturity of one year or less). A high turnover rate (100% or more) necessarily involves greater trading costs to the Fund and may result in an increased realization of net short-term capital gains taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income. The portfolio turnover rates for the Fund for fiscal years ended October 31, 2022 and October 31, 2021 were 52% and 29%, respectively.

## USE OF LEVERAGE AND RELATED RISKS

Generally, leverage involves the use of proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares, borrowed funds or various financial instruments (such as derivatives) to seek to increase a fund's potential returns. The Fund employs leverage created by loans acquired with borrowings. As discussed above, the Fund entered into the Agreement with SSBT that allows the Fund to borrow or otherwise access up to \$121 million through securities lending transactions, direct loans from SSBT or a combination of both. The Fund has granted to SSBT a security interest in all its cash, securities and other financial assets, unless otherwise pledged, to secure the payment and performance of its obligations under the Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Fund has made its securities available for securities lending transactions by SSBT acting as securities lending agent for the Fund. Securities lending transactions are required to be secured with cash collateral received from the securities borrowers equal at all times to at least 100%, 102% or 105% of the market value of the securities loaned, depending on the type of security. The market value of securities loaned is determined daily and any additional required collateral is delivered to SSBT on the next business day. The Fund is subject to the possible delay in the recovery of loaned securities. Pursuant to the Agreement, SSBT has provided indemnification to the Fund in the event of default by a securities borrower with respect to security loans. However, the Fund retains all risk of loss and gains associated with securities purchased using cash received as collateral for security loans. The Fund is entitled to receive from securities borrowers all substitute interest, dividends and other distributions paid with respect to the securities on loan. The Fund may instruct SSBT to recall a security on loan at any time. Interest on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement is charged at a rate equal to 1-month LIBOR plus 0.50%, payable monthly. SSBT retains all net fees that may arise in connection with securities lending transactions. If the value of securities available to lend falls below a prescribed level, the interest rate may be increased. If the Fund utilizes less than 50% of the commitment amount, it will be charged a monthly non-usage fee of 0.25% per annum on the unused portion of the commitment. The Agreement may be terminated by either SSBT or the Fund upon 360 days' prior written notice to the other party and after the second anniversary of the Agreement, by the Fund upon 90 days' prior written notice to SSBT. If certain asset coverage and collateral requirements or other covenants are not met, the Agreement could be deemed in default and result in termination. At October 31, 2022, the Fund had borrowings outstanding under the Agreement of \$103 million at an annual interest rate of 3.80%.

The portfolio managers anticipate that the use of leverage (from borrowings) may result in higher income to Common Shareholders over time. In the future, the portfolio managers, in their sole discretion, may leverage solely through the issuance of preferred shares, solely through borrowings or through both the issuance of preferred shares and through borrowings if they determine such leverage is in the best interest of Common Shareholders. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. Leverage may cause the Fund's share price to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, as certain types of leverage may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful.

The costs of the financial leverage program (from any future issuance of preferred shares and any borrowings) are borne by Common Shareholders and consequently result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's gross assets, which include proceeds from borrowings. In this regard, holders of debt do not bear the investment advisory fee. Rather, Common Shareholders bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds, which means that Common Shareholders effectively bear the entire advisory fee.

Leverage creates risks for holders of Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Common Shares. There is a risk that fluctuations in the dividend rates on any preferred shares may adversely affect the return to the holders of Common Shares. If the income from the securities purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser in their best judgment nevertheless may determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if they deem such action to be appropriate in the circumstances.

Changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio (including investments bought with the proceeds of the borrowing program) will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. If there is a net decrease (or increase) in the value of the Fund's investment portfolio, the leverage will decrease (or increase) the net asset value per share to a greater extent than if the Fund were not leveraged. As discussed under "Description of Capital Structure," any issuance of preferred shares may alter the voting power of Common Shareholders.

Capital raised through leverage will be subject to dividend or interest payments, which may exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The issuance of preferred shares involves expenses and other costs and may limit the Fund's freedom to pay dividends on Common Shares or to engage in other activities. The issuance of a class of preferred shares or incurrence of borrowings having priority over the Fund's Common Shares creates an opportunity for greater return per Common Share, but at the same time such leveraging is a speculative technique in that it will increase the Fund's exposure to capital risk. Unless the income and appreciation, if any, on assets acquired with leverage proceeds exceed the associated costs of such preferred shares or borrowings (and other Fund expenses), the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Fund's Common Shares compared with what it would have been without leverage.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more Rating Agencies that may issue ratings for any preferred shares issued by the Fund and by borrowing program covenants. These guidelines and covenants may impose asset coverage or Fund composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will significantly impede the Adviser and Sub-Adviser from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies.

Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the total asset value of the Fund's portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (i.e., such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's total assets). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value. If preferred shares are issued, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem preferred shares, as necessary, to maintain coverage of any preferred shares of at least 200%. Normally, holders of the Common Shares and holders of any preferred shares voting as a single class will elect four of the Trustees of the Fund and holders of any preferred shares will elect two. In the event the Fund failed to pay dividends on its preferred shares for two years, preferred shareholders would be entitled to elect a majority of the Trustees until the dividends are paid.

To qualify for federal income taxation as a “regulated investment company,” the Fund must distribute in each taxable year at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses). The Fund also will be required to distribute annually substantially all of its ordinary income and capital gain, if any, to avoid imposition of a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax. If the Fund is precluded from making distributions on the Common Shares because of any applicable asset coverage requirements, the terms of any preferred shares may provide that any amounts so precluded from being distributed, but required to be distributed for the Fund to meet the distribution requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company, will be paid to the holders of any preferred shares as a special dividend. This dividend can be expected to decrease the amount that holders of preferred shares would be entitled to receive upon redemption or liquidation of the preferred shares.

The Fund’s willingness to issue new securities for investment purposes, and the amount the Fund will issue, will depend on many factors, the most important of which are market conditions and interest rates. Successful use of a leveraging strategy may depend on the Adviser’s ability to predict correctly interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

The following table is designed to illustrate the effect on the return to a holder of the Common Shares of leverage in the amount of approximately 22.2% of the Fund’s gross assets, assuming hypothetical annual returns of the Fund’s portfolio of minus 10% to plus 10%. As the table shows, leverage generally increases the return to Common Shareholders when portfolio return is positive and greater than the cost of leverage and decreases the return when the portfolio return is negative or less than the cost of leverage. The figures appearing in the table are hypothetical and actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

Assumed Portfolio Total Return (Net of Expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Common Share Total Return	(13.94)%	(7.51)%	(1.09)%	5.34%	11.77%

Assuming the utilization of leverage in the amount of 22.2% of the Fund’s gross assets, the cost of leverage is 3.80%. The additional income that the Fund must earn (net of expenses) in order to cover such costs is approximately 0.84% of gross assets. The Fund’s actual costs of leverage will be based on market rates at the time the Fund undertakes a leveraging strategy, and such actual costs of leverage may be higher or lower than that assumed in the previous example.

## ADDITIONAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in any investment company security involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or even that you may lose part or all of your investment.

**Discount From or Premium to NAV.** The Offering will be conducted only when Common Shares of the Fund are trading at a price equal to or above the Fund’s NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions. As with any security, the market value of the Common Shares may increase or decrease from the amount initially paid for the Common Shares. The Fund’s Common Shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount relative to net asset value. The shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund’s NAV may decrease.

**Secondary Market for the Common Shares.** The issuance of Common Shares through the Offering may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. The increase in the amount of the Fund’s outstanding Common Shares resulting from the Offering may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Fund. Common Shares will not be issued pursuant to the Offering at any time when Common Shares are trading at a price lower than a price equal to the Fund’s NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions.

The Fund also issues Common Shares of the Fund through its dividend reinvestment plan. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.” Common Shares may be issued under the plan at a discount to the market price for such Common Shares, which may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares of the Fund.

When the Common Shares are trading at a premium, the Fund may also issue Common Shares of the Fund that are sold through transactions effected on the NYSE. The increase in the amount of the Fund’s outstanding Common Shares resulting from that offering may also put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Fund.

The voting power of current shareholders will be diluted to the extent that such shareholders do not purchase shares in any future Common Share offerings or do not purchase sufficient shares to maintain their percentage interest. In addition, if the Adviser or Sub-Adviser is unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, the Fund's per share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and the Fund may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

**Issuer Risk.** The value of securities held by the Fund may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

**Income Risk.** The income Common Shareholders receive from the Fund is based primarily on the dividends and interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of the Fund's preferred stock holdings and any bond holdings and Common Shareholder's income from the Fund could drop as well. The Fund's income also would likely be affected adversely when prevailing short-term interest rates increase and the Fund is utilizing leverage.

**Tax Risk.** Reference is made to "Federal Income Tax Matters" for an explanation of the federal income tax consequences and attendant risks of investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to minimize and defer the federal income taxes incurred by Common Shareholders in connection with their investment in the Fund, there can be no assurance that it will be successful in this regard. Market conditions may limit the Fund's ability to generate tax losses or to generate dividend income taxed at favorable tax rates. The Fund's tax-managed strategy may cause the Fund to hold a security in order to achieve more favorable tax-treatment or to sell a security in order to create tax losses. The Fund's ability to utilize various tax-management techniques may be curtailed or eliminated in the future by tax legislation or regulation. Distributions paid on the Common Shares may be characterized variously as net investment income (taxable at ordinary income rates), tax-advantaged dividends and capital gains dividends (each generally taxable at long-term capital gains rates) or return of capital (not currently taxable). The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year may not finally be determined until after the end of that calendar year. Distributions to a Common Shareholder that are return of capital will be tax free up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's current tax basis in his or her Common Shares, with any distribution amounts exceeding such basis treated as capital gain on a deemed sale of Common Shares. Common Shareholders are required to reduce their tax basis in Common Shares by the amount of tax-free return of capital distributions received, thereby increasing the amount of capital gain (or decreasing the amount of capital loss) to be recognized upon a later disposition of the Common Shares. In order for Fund distributions of tax-advantaged dividend income to be taxable at favorable long-term capital gains rates, a Common Shareholder must meet certain prescribed holding period and other requirements with respect to his or her Common Shares.

**Common Stock Risk.** The Fund has substantial exposure to common stocks. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed-income securities over the long term and particularly during periods of high or rising concerns about inflation, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns and may not maintain their real value during inflationary periods. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, the price of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Fund has exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

**Preferred Stock Risk.** The Fund has substantial exposure to preferred stocks. Preferred stocks involve credit risk, which is the risk that a preferred stock will decline in price, or fail to pay dividends when expected, because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. In addition to credit risk, investment in preferred stocks involves certain other risks. Certain preferred stocks contain provisions that allow an issuer under certain conditions to skip distributions (in the case of "non-cumulative" preferred stocks) or defer distributions (in the case of "cumulative" preferred stocks). If the Fund owns a preferred stock that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for federal income tax purposes while it is not receiving cash payments corresponding to such income. In such cases, the Fund may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received, in order to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or, if necessary, by disposition of portfolio securities, including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so. Preferred stocks often contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of certain tax or legal changes or at the issuers' call. In the event of redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return. Preferred stocks typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred stocks are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

Preferred stocks may be significantly less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities, corporate debt or common stock.

**Hybrid Securities Risk.** Hybrid securities generally possess characteristics common to both equity and debt securities. Preferred stocks, convertible securities, and certain debt obligations are types of hybrid securities. Hybrid securities generally have a preference over common stock in the event of the issuer's liquidation and perpetual or near perpetual terms at time of issuance. Hybrid securities generally do not have voting rights or have limited voting rights. Because hybrid securities have both debt and equity characteristics, their values vary in response to many factors, including general market and economic conditions, issuer-specific events, changes in interest rates, credit spreads and the credit quality of the issuer, and, for convertible securities, factors affecting the securities into which they convert.

**Contingent Convertible Securities.** Contingent convertible securities (sometimes referred to as "CoCos") are convertible securities with loss absorption characteristics. These securities provide for mandatory conversion into common stock of the issuer under certain circumstances. The mandatory conversion may be automatically triggered, for instance, if a company fails to meet the capital minimum with respect to the security, the company's regulator makes a determination that the security should convert or the company receives specified levels of extraordinary public support. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero; and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, hence worsening standing in a bankruptcy. In addition, some such instruments have a set stock conversion rate that would cause an automatic write-down of capital if the price of the stock is below the conversion price on the conversion date. Under similar circumstances, the liquidation value of certain types of contingent convertible securities may be adjusted downward to below the original par value. The write down of the par value would occur automatically and would not entitle the holders to seek bankruptcy of the company. In certain circumstances, contingent convertible securities may write down to zero and investors could lose the entire value of the investment, even as the issuer remains in business. CoCos may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a predetermined price.

**Foreign Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers. The value of foreign securities is affected by changes in currency rates, foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), government policies (in the U.S. or abroad), relations between nations and trading, settlement, custodial and other operational risks. In addition, the costs of investing abroad are generally higher than in the United States, and foreign securities markets may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than markets in the United States. Foreign investments also could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations or repatriating capital invested in foreign countries, and the imposition of economic sanctions. Settlements of securities transactions in foreign countries are subject to risk of loss, may be delayed and are generally less frequent than in the United States, which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's assets. As an alternative to holding foreign-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depositary receipts, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities). Because foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a domestic company. Volume and liquidity in most foreign debt markets is less than in the United States and securities of some foreign companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, broker-dealers and listed companies than in the United States. Mail service between the United States and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Payment for securities before delivery may be required. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments, which could affect investments in those countries. Moreover, individual foreign economics may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Foreign securities markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, are generally not as developed as those in the United States, and securities of some foreign issuers (particularly those located in developing countries) may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Political events in foreign countries may cause market disruptions. In June 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") voted in a referendum to leave the European Union ("EU") ("Brexit"). Effective January 31, 2020, the UK ceased to be a member of the EU and, following a transition period during which the EU and the UK Government engaged in a series of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU, the EU and the UK Government signed an agreement on December 30, 2020 regarding the economic relationship between the UK and the EU. This agreement became effective on a provisional basis on January 1, 2021 and entered into full force on May 1, 2021. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of the possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes in the UK, EU and beyond.



are difficult to predict. The end of the Brexit transition period may cause greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence, and an increased likelihood of a recession in the UK. If one or more additional countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted.

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") may be purchased. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of foreign issuers and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, they continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer's country. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. Unsponsored receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses, they may not pass-through voting or other shareholder rights, and they may be less liquid.

**Emerging Markets Investments.** The risks of foreign investments can be more significant in emerging markets. Emerging markets may offer higher potential for gains and losses than investments in the developed markets of the world. Political and economic structures in emerging market countries generally lack the social, political and economic stability of developed countries, which may affect the value of the Fund's investments in these countries and also the ability of the Fund to access markets in such countries. Securities markets within emerging market countries may experience low or non-existent trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and increased volatility in prices for such securities, as compared to securities of comparable issuers in more developed capital markets. Governmental actions can have a significant effect on the economic conditions in emerging market countries, which also may adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. In particular, trade disputes may result in governmental actions that could have an adverse effect on investments in emerging market countries, including but not limited to restrictions on investments in, or required divestment of, particular issuers or industries. Such actions may effectively restrict or eliminate the Fund's ability to purchase or sell investments in emerging market countries, and thus may make them less liquid or more difficult to value, or may force the Fund to sell or otherwise dispose of such investments at inopportune times or prices. There may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. The laws of emerging market countries relating to the limited liability of corporate shareholders, fiduciary duties of officers and directors, and bankruptcy of state enterprises are generally less developed than or different from such laws in the United States. It may be more difficult to make a claim or obtain a judgment in the courts of these countries than it is in the United States. In addition, due to jurisdictional limitations, U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) may be limited in their ability to enforce regulatory or legal obligations in emerging market countries. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by an issuer or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging markets. The prices at which investments may be acquired may be affected by trading by persons with information that is not publicly available and by securities transactions by brokers in anticipation of transactions in particular securities. Disruptions due to work stoppages and trading improprieties in foreign securities markets have caused such markets to close. If extended closings were to occur in stock markets where the Fund is heavily invested, the Fund's ability to redeem Fund shares could become impaired. In such circumstances, the Fund may have to sell more liquid securities than it would otherwise choose to sell. Emerging market securities are also subject to speculative trading, which contributes to their volatility.

**Currency Risk.** Since the Fund will invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Fund will be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates (and exchange control regulations) which affect the value of investments in the Fund and the accrued income and appreciation or depreciation of the investments in U.S. dollars. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency and the Fund's return on such assets as well as any temporary uninvested reserves in bank deposits in foreign currencies. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

The Fund may attempt to protect against adverse changes in the value of the U.S. dollar in relation to a foreign currency by entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency invested or to be invested, or by buying or selling a foreign currency option or futures contract for such amount. Such strategies may be employed before the Fund purchases a foreign security traded in the currency which the Fund anticipates acquiring or between the date the foreign security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment therefor is made or received. Seeking to protect against a change in the value of a foreign currency in the foregoing manner does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of portfolio securities or prevent losses if the prices of such securities decline. Furthermore, such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts.

**Dividend Capture Trading Risk.** The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to higher portfolio turnover, increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, including short-term capital gain taxable as ordinary income, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of stocks subject to dividend capture trading.

**Value Investing Risk.** The Fund focuses its investments on dividend-paying common and preferred stocks that the portfolio managers believe are undervalued or inexpensive relative to other investments. These types of securities may present risks in addition to the general risks associated with investing in common and preferred stocks. These securities generally are selected on the basis of an issuer's fundamentals relative to current market price. Such securities are subject to the risk of misestimation of certain fundamental factors. In addition, during certain time periods, market dynamics may favor "growth" stocks of issuers that do not display strong fundamentals relative to market price based upon positive price momentum and other factors. Disciplined adherence to a "value" investment mandate during such periods can result in significant underperformance relative to overall market indices and other managed investment vehicles that pursue growth style investments and/or flexible equity style mandates.

**Leverage Risk.** Leverage creates risks for Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the risk that costs of borrowings may affect the return to Common Shareholders. See also "LIBOR." To the extent the income derived from investments purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the investments purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be less than if leverage had not been used. In the latter case, Eaton Vance, in its best judgment, may nevertheless determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or borrowing program will be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the net asset value of Common Shares.

As discussed under "Management of the Fund," the fees paid for investment advisory services are calculated on the basis of the Fund's gross assets, including borrowings, so the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Use of Leverage and Related Risks."

Any bank lender in connection with a credit facility or commercial paper program may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. Such restrictions imposed by a lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. These covenants or guidelines do not currently and are not expected to impede Eaton Vance or EVAIL in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies and it is not anticipated that they will so impede in the future.

Financial leverage may also be achieved through the purchase of certain derivative instruments. The Fund's use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to special risks. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Investment Practices" and "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks—Additional Risk Considerations."

**Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest up to 30% of total assets in securities rated below investment grade. The Fund's investments in preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality are predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Issuers of below investment grade quality preferred stocks and bonds are more likely to default on their payments of dividends/interest and liquidation value/principal owed to the Fund, and such defaults will reduce the Fund's net asset value and income distributions. The prices of these lower quality preferred stocks and bonds are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse business conditions, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or an economic downturn, generally lead to a higher non-payment rate. In addition, such a security may lose significant value before a default occurs as the market adjusts to expected higher non-payment rates. The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of securities already owned by the Fund in the event of a change in assessment of credit quality or the removal of a rating.

**Interest Rate Risk.** 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. The Fund's investment in preferred stocks and fixed-rate debt securities means that the net asset value and price of the Common Shares may decline if market interest rates rise. Interest rates are currently low relative to historic levels. During periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of preferred stock or fixed-rate debt securities may exercise its option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call risk. During

periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected payments. This may lock in a below market yield, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. This is known as extension risk. The value of the Fund's common stock investments may also be influenced by changes in interest rates.

**Sector Risk.** The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers in any single industry or sector of the economy if companies in that industry or sector meet the Fund's investment criteria. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets of issuers in each of the energy, raw materials, real estate, utilities and financial services sectors. This may make the Fund more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting these sectors. As concentration in a sector increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the net asset value of Common Shares.

*Energy Sector Risk.* The energy industry can be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations. The energy service industry can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products or services, the supply of and demand for oil and gas, the price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events, and economic conditions. The energy sector includes companies principally engaged in the energy field, including the conventional areas of oil, gas, electricity, and coal, and newer sources of energy such as nuclear, geothermal, oil shale, and solar power. These companies may include, for example, companies that produce, generate, refine, control, transmit, market, distribute, or measure energy or energy fuels such as petro-chemicals; companies involved in providing products and services to companies in the energy field; companies involved in energy research or experimentation; and companies involved in the exploration of new sources of energy, conservation, and energy-related pollution control.

*Raw Materials Sector Risk.* The Fund's investments in natural resource-related common stocks in the raw materials sector will be subject to the risk that the prices of these securities may fluctuate widely due to the level and volatility of commodity prices, the exchange value of the dollar, import controls, worldwide competition, liability for environmental damage, depletion of resources, and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control devices. Raw material industries can be significantly affected by events relating to international political and economic developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations. The value of investments in the raw materials sector may be adversely affected by a change in inflation. The raw materials sector includes companies principally engaged in owning or developing non-energy natural resources and industrial materials, or supplying goods and services to such companies. These companies may include, for example, companies involved either directly or through subsidiaries in exploring, mining, refining, processing, transporting, fabricating, dealing in, or owning non-energy natural resources. Raw materials include precious metals (e.g., gold, platinum, and silver), ferrous and nonferrous metals (e.g., iron, aluminum, and copper), strategic metals (e.g., uranium and titanium), chemicals, paper and forest products and other basic commodities.

*Real Estate Sector Risk.* The real estate sector may include, for example, REITs that either own properties or make construction or mortgage loans, real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings, and other companies whose products and services are related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders, or mortgage servicing companies. To the extent the Fund invests in the securities of companies in the real estate sector ("Real Estate Companies") and REITs the Fund's performance may be linked to the performance of the real estate markets. Property values may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments. Values of the securities of Real Estate Companies may fall, among other reasons, because of the failure of borrowers from such Real Estate Companies to pay their loans or because of poor management of the real estate properties owned by such Real Estate Companies. Many Real Estate Companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a Real Estate Company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. Since interest rates are at or near historical lows, it is likely that they will rise in the near future. The value of investments in the real estate sector may be adversely affected by a change in inflation. Other factors such as lack of adequate insurance or environmental issues may contribute to the risks involved in a real estate investment.

Real Estate Companies may operate within particular sectors of the real estate industry that are subject to specific sector-related risks. Real Estate Companies tend to be small to medium-sized companies. Real Estate Company shares, like other smaller company shares, may be more volatile than, and perform differently from, larger company shares. REITs are subject to highly technical and complex provisions of the Code. There is a possibility that a REIT may fail to qualify for conduit income tax treatment under the Code or may fail to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act, either of which could adversely affect its operations.

*Utilities Sector Risk.* The utilities sector generally includes companies engaged in the manufacture, production, generation, transmission, sale or distribution of electric energy, gas, or water, or, in certain instances, the providing of communications services. Certain segments of this sector and individual companies within such segments may not perform as well as the sector as a whole. Many utility companies historically have been subject to risks of increases in fuel, purchased power and other operating costs, high interest costs on borrowings needed for capital improvement programs and costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other governmental regulations. In particular, regulatory changes with respect to nuclear and conventionally fueled power generating and transmission facilities could increase costs or impair the ability of the utility companies to operate and utilize such facilities, thus reducing the utility companies' earnings or resulting in losses. Rates of return on investment of certain utility companies are subject to review by government regulators. There can be no assurance that changes in regulatory policies or accounting standards will not negatively affect utility companies' earnings or dividends. Costs incurred by utilities, such as fuel and purchased power costs, often are subject to immediate market action resulting from such things as political or military forces operating in geographic regions where oil production is concentrated or global or regional weather conditions, such as droughts, while the rate of return of utility companies generally is subject to review and limitation by state public utility commissions, which often results in a lag or an absence of correlation between costs and return. It is also possible that costs may not be offset by return. Utilities have, in recent years, been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such utilities. Electric utilities may also be subject to increasing economic pressures due to deregulation of generation, transmission and other aspects of their business.

*Financial Services Sector Risk.* The industries within the financial services sector are subject to extensive government regulation, which can limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability can be largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively affect the financial services industries. Insurance companies can be subject to severe price competition. The financial services industries are currently undergoing relatively rapid change as existing distinctions between financial service segments become less clear. For example, recent business combinations have included insurance, finance, and securities brokerage under single ownership. Some primarily retail corporations have expanded into securities and insurance industries.

The banking industry can be significantly affected by the relatively recent adoption of legislation that has reduced the separation between commercial and investment banking businesses and changed the laws governing capitalization and the savings and loan industry. While providing diversification, this relatively new legislation could expose banks to well-established competitors, particularly as the historical distinctions between banks and other financial institutions erode. Increased competition can also result from the broadening of regional and national interstate banking powers, which has already reduced the number of publicly traded banks. In addition, general economic conditions are important to banks that face exposure to credit losses and can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates.

The brokerage and investment management industries can be significantly affected by changes in regulations, brokerage commission structure, and a competitive environment combined with the high operating leverage inherent in companies in this industry. The performance of companies in these industries can be closely tied to the stock and bond markets and can suffer during market declines. Revenues can depend on overall market activity.

The insurance industry can be significantly affected by interest rates, general economic conditions, and price and marketing competition. Property and casualty insurance profits can be affected by weather catastrophes and other natural disasters. Life and health insurance profits can be affected by mortality and morbidity rates. Insurance companies can be adversely affected by inadequacy of cash reserves, the inability to collect from reinsurance carriers, liability for the coverage of environmental clean-up costs from past years, and as yet unanticipated liabilities. Also, insurance companies are subject to extensive government regulation, including the imposition of maximum rate levels, and can be adversely affected by proposed or potential tax law changes.

**Derivatives Risk.** The Fund may engage in derivative transactions in connection with its use of dividend capture trading. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments acquired for hedging, risk management and investment purposes (to gain exposure to securities, securities markets, markets indices and/or currencies consistent with its investment objective and policies). Derivative instruments may also be used by the Fund to enhance returns or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. Except as required by applicable regulation, the Fund may invest in derivative investments without limitation and the Fund's use of derivatives may be extensive. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the asset, index, rate or instrument underlying a derivative, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create investment leverage in the Fund, which magnifies the Fund's exposure to the underlying

investment. Derivative risks may be more significant when they are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position or security held by the Fund. Derivatives for hedging purposes may not reduce risk if they are not sufficiently correlated to the position being hedged. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested in derivatives. 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 instrument. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment. As a general matter, dividends received on hedged stock positions are characterized as ordinary income and are not eligible for favorable tax treatment. In addition, use of derivatives may give rise to short-term capital gains and other income that would not qualify as tax-advantaged dividend income.

The U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets have undergone substantial changes in recent years as a result of changes under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) in the United States and regulatory changes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act and related regulations require many derivatives to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expand entity registration requirements, impose business conduct requirements on counterparties, and impose other regulatory requirements that will continue to change derivatives markets as regulations are implemented. The SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which applies to the Fund’s use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires certain funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount (generally greater than 10% of a Fund’s net assets) to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. To the extent a Fund uses derivative instruments (excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount (up to 10% of a Fund’s net assets), it will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In addition, to the extent that the Fund enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Fund may elect to either treat all of its reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for purposes of Rule 18f-4 or comply (with respect to reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions) with the asset segregation requirements under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. The implementation of these requirements or additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make the use of derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, and may impose limits or restrictions on the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions. Fund management cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and future there can be no assurance that any new government regulation will not adversely affect the Fund’s performance or ability to achieve its investment objective.

**LIBOR.** The London Interbank Offered Rate or LIBOR is the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between major international banks who are members of the British Bankers Association. It is 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. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), the United Kingdom financial regulatory body, announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR. The ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publishing certain LIBOR settings on December 31, 2021, and is expected to cease publishing the remaining LIBOR settings on June 30, 2023. Many market participants are in the process of transitioning to the use of alternative reference or benchmark rates.

On September 29, 2021 the FCA announced that it will compel the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the “IBA”) to publish a subset of non-U.S. LIBOR maturities after December 31, 2021 using a “synthetic” methodology that is not based on panel bank contributions and has indicated that it may also require IBA to publish a subset of U.S. LIBOR maturities after June 30, 2023, using a similar synthetic methodology. However, these synthetic publications are expected to be published for a limited period of time and would be considered non-representative of the underlying market.

Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, the impact on certain debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments that utilize LIBOR remains uncertain. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a change in (i) the value of certain instruments held by the Fund, (ii) the cost of borrowing or the dividend rate for preferred shares, or (iii) the effectiveness of related Fund transactions such as hedges, as applicable.

Various financial industry groups are planning for the transition away from LIBOR, but there are obstacles to converting certain longer term securities and transactions to a new benchmark. In June 2017, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a group of large U.S. banks working with the Federal Reserve, announced its selection of a new Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is intended to be a broad measure of secured overnight U.S. Treasury repo rates, as an appropriate replacement

for LIBOR. Bank working groups and regulators in other countries have suggested other alternatives for their markets, including the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate (“SONIA”) in England. Both SOFR and SONIA, as well as certain other proposed replacement rates, are materially different from LIBOR, and changes in the applicable spread for financial instruments transitioning away from LIBOR need to be made to accommodate the differences. Liquid markets for newly-issued instruments that use an alternative reference rate are still developing. Consequently, there may be challenges for a Fund to enter into hedging transactions against instruments tied to alternative reference rates until a market for such hedging transactions develops.

Additionally, while some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative or “fallback” rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments have such fallback provisions, and many that do, do not contemplate the permanent cessation of LIBOR. While it is expected that market participants will amend legacy financial instruments referencing LIBOR to include fallback provisions to alternative reference rates, there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of parties to add or amend such fallback provisions in legacy instruments maturing after the end of 2021, particularly with respect to legacy cash products. Although there are ongoing efforts among certain government entities and other organizations to address these uncertainties, the ultimate effectiveness of such efforts is not yet known.

Any effects of the transition away from LIBOR and the adoption of alternative reference rates, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses to the Fund, and such effects may occur prior to the discontinuation of the remaining LIBOR settings in 2023. Furthermore, the risks associated with the discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to replacement rates may be exacerbated if an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner.

**ETF Risk.** The Fund may invest in ETFs. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and expenses paid by an ETF in which it invests. Requirements of the federal securities laws may limit the Fund’s ability to invest in other investment companies, including ETFs. Investments in a pooled investment vehicle will be included in satisfying the Fund’s 80% Policy if the vehicle invests at least 80% of its net assets in the types of investments included in the Fund’s 80% Policy. ETFs are subject to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or other instruments that they own. The market for common shares of ETFs, which are generally traded on an exchange and may be traded at a premium or discount to net asset value, is affected by the demand for those securities, regardless of the value of such ETF’s underlying securities. In addition, the Fund will bear a pro rata portion of the operating expenses of an ETF in which it invests.

**Liquidity Risk.** The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities for which there is no readily available trading market or which are otherwise illiquid. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk when trading volume, lack of a market maker, or legal restrictions impair the Fund’s ability to sell particular investments or close derivative positions at an advantageous market price. Trading opportunities are also more limited for securities and other instruments that are not widely held or are traded in less developed markets. These factors may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. 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. It also may be more difficult to value less liquid investments. These effects may be exacerbated during times of financial or political stress. In addition, the limited liquidity could affect the market price of the investments, thereby adversely affecting the Fund’s net asset value and ability to make dividend distributions.

**Inflation Risk.** Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions thereon can decline.

**Market Price of Common Shares.** As with any security, the market value of the Common Shares may increase or decrease from the amount initially paid for the Common Shares. The Fund’s Common Shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount relative to net asset value. The shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund’s NAV may decrease.

**Technology Risk.** The technology industries can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, and general economic conditions.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is actively managed. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser invest the assets of the Fund as they deem appropriate in implementing the Fund’s investment strategy. Accordingly, the success of the Fund depends upon the investment skills and analytical abilities of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser to develop and effectively implement strategies that achieve the Fund’s investment objective. There is no assurance that the Adviser and Sub-Adviser will

be successful in developing and implementing the Fund's investment strategy. Subjective decisions made by the Adviser and Sub-Adviser may cause the Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies by Fund service providers to conduct business, such as the Internet, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. The Fund relies on communications technology, systems, and networks to engage with clients, employees, accounts, shareholders, and service providers, and a cyber incident may inhibit the Fund's ability to use these technologies. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites or via "ransomware" that renders the systems inoperable until appropriate actions are taken. A denial-of-service attack is an effort to make network services unavailable to intended users, which could cause shareholders to lose access to their electronic accounts, potentially indefinitely. Employees and service providers also may not be able to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading NAV calculation, shareholder accounting or fulfillment of Fund share purchases and redemptions, during a denial-of-service attack. There is also the possibility for systems failures due to malfunctions, user error and misconduct by employees and agents, natural disasters, or other foreseeable and unforeseeable events.

Because technology is consistently changing, new ways to carry out cyber attacks are always developing. Therefore, there is a chance that some risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the Fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack. Similar types of cybersecurity risks also are present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could have material adverse consequences for those issuers and result in a decline in the market price of their securities. Furthermore, as a result of cyber attacks, technological disruptions, malfunctions or failures, an exchange or market may close or suspend trading in specific securities or the entire market, which could prevent the Fund from, among other things, buying or selling the Fund or accurately pricing its securities. Like other Funds and business enterprises, the Fund and its service providers have experienced, and will continue to experience, cyber incidents consistently. In addition to deliberate cyber attacks, unintentional cyber incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information by the Fund or its service providers.

The Fund uses third party service providers who are also heavily dependent on computers and technology for their operations. Cybersecurity failures or breaches by the Fund's investment adviser or administrator and other service providers (including, but not limited to, the custodian or transfer agent), and the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, may disrupt and otherwise adversely affect their business operations. This may result in financial losses to the Fund, impede Fund trading, interfere with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, or cause violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, litigation costs, or additional compliance costs. While many of the Fund service providers have established business continuity plans and risk management systems intended to identify and mitigate cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. The Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund and issuers in which the Fund invests. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Geopolitical Risk.** The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in a Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, health emergencies (such as epidemics and pandemics), terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, health emergencies, social and political discord, war or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. Other financial, economic and other global market and social developments or disruptions may result in similar adverse circumstances, and it is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects (which may last for extended periods). Such global events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations, cause a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Fund's share price and/or exacerbate preexisting political, social and economic risks to the Fund. The Fund's operations may be interrupted and any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

**Recent Market Conditions.** The outbreak of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in closing borders, enhanced health screenings, changes to healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and the effects of other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics, may be short term or may continue for an extended period of time. Health crises caused by outbreaks of disease, such as the coronavirus outbreak, may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks and disrupt normal market conditions and operations. For example, a global pandemic or other widespread health crisis could cause substantial market volatility and exchange trading suspensions and closures. In addition, the increasing interconnectedness of markets around the world may result in many markets being affected by events or conditions in a single country or region or events affecting a single or small number of issuers. The coronavirus outbreak and public and private sector responses thereto have led to large portions of the populations of many countries working from home for indefinite periods of time, temporary or permanent layoffs, disruptions in supply chains, and lack of availability of certain goods. The impact of such responses could adversely affect the information technology and operational systems upon which the Fund and the Fund's service providers rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the employees of the Fund's service providers to perform critical tasks relating to the Fund. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, or the performance of the securities in which the Fund invests and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund.

**Market Disruption.** Global instability, war, geopolitical tensions and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have previously resulted, and may continue to result in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of significant future events on the global economy and securities markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets could impact interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the Common Shares.

**Anti-Takeover Provisions.** The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") and Amended and Restated By-Laws (the "By-Laws" and together with the Declaration of Trust, the "Organizational Documents") include provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other persons or entities to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board. For example, pursuant to the Fund's Declaration of Trust, the Fund Board is divided into three classes of Trustees with each class serving for a three-year term and certain types of transactions require the favorable vote of holders of at least 75% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. See "Description of Capital Structure - Certain Provisions of the Organizational Documents - Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Organizational Documents."

## Management of the Fund

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The management of the Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement (as defined below) and the Sub-Adviser under the Sub-Advisory Agreement (as defined below), is the responsibility of the Fund's Board under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the 1940 Act.

### THE ADVISER

Eaton Vance acts as the Fund's investment adviser under an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). Eaton Vance has offices at Two International Place, Boston, MA 02110. EV LLC ("EV") serves as trustee of Eaton Vance. Eaton Vance and its predecessor organizations have been managing assets since 1924 and managing investment funds since 1931. Prior to March 1, 2021, Eaton Vance was a wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. ("EVC").

On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC (the "Transaction") and Eaton Vance became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. In connection with the Transaction, the Fund entered into a new Advisory Agreement with Eaton Vance. The agreement was approved by shareholders prior to the consummation of the Transaction and was effective upon its closing.

Morgan Stanley (NYSE: MS), whose principal offices are at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036, is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of December 31, 2022, Morgan Stanley's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$1.3 trillion.

Under the general supervision of the Fund's Board, Eaton Vance is responsible for managing the Fund's overall investment program. Eaton Vance also is responsible for providing the Sub-Adviser with research support and supervising the performance of the Sub-Adviser. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund investment advice and office facilities, equipment and personnel for



servicing the investments of the Fund. The Adviser will compensate all Trustees and officers of the Fund who are members of the Adviser's organization and who render investment services to the Fund, and will also compensate all other Adviser personnel who provide research and investment services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Advisory Agreement an annual fee in the amount of 0.85% of the average daily gross assets of the Fund. Gross assets of the Fund means total assets of the Fund, including any form of investment leverage, minus all accrued expenses incurred in the normal course of operations, but not excluding any liabilities or obligations attributable to investment leverage obtained through (i) indebtedness of any type (including, without limitation, borrowing through a credit facility or the issuance of debt securities), (ii) the issuance of preferred stock or other similar preference securities, (iii) the reinvestment of collateral received for securities loaned in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies and/or (iv) any other means. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because, as discussed above, the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's gross assets, including proceeds from borrowings and from the issuance of preferred shares (if applicable). The Fund is responsible for all expenses not expressly stated by another party (such as the expenses required to be paid pursuant to an agreement with the investment adviser or administrator). The Fund may pay brokerage commissions to broker-dealers affiliated with Fund or the Adviser. For more information about affiliated brokerage commissions, see the section entitled "PORTFOLIO TRADING" in the Fund's SAI.

The Fund's most recent semiannual shareholder report will provide information regarding the basis for the Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement discussed below.

Derek J.V. DiGregorio and Joseph Mehlman, CFA, comprise the Eaton Vance investment team responsible for the overall and day-to-day management of the Fund's investments, and also provide the Sub-Adviser with research support and supervise the performance of the Sub-Adviser. Mr. DiGregorio is a Vice President of Eaton Vance, has been employed by the Eaton Vance organization for more than five years and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2021. Mr. Mehlman is Vice President of Eaton Vance and a Managing Director at Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., an affiliate of Eaton Vance. Mr. Mehlman has been employed by the Eaton Vance organization for more than five years. Mr. DiGregorio and Mr. Mehlman manage other Eaton Vance funds.

## **THE SUB-ADVISER**

Eaton Vance has engaged its affiliate EVAIL as the Sub-Adviser to the Fund. The Sub-Adviser's principal office is located at 125 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1AR, United Kingdom.

On March 1, 2021, upon the closing of the Transaction, EVAIL became an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. Prior to March 1, 2021, EVAIL was an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of EVC. In connection with the Transaction, Eaton Vance entered into a new investment sub-advisory agreement with EVAIL (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"). The agreement was approved by shareholders prior to the consummation of the Transaction and was effective upon its closing.

Under the terms of the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Eaton Vance pays EVAIL a portion of the advisory fee for sub-advisory services provided to the Fund. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, Eaton Vance, upon approval by the Board, may terminate the Sub-Advisory Agreement, and Eaton Vance may assume full responsibility for the services provided by EVAIL without the need for shareholder approval.

Christopher M. Dyer is the EVAIL portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day structuring and management of the Fund's investments. Mr. Dyer is a Vice President of EVAIL, the Director of Global Equity and has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2015. Prior to joining EVAIL in November 2017, Mr. Dyer held similar positions at Eaton Vance Management (International) Limited ("EVMI"). Prior to joining EVMI as a Vice President in June 2015, Mr. Dyer was Head of European equity for Goldman Sachs Asset Management in London, where he also served in various portfolio management roles during his fourteen-year tenure (2001-2015).

## **Additional Information Regarding Portfolio Managers**

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Fund. The SAI is available free of charge by calling 1-800-262-1122 or by visiting the Fund's website at <http://www.eatonvance.com>. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus or the SAI.

The Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser have adopted codes of ethics relating to personal securities transactions (the “Codes of Ethics”). The Codes of Ethics permit Adviser and Sub-Adviser personnel to invest in securities (including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund) for their own accounts, subject to the provisions of the Codes of Ethics and certain employees are also subject to certain pre-clearance, reporting and other restrictions and procedures contained in such Codes of Ethics.

## THE ADMINISTRATOR

Eaton Vance serves as administrator of the Fund under an Administrative Services Agreement (the “Administration Agreement”), but currently receives no compensation for providing administrative services to the Fund. Under the Administration Agreement, Eaton Vance has been engaged to administer the Fund’s affairs, subject to the supervision of the Board, and shall furnish office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel for administering the affairs of the Fund.

## Plan of Distribution

The Fund may sell the Common Shares being offered under this Prospectus in any one or more of the following ways: (i) directly to purchasers; (ii) through agents; (iii) to or through underwriters; or (iv) through dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the Offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the offer or sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable offering price, sales load, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among its underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated, net proceeds and use of proceeds, and the terms of any sale.

The Fund may distribute Common Shares from time to time in one or more transactions at: (i) a fixed price or prices that may be changed; (ii) market prices prevailing at the time of sale; (iii) prices related to prevailing market prices; or (iv) negotiated prices; provided, however, that in each case the offering price per Common Share (less any underwriting commission or discount) must equal or exceed the NAV per Common Share.

The Fund from time to time may offer its Common Shares through or to certain broker-dealers, including UBS Securities LLC, that have entered into selected dealer agreements relating to at-the-market offerings.

The Fund may directly solicit offers to purchase Common Shares, or the Fund may designate agents to solicit such offers. The Fund will, in a Prospectus Supplement relating to such Offering, name any agent that could be viewed as an underwriter under the 1933 Act, and describe any commissions the Fund must pay to such agent(s). Any such agent will be acting on a reasonable best efforts basis for the period of its appointment or, if indicated in the applicable Prospectus Supplement or other offering materials, on a firm commitment basis. Agents, dealers and underwriters may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for the Fund in the ordinary course of business.

If any underwriters or agents are used in the sale of Common Shares in respect of which this Prospectus is delivered, the Fund will enter into an underwriting agreement or other agreement with them at the time of sale to them, and the Fund will set forth in the Prospectus Supplement relating to such Offering their names and the terms of the Fund’s agreement with them.

If a dealer is utilized in the sale of Common Shares in respect of which this Prospectus is delivered, the Fund will sell such Common Shares to the dealer, as principal. The dealer may then resell such Common Shares to the public at varying prices to be determined by such dealer at the time of resale.

The Fund may engage in at-the-market offerings to or through a market maker or into an existing trading market, on an exchange or otherwise, in accordance with Rule 415(a)(4) under the 1933 Act. An at-the-market offering may be through an underwriter or underwriters acting as principal or agent for the Fund.

Agents, underwriters and dealers may be entitled under agreements which they may enter into with the Fund to indemnification by the Fund against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, and may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for the Fund in the ordinary course of business.

In order to facilitate the Offering of Common Shares, any underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of Common Shares or any other Common Shares the prices of which may be used to determine payments on the Common Shares. Specifically, any underwriters may over-allot in connection with the Offering, creating a short position for their own accounts. In addition, to cover over-allotments or to stabilize the price of Common Shares or of any such other Common Shares, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, Common Shares or any such other Common Shares in the open market. Finally, in any Offering of Common Shares through a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing Common Shares in the Offering if the syndicate

repurchases previously distributed Common Shares in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of Common Shares above independent market levels. Any such underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time.

The Fund may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell Common Shares not covered by this Prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable Prospectus Supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell Common Shares covered by this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement or other offering materials, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third parties may use Common Shares pledged by the Fund or borrowed from the Fund or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of securities, and may use Common Shares received from the Fund in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of securities. The third parties in such sale transactions will be underwriters and, if not identified in this Prospectus, will be identified in the applicable Prospectus Supplement or other offering materials (or a post-effective amendment).

The maximum amount of compensation to be received by any member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. will not exceed 8% of the initial gross proceeds from the sale of any security being sold with respect to each particular Offering of Common Shares made under a single Prospectus Supplement.

Any underwriter, agent or dealer utilized in the Offering of Common Shares will not confirm sales to accounts over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of its customer.

## Distributions

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Order”), the Fund is authorized to distribute long-term capital gains to shareholders more frequently than once per year. Pursuant to the Order, the Fund’s Board of Trustees approved a Managed Distribution Plan (“MDP”) pursuant to which the Fund makes monthly cash distributions to Common Shareholders, stated in terms of a fixed amount per common share. Shareholders should not draw any conclusions about the Fund’s investment performance from the amount of these distributions or from the terms of the MDP. The MDP will be subject to regular periodic review by the Fund’s Board of Trustees and the Board may amend or terminate the MDP at any time without prior notice to Fund shareholders. However, at this time there are no reasonably foreseeable circumstances that might cause the termination of the MDP. The Fund may distribute more than its net investment income and net realized capital gains and, therefore, a distribution may include a return of capital. In addition, a return of capital is treated as a non-dividend distribution for tax purposes and is not subject to current tax. A return of capital reduces a shareholder’s tax cost basis in fund shares. A return of capital distribution does not necessarily reflect the Fund’s investment performance and should not be confused with “yield” or “income.” With each distribution, the Fund will issue a notice to shareholders and a press release containing information about the amount and sources of the distribution and other related information. The amounts and sources of distributions contained in the notice and press release are only estimates and are not provided for tax purposes. The amounts and sources of the Fund’s distributions for tax purposes are reported to shareholders on Form 1099-DIV for each calendar year.

Subject to its MDP, the Fund makes monthly distributions to Common Shareholders sourced from the Fund’s cash available for distribution. “Cash available for distribution” consists of the Fund’s dividends and interest income after payment of Fund expenses, net option premiums and net realized and unrealized gains on stock investments. The Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its net realized capital gains. Distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Distributions to shareholders are determined in accordance with income tax regulations, which may differ from U.S. GAAP. As required by U.S. GAAP, only distributions in excess of tax basis earnings and profits are reported in the financial statements as a return of capital. Permanent differences between book and tax accounting relating to distributions are reclassified to paid-in capital. For tax purposes, distributions from short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. The Fund’s distribution rate may be adjusted from time-to-time. The Board may modify this distribution policy at any time without obtaining the approval of Common Shareholders.

The Fund distinguishes between distributions on a tax basis and a financial reporting basis. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that only distributions in excess of tax basis earnings and profits be reported in the financial statements as a return of capital. Permanent differences between book and tax accounting relating to distributions are reclassified to paid-in capital. For tax purposes, distributions from short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Common Shareholders may elect automatically to reinvest some or all of their distributions in additional Common Shares under the Fund’s dividend reinvestment plan. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

## Potential Conflicts of Interest

As a diversified global financial services firm, Morgan Stanley, the parent company of the investment adviser, engages in a broad spectrum of activities, including financial advisory services, investment management activities, lending, commercial banking, sponsoring and managing private investment funds, engaging in broker-dealer transactions and principal securities, commodities and foreign exchange transactions, research publication and other activities. In the ordinary course of its business, Morgan Stanley is a full-service investment banking and financial services firm and therefore engages in activities where Morgan Stanley's interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with the interests of a Fund or Portfolio, as applicable (collectively, for purposes of this section, "Fund" or "Funds"). Morgan Stanley advises clients and sponsors, manages or advises other investment funds and investment programs, accounts and businesses (collectively, together with any new or successor Morgan Stanley funds, programs, accounts or businesses, (other than funds, programs, accounts or businesses sponsored, managed, or advised by former direct or indirect subsidiaries of Eaton Vance Corp. ("Eaton Vance Investment Accounts")), the "MS Investment Accounts," and, together with the Eaton Vance Investment Accounts, the "Affiliated Investment Accounts") with a wide variety of investment objectives that in some instances may overlap or conflict with a Fund's investment objectives and present conflicts of interest. In addition, Morgan Stanley or the investment adviser may also from time to time create new or successor Affiliated Investment Accounts that may compete with a Fund and present similar conflicts of interest. The discussion below enumerates certain actual, apparent and potential conflicts of interest. There is no assurance that conflicts of interest will be resolved in favor of Fund shareholders and, in fact, they may not be. Conflicts of interest not described below may also exist.

The discussions below with respect to actual, apparent and potential conflicts of interest also may be applicable to or arise from the MS Investment Accounts whether or not specifically identified.

For more information about conflicts of interest, see the section entitled "Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

**Material Non-public Information.** It is expected that confidential or material non-public information regarding an investment or potential investment opportunity may become available to the investment adviser. If such information becomes available, the investment adviser may be precluded (including by applicable law or internal policies or procedures) from pursuing an investment or disposition opportunity with respect to such investment or investment opportunity. Morgan Stanley has established certain information barriers and other policies to address the sharing of information between different businesses within Morgan Stanley. In limited circumstances, however, including for purposes of managing business and reputational risk, and subject to policies and procedures and any applicable regulations, Morgan Stanley personnel, including personnel of the investment adviser, on one side of an information barrier may have access to information and personnel on the other side of the information barrier through "wall crossings." The investment adviser faces conflicts of interest in determining whether to engage in such wall crossings. Information obtained in connection with such wall crossings may limit or restrict the ability of the investment adviser to engage in or otherwise effect transactions on behalf of the Fund(s) (including purchasing or selling securities that the investment adviser may otherwise have purchased or sold for a Fund in the absence of a wall crossing).

**Investments by Morgan Stanley and its Affiliated Investment Accounts.** In serving in multiple capacities to Affiliated Investment Accounts, Morgan Stanley, including the investment adviser and its investment teams, may have obligations to other clients or investors in Affiliated Investment Accounts, the fulfillment of which may not be in the best interests of a Fund or its shareholders. A Fund's investment objectives may overlap with the investment objectives of certain Affiliated Investment Accounts. As a result, the members of an investment team may face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities among a Fund and other investment funds, programs, accounts and businesses advised by or affiliated with the investment adviser. Certain Affiliated Investment Accounts may provide for higher management or incentive fees or greater expense reimbursements or overhead allocations, all of which may contribute to this conflict of interest and create an incentive for the investment adviser to favor such other accounts. To seek to reduce potential conflicts of interest and to attempt to allocate such investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, the investment adviser has implemented allocation policies and procedures. These policies and procedures are intended to give all clients of the investment adviser, including the Fund(s), fair access to investment opportunities consistent with the requirements of organizational documents, investment strategies, applicable laws and regulations, and the fiduciary duties of the investment adviser.

**Investments by Separate Investment Departments.** The entities and individuals that provide investment-related services for the Fund and certain other Eaton Vance Investment Accounts (the "Eaton Vance Investment Department") may be different from the entities and individuals that provide investment-related services to MS Investment Accounts (the "MS Investment Department" and, together with the Eaton Vance Investment Department, the "Investment Departments"). Although Morgan Stanley has implemented information barriers between the Investment Departments in accordance with internal policies and procedures, each Investment Department may engage in discussions and share information and resources with the other Investment Department on certain investment-related matters. A MS Investment Account could trade in advance of a Fund (and vice versa),

might complete trades more quickly and efficiently than a Fund, and/or achieve different execution than a Fund on the same or similar investments made contemporaneously, even when the Investment Departments shared research and viewpoints that led to that investment decision. Any sharing of information or resources between the Investment Department servicing the Fund and the MS Investment Department may result, from time to time, in a Fund simultaneously or contemporaneously seeking to engage in the same or similar transactions as an account serviced by the other Investment Department and for which there are limited buyers or sellers on specific securities, which could result in less favorable execution for the Fund than such account.

**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries.** The investment adviser and/or EVD may pay compensation, out of their own funds and not as an expense of a Fund, to certain financial intermediaries (which may include affiliates of the investment adviser and EVD), including recordkeepers and administrators of various deferred compensation plans, in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing and retention of shares of the Fund and/or shareholder servicing. The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of, additional compensation, as described above, by financial intermediaries may provide such financial intermediaries and their financial advisors and other salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of a Fund over other investment options with respect to which these financial intermediaries do not receive additional compensation (or receive lower levels of additional compensation). These payment arrangements, however, will not change the price that an investor pays for shares of a Fund or the amount that the Fund receives to invest on behalf of an investor. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares and should review carefully any disclosures provided by financial intermediaries as to their compensation. In addition, in certain circumstances, the investment adviser may restrict, limit or reduce the amount of a Fund's investment, or restrict the type of governance or voting rights it acquires or exercises, where the Fund (potentially together with Morgan Stanley) exceeds a certain ownership interest, or possesses certain degrees of voting or control or has other interests.

**Morgan Stanley Trading and Principal Investing Activities.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Morgan Stanley will generally conduct its sales and trading businesses, publish research and analysis, and render investment advice without regard for a Fund's holdings, although these activities could have an adverse impact on the value of one or more of the Fund's investments, or could cause Morgan Stanley to have an interest in one or more portfolio investments that is different from, and potentially adverse to, that of a Fund.

**Morgan Stanley's Investment Banking and Other Commercial Activities.** Morgan Stanley advises clients on a variety of mergers, acquisitions, restructuring, bankruptcy and financing transactions. Morgan Stanley may act as an advisor to clients, including other investment funds that may compete with a Fund and with respect to investments that a Fund may hold. Morgan Stanley may give advice and take action with respect to any of its clients or proprietary accounts that may differ from the advice given, or may involve an action of a different timing or nature than the action taken, by a Fund. Morgan Stanley may give advice and provide recommendations to persons competing with a Fund and/or any of a Fund's investments that are contrary to the Fund's best interests and/or the best interests of any of its investments. Morgan Stanley's activities on behalf of its clients (such as engagements as an underwriter or placement agent) may restrict or otherwise limit investment opportunities that may otherwise be available to a Fund.

Morgan Stanley may be engaged to act as a financial advisor to a company in connection with the sale of such company, or subsidiaries or divisions thereof, may represent potential buyers of businesses through its mergers and acquisition activities and may provide lending and other related financing services in connection with such transactions. Morgan Stanley's compensation for such activities is usually based upon realized consideration and is usually contingent, in substantial part, upon the closing of the transaction. Under these circumstances, a Fund may be precluded from participating in a transaction with or relating to the company being sold or participating in any financing activity related to merger or acquisition.

**General Process for Potential Conflicts.** All of the transactions described above involve the potential for conflicts of interest between the investment adviser, related persons of the investment adviser and/or their clients. The Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") the 1940 Act and ERISA impose certain requirements designed to decrease the possibility of conflicts of interest between an investment adviser and its clients. In some cases, transactions may be permitted subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Certain other transactions may be prohibited. In addition, the investment adviser has instituted policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from arising and, when they do arise, to ensure that it effects transactions for clients in a manner that is consistent with its fiduciary duty to its clients and in accordance with applicable law. The investment adviser seeks to ensure that potential or actual conflicts of interest are appropriately resolved taking into consideration the overriding best interests of the client.

## Federal Income Tax Matters

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Code. Accordingly, the Fund intends to satisfy certain requirements relating to sources of its income and diversification of its assets and to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any, (after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards) in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code, so as to maintain its RIC status and to avoid paying U.S. federal income or excise tax thereon. If the Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC and satisfies the above-mentioned distribution requirements, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income paid to its Common Shareholders in the form of dividends.

To qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its annual gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities and currencies, and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (a partnership (a) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (b) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described above). The Fund must also distribute to its Common Shareholders at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income for each taxable year.

The Fund must also satisfy certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its assets. The Fund must have, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities that, in respect of any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer. In addition, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets may be invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If the Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution test described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions, or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC for such year, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to corporate income tax, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net capital gain (if any), will generally be taxable to the Common Shareholder as ordinary income. Such distributions may be treated as qualified dividend income (which is described below) with respect to Common Shareholders who are individuals and may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of Common Shareholders taxed as corporations, provided, in each case, certain holding period and other requirements are met in respect of the Fund's shares. In order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions.

Distributions of investment income and net gains from investments held for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net gains from investments held for more than one year are generally taxable as long-term capital gains. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned (or is treated as having owned) the investments that generated the gains, rather than how long a Common Shareholder has owned his or her shares in the Fund. Distributions of investment income properly reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be taxable to Common Shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the Common Shareholder and the Fund level (as described below). The Fund's distributions are taxable regardless of whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. A portion of the Fund's distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for Common Shareholders taxed as corporations.

"Qualified dividend income" received by an individual is generally taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for a dividend received by Common Shareholders to be qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend-paying stock in its portfolio and the Common Shareholders must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund's shares. In general, a dividend is not treated as qualified dividend income at either the Fund or Common Shareholder level (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than

61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company.

At least annually, the Fund intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined with reference to certain loss carryforwards) or, alternatively, to retain all or a portion of the year's net capital gain and pay federal income tax on the retained amount. The Fund is permitted to designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a timely notice to its Common Shareholders who would then, in turn, be (i) required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on a properly-filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If the Fund makes this designation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a Common Shareholder of the Fund would be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the Common Shareholder's gross income under clause (i) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the Common Shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. The Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance the Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain that the Fund properly reports as capital gain dividends ("capital gain dividends"), if any, are taxable to Common Shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of their holding period in the Common Shares. The IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued regulations that impose special rules in respect of capital gain dividends received through partnership interests constituting "applicable partnership interests" under Section 1061 of the Code.

The net investment income of certain U.S. individuals, estates and trusts is subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax. For individuals, the tax is on the lesser of the "net investment income" and the excess of modified adjusted gross income over \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married filing jointly). Net investment income includes, among other things, interest, dividends, gross income and capital gains derived from passive activities and trading in securities or commodities. Net investment income is reduced by deductions "properly allocable" to this income.

If, for any taxable year, the Fund's total distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to each Common Shareholder up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares (assuming the Common Shares are held as a capital asset). The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale or other disposition of his or her Common Shares.

Certain of the Fund's investment practices are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) convert dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income into ordinary income, (ii) treat dividends that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction as ineligible for such treatment, (iii) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (iv) convert long-term capital gain into short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (v) convert an ordinary loss or deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (vi) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (vii) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (viii) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (ix) produce income that will not constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. While it may not always be successful in doing so, the Fund will seek to avoid or minimize any adverse tax consequences of its investment practices.

Investments in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes or other foreign taxes with respect to income (possibly including, in some cases, capital gains), which may decrease the Fund's yield on such securities. These taxes may be reduced or eliminated under the terms of an applicable tax treaty. In addition, investments in foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the Fund's distributions.

Under certain circumstances, Common Shareholders may be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by the Fund. If eligible, the Fund generally intends to file an election each year which would require Common Shareholders to include in gross income their pro rata share of qualified foreign income taxes paid by the Fund (even though such amounts are not received by the Common Shareholders) and could allow Common Shareholders, provided certain requirements are met, to use their pro rata portion of such foreign income taxes as a foreign tax credit against their federal income taxes or, alternatively, to deduct their portion of the Fund's foreign taxes paid in computing their taxable federal income. However, even if the Fund qualifies to make such election for any year, it may determine not to do so.

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

Upon the sale or other disposition of Common Shares of the Fund which a Common Shareholder holds as a capital asset, such shareholder will generally recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the Common Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the Common Shares sold and the sale proceeds. If the Common Shares are held as a capital asset, the gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss. Any loss on a disposition of Common Shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (or deemed received) with respect to those Common Shares. For purposes of determining whether Common Shares have been held for six months or less, the holding period is suspended for any periods during which the Common Shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property, or through certain options or short sales. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of Common Shares will be disallowed to the extent those Common Shares are replaced by other Common Shares within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition of the Common Shares (whether through the reinvestment of distributions or otherwise). In that event, the basis of the replacement Common Shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

From time to time, the Fund may make a tender offer for its Common Shares. Common Shareholders who tender all shares held, or considered to be held, by them will generally be treated as having sold their Common Shares and generally will realize a capital gain or loss. If a Common Shareholder sells or tenders, as applicable, fewer than all of his or her Common Shares, such Common Shareholder may be treated as having received a distribution under Section 301 of the Code ("Section 301 distribution") unless the redemption is treated as being either (i) "substantially disproportionate" with respect to such Common Shareholder or (ii) otherwise "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" under the relevant rules of the Code. A Section 301 distribution is not treated as a sale or exchange giving rise to a capital gain or loss, but rather is treated as a dividend to the extent supported by the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, with the excess treated as a return of capital reducing the shareholder's tax basis in Fund shares, and thereafter as capital gain. Where a redeeming shareholder is treated as receiving a dividend, there is a risk that remaining Common Shareholders whose percentage share interests in the Fund increase as a result of such tender by the other Common Shareholder will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Fund. The extent of such risk will vary depending upon the particular circumstances of the tender offer, in particular whether such offer is a single and isolated event or is part of a plan for periodically redeeming the Common Shares of the Fund; if isolated, any such risk is likely remote. If, instead, the Board determines to repurchase Common Shares on the open market, a selling Common Shareholder may also be treated as having received a taxable dividend upon the sale, even though a selling Common Shareholder would have no specific knowledge that the Fund is the purchaser. In that event, there is generally a risk that remaining Common Shareholders whose percentage share interests in the Fund increase as a result of any such open-market sales will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Fund.

Dividends and distributions on Common Shares are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular Common Shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of Common Shares purchased at a time when the Fund's net asset value reflects unrealized gains or income or gains that are realized but not yet distributed. Such realized gains may be required to be distributed even when the Fund's net asset value also reflects unrealized losses.

An investor should also be aware that the benefits of the reduced tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income may be impacted by the application of the alternative minimum tax to individual shareholders.

The Fund may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a percentage of the dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds payable to Common Shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that they are subject to backup withholding. Certain Common Shareholders are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a Common Shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.



Certain foreign entities including foreign entities acting as intermediaries may be subject to a 30% withholding tax on ordinary dividend income paid under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). To avoid withholding, foreign financial institutions subject to FATCA must agree to disclose to the relevant revenue authorities certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners and other foreign entities must certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners to the Fund. In addition, the IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that these withholding rules will not be applicable to the gross proceeds of share redemptions or capital gain dividends the Fund pays. For more detailed information regarding FATCA withholding and compliance, please refer to the SAI.

The foregoing briefly summarizes some of the important U.S. federal income tax consequences to Common Shareholders of investing in Common Shares, reflects the U.S. federal tax law as of the date of this Prospectus and does not address special tax rules applicable to certain types of investors, such as corporate and foreign investors. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes that an investor is a U.S. person and holds Common Shares as a capital asset. This discussion is based upon current provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder and judicial and administrative ruling authorities, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations by the courts or the IRS retroactively or prospectively. Investors should consult their tax advisors regarding other federal, state or local tax considerations that may be applicable in their particular circumstances, as well as any proposed tax law changes.

## Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Fund offers a dividend reinvestment plan (the "Plan"), pursuant to which a Common Shareholder may elect to have distributions automatically reinvested in Common Shares of the Fund. You may elect to participate in the Plan by completing the Dividend Reinvestment Plan Application Form. If you do not participate, you will receive all Fund distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to you by American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC ("AST" or "Plan Agent"), as dividend paying agent. On the distribution payment date, if the NAV per Common Share is equal to or less than the market price per Common Share plus estimated brokerage commissions, then new Common Shares will be issued. The number of Common Shares shall be determined by the greater of the NAV per Common Share or 95% of the market price. Otherwise, Common Shares generally will be purchased on the open market by the Plan Agent. Distributions subject to income tax (if any) are taxable whether or not shares are reinvested.

If your shares are in the name of a brokerage firm, bank, or other nominee, you can ask the firm or nominee to participate in the Plan on your behalf. If the nominee does not offer the Plan, you will need to request that your shares be re-registered in your name with the Fund's transfer agent, AST, or you will not be able to participate.

The Plan Agent's service fee for handling distributions will be paid by the Fund. Each participant will be charged their pro rata share of brokerage commissions on all open-market purchases.

Plan participants may withdraw from the Plan at any time by writing to the Plan Agent at the address noted on page 61. If you withdraw, you will receive shares in your name for all Common Shares credited to your account under the Plan. If a participant elects by written notice to the Plan Agent to have the Plan Agent sell part or all of his or her Common Shares and remit the proceeds, the Plan Agent is authorized to deduct a \$5.00 fee plus brokerage commissions from the proceeds.

The Plan Agent will reinvest all shares, including fractions, under the Plan. Upon any termination in the Plan for a participant, the Plan Agent will issue a cash adjustment at the market value of shares at the time of termination for any fractional share held.

Any inquiries regarding the Plan can be directed to the Plan Agent, AST, at 1-866-439-6787.

## Description of Capital Structure

The Fund is an unincorporated business trust established under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"). The Declaration of Trust provides that the Board may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. The Board has authorized an unlimited number of Common Shares. The Fund holds annual meetings of Common Shareholders in compliance with the requirements of the NYSE.

### COMMON SHARES

The Declaration of Trust permits the Fund to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional Common Shares. Each Common Share represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets of the Fund with each other Common Share in the Fund. Common Shareholders will be entitled to the payment of distributions when, as and if declared by the Board. The 1940 Act or the terms of any future borrowings or issuance of preferred shares may limit the payment of distributions to the Common Shareholders. Each

whole Common Share shall be entitled to one vote as to matters on which it is entitled to vote pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC.

The Fund's By-Laws include provisions (the "Control Share Provisions"), pursuant to which a shareholder who obtains beneficial ownership of Fund shares in a "Control Share Acquisition" may exercise voting rights with respect to such shares only to the extent the authorization of such voting rights is approved by other shareholders of the Fund. The By-Laws define a "Control Share Acquisition," pursuant to various conditions and exceptions, to include an acquisition of Fund shares that would give the beneficial owner, upon the acquisition of such shares, the ability to exercise voting power, but for the Control Share Provisions, in the election of Fund Trustees in any of the following ranges: (i) one-tenth or more, but less than one-fifth of all voting power; (ii) one-fifth or more, but less than one-third of all voting power; (iii) one-third or more, but less than a majority of all voting power; or (iv) a majority or more of all voting power. Subject to various conditions and procedural requirements, including the delivery of a "Control Share Acquisition Statement" to the Fund's secretary setting forth certain required information, a shareholder who obtains beneficial ownership of shares in a Control Share Acquisition generally may request a vote of Fund shareholders (excluding such acquiring shareholder and certain other interested shareholders) to approve the authorization of voting rights for such shares at the next annual meeting of Fund shareholders following the Control Share Acquisition. On January 26, 2023, the Fund/Trust's Board of Trustees voted to exempt, on a going forward basis, all prior and, until further notice, new acquisitions of Fund/Trust shares that otherwise might be deemed "Control Share Acquisitions" under the Fund/Trust's By-Laws from the Control Share Provisions of the Fund/Trust's By-Laws.

The By-Laws establish qualification criteria applicable to prospective Trustees and generally require that advance notice be given to the Fund in the event a shareholder desires to nominate a person for election to the Board or to transact any other business at a meeting of shareholders. Any notice by a shareholder must be accompanied by certain information as required by the By-Laws. No shareholder proposal will be considered at any meeting of shareholders of the Fund if such proposal is submitted by a shareholder who does not satisfy all applicable requirements set forth in the By-Laws.

In the event of the liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund and the liquidation preference with respect to any outstanding preferred shares, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Board may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among the Common Shareholders. The Declaration of Trust provides that Common Shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Fund and permits inclusion of a clause to that effect in every agreement entered into by the Fund and in coordination with the Fund's By-laws indemnifies shareholders against any such liability. Although shareholders of an unincorporated business trust established under Massachusetts law may, in certain limited circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the business trust as though they were general partners, the provisions of the Fund's Organizational Documents described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

If there are any borrowings or preferred shares outstanding, the Fund may not be permitted to declare any cash distribution on its Common Shares, unless at the time of such declaration, (i) all accrued distributions on preferred shares or accrued interest on borrowings have been paid and (ii) the value of the Fund's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of such distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities, is at least 300% of the aggregate amount of such securities representing indebtedness and at least 200% of the aggregate amount of securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares. In addition to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Fund may be required to comply with other asset coverage requirements as a condition of the Fund obtaining a rating of preferred shares from a nationally recognized statistical rating agency (a "Rating Agency"). These requirements may include an asset coverage test more stringent than under the 1940 Act. This limitation on the Fund's ability to make distributions on its Common Shares could in certain circumstances impair the ability of the Fund to maintain its qualification for taxation as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. If the Fund were in the future to issue preferred shares or borrow money, it would intend, however, to the extent possible to purchase or redeem preferred shares or reduce borrowings from time to time to maintain compliance with such asset coverage requirements and may pay special distributions to the holders of the preferred shares in certain circumstances in connection with any potential impairment of the Fund's status as a regulated investment company. See "Federal Income Tax Matters." Depending on the timing of any such redemption or repayment, the Fund may be required to pay a premium in addition to the liquidation preference of the preferred shares to the holders thereof.

The Fund has no present intention of offering additional Common Shares, except as described herein. Other offerings of its Common Shares, if made, will require approval of the Board. Any additional offering will not be sold at a price per Common Share below the then current NAV (exclusive of underwriting discounts and commissions) except in connection with an offering to existing Common Shareholders or with the consent of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares. The Common Shares have no preemptive rights.

The Fund generally will not issue Common Share certificates. However, upon written request to the Fund's transfer agent, a share certificate will be issued for any or all of the full Common Shares credited to an investor's account. Common Share certificates that have been issued to an investor may be returned at any time.

## **LIQUIDITY AGREEMENT**

The Fund currently leverages through borrowings. As discussed above, the Fund entered into the Agreement with SSBT that allows the Fund to borrow or otherwise access up to \$121 million through securities lending transactions, direct loans from SSBT or a combination of both. The Fund has granted to SSBT a security interest in all its cash, securities and other financial assets, unless otherwise pledged, to secure the payment and performance of its obligations under the Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Fund has made its securities available for securities lending transactions by SSBT acting as securities lending agent for the Fund. Securities lending transactions are required to be secured with cash collateral received from the securities borrowers equal at all times to at least 100%, 102% or 105% of the market value of the securities loaned, depending on the type of security. The market value of securities loaned is determined daily and any additional required collateral is delivered to SSBT on the next business day. The Fund is subject to the possible delay in the recovery of loaned securities. Pursuant to the Agreement, SSBT has provided indemnification to the Fund in the event of default by a securities borrower with respect to security loans. However, the Fund retains all risk of loss and gains associated with securities purchased using cash received as collateral for security loans. The Fund is entitled to receive from securities borrowers all substitute interest, dividends and other distributions paid with respect to the securities on loan. The Fund may instruct SSBT to recall a security on loan at any time. Interest on borrowings outstanding under the Agreement is charged at a rate equal to 1-month LIBOR plus 0.50%, payable monthly. SSBT retains all net fees that may arise in connection with securities lending transactions. If the value of securities available to lend falls below a prescribed level, the interest rate may be increased. If the Fund utilizes less than 50% of the commitment amount, it will be charged a monthly non-usage fee of 0.25% per annum on the unused portion of the commitment. The Agreement may be terminated by either SSBT or the Fund upon 360 days' prior written notice to the other party and after the second anniversary of the Agreement, by the Fund upon 90 days' prior written notice to SSBT. If certain asset coverage and collateral requirements or other covenants are not met, the Agreement could be deemed in default and result in termination. At October 31, 2022, the Fund had borrowings outstanding under the Agreement of \$103 million at an annual interest rate of 3.80%.

In addition, the credit facility/program contains covenants that, among other things, limit the Fund's ability to incur additional debt, change its fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations, and may require asset coverage ratios in addition to those required by the 1940 Act. The Fund is required to pledge its assets. The credit facility/program contains customary covenant, negative covenant and default provisions. In addition, any such credit facility/program entered into in the future may be replaced or refinanced by one or more credit facilities having substantially different terms or by the issuance of preferred shares or debt securities.

## **REPURCHASE OF COMMON SHARES AND OTHER DISCOUNT MEASURES**

Because shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAVs, the Board has determined that from time-to-time it may be in the interest of Common Shareholders for the Fund to take corrective actions to reduce trading discounts in the Common Shares. The Board, in consultation with Eaton Vance, will review at least annually the possibility of open market repurchases and/or tender offers for the Common Shares and will consider such factors as the market price of the Common Shares, the NAV of the Common Shares, the liquidity of the assets of the Fund, the effect on the Fund's expenses, whether such transactions would impair the Fund's status as a regulated investment company or result in a failure to comply with applicable asset coverage requirements, general economic conditions and such other events or conditions that may have a material effect on the Fund's ability to consummate such transactions. There are no assurances that the Board will, in fact, decide to undertake either of these actions or, if undertaken, that such actions will result in the Common Shares trading at a price equal to or approximating their NAV. In recognition of the possibility that the Common Shares might trade at a discount to NAV and that any such discount may not be in the interest of shareholders, the Board, in consultation with Eaton Vance, from time to time may review possible actions to reduce any such discount.

In November 2013, the Board initially approved a share repurchase program for the Fund. Pursuant to the reauthorization of the share repurchase program by the Board in March 2019, the Fund is authorized to repurchase up to 10% of its common shares outstanding as of the last day of the prior calendar year at market prices when shares are trading at a discount to net asset value. The share repurchase program does not obligate the Fund to purchase a specific amount of shares. Results of the share repurchase program are disclosed in the Fund's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders.

## PREFERRED SHARES

The Fund has no current intention of issuing any shares other than the Common Shares. However, the Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with preference rights (the “preferred shares”) in one or more series, with rights as determined by the Board, by action of the Board without the approval of the Common Shareholders.

Under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Fund must, immediately after the issuance of any preferred shares, have an “asset coverage” of at least 200%. Asset coverage means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act), bears to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund, if any, plus the aggregate liquidation preference of the preferred shares. If the Fund seeks a rating for preferred shares, asset coverage requirements in addition to those set forth in the 1940 Act may be imposed. The liquidation value of any preferred shares would be expected to equal their aggregate original purchase price plus redemption premium, if any, together with any accrued and unpaid distributions thereon (on a cumulative basis), whether or not earned or declared. The terms of any preferred shares, including their distribution rate, voting rights, liquidation preference and redemption provisions, will be determined by the Board (subject to applicable law and the Fund’s Declaration of Trust) if and when it authorizes preferred shares. The Fund may issue preferred shares that provide for the periodic redetermination of the distribution rate at relatively short intervals through an auction or remarketing procedure, although the terms of such preferred shares may also enable the Fund to lengthen such intervals. At times, the distribution rate on any preferred shares may exceed the Fund’s return after expenses on the investment of proceeds from the preferred shares and the Fund’s leverage structure, resulting in a lower rate of return to Common Shareholders than if the Fund were not so structured.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Fund, the terms of any preferred shares may entitle the holders of preferred shares to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus redemption premium, if any, together with accrued and unpaid dividends, whether or not earned or declared and on a cumulative basis) before any distribution of assets is made to Common Shareholders. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distribution to which they are entitled, the preferred shareholders would not be entitled to any further participation in any distribution of assets by the Fund.

Holders of preferred shares, voting as a class, would be entitled to elect two of the Fund’s Trustees if any preferred shares are issued. The holders of both the Common Shares and the preferred shares (voting together as a single class with each share entitling its holder to one vote) shall be entitled to elect the remaining Trustees of the Fund. Under the 1940 Act, if at any time dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years’ dividends thereon, the holders of all outstanding preferred shares, voting as a class, will be allowed to elect a majority of the Board until all distributions in arrears have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In addition, if required by a Rating Agency rating the preferred shares or if the Board determines it to be in the best interests of the Common Shareholders, issuance of the preferred shares may result in more restrictive provisions than required under the 1940 Act. In this regard, holders of preferred shares may be entitled to elect a majority of the Board in other circumstances, for example, if one payment on the preferred shares is in arrears. The differing rights of the holders of preferred and Common Shares with respect to the election of Trustees do not affect the obligation of all Trustees to take actions they believe to be consistent with the best interests of the Fund. All such actions must be consistent with (i) the obligations of the Fund with respect to the holders of preferred shares (which obligations arise primarily from the contractual terms of the preferred shares, as specified in the Declaration of Trust and By-laws of the Fund) and (ii) the fiduciary duties owed to the Fund, which include the duties of loyalty and care.

In the event of any future issuance of preferred shares, the Fund likely would seek a credit rating for such preferred shares from a Rating Agency. In such event, as long as preferred shares are outstanding, the composition of its portfolio will reflect guidelines established by such Rating Agency. Based on previous guidelines established by Rating Agencies for the securities of other issuers, the Fund anticipates that the guidelines with respect to any preferred shares would establish a set of tests for portfolio composition and asset coverage that supplement (and in some cases are more restrictive than) the applicable requirements under the 1940 Act. Although no assurance can be given as to the nature or extent of the guidelines that may be imposed in connection with obtaining a rating of any preferred shares, the Fund anticipates that such guidelines would include asset coverage requirements that are more restrictive than those under the 1940 Act, restrictions on certain portfolio investments and investment practices and certain mandatory redemption requirements relating to any preferred shares. No assurance can be given that the guidelines actually imposed with respect to any preferred shares by a Rating Agency would be more or less restrictive than those described in this Prospectus.

## CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL DOCUMENTS

### Summary of Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Organizational Documents

Pursuant to the Organizational Documents, the Board is divided into three classes, with the term of one class expiring at each annual meeting of holders of Common Shares and preferred shares. At each annual meeting, one class of Trustees is elected to a three-year term. This provision could delay the replacement of a majority of the Board, thereby increasing stability of the composition of the Board. In addition, in the event a Trustee is not elected at an annual meeting at which such Trustee's term expires, and a nominee presented to shareholders as such Trustee's successor is also not elected, then the incumbent Trustee shall remain a member of the relevant class of Trustees and hold office until the expiration of the term applicable to Trustees in that class. In a contested Trustee election, a nominee must receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote in order to be elected. A Trustee may be removed from office only for cause by a written instrument signed by the remaining Trustees or by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the class of shares of the Fund that elects such Trustee and are entitled to vote on the matter. These provisions similarly could delay the replacement of Trustees, which similarly increases stability of the composition of the Board.

The Organizational Documents establish supermajority voting requirements with respect to certain other matters. The Declaration of Trust requires the favorable vote of the holders of at least 75% of the outstanding shares of each class of the Fund, voting as a class, then entitled to vote to approve, adopt or authorize certain transactions with 5%-or-greater holders ("Principal Shareholders") of a class of shares and their associates, unless the Board shall by resolution have approved a memorandum of understanding with such holders, in which case normal voting requirements would be in effect. For purposes of these provisions, a Principal Shareholder refers to any person who, whether directly or indirectly and whether alone or together with its affiliates and associates, beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of beneficial interest of the Fund. The transactions subject to these special approval requirements are: (i) the merger or consolidation of the Fund or any subsidiary of the Fund with or into any Principal Shareholder; (ii) the issuance of any securities of the Fund to any Principal Shareholder for cash; (iii) the sale, lease or exchange of all or any substantial part of the assets of the Fund to any Principal Shareholder (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000, aggregating for the purpose of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a twelve-month period); or (iv) the sale, lease or exchange to or with the Fund or any subsidiary thereof, in exchange for securities of the Fund, of any assets of any Principal Shareholder (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000, aggregating for the purposes of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a twelve-month period). For information on the Control Share Provisions and the qualification criteria applicable to prospective Trustees in the Fund's By-Laws, see "Description of Capital Structure – Common Shares."

The Board believes that these provisions are in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. These provisions may provide some protection to the Fund against insurgent campaigns from "activist" investors that may, under some circumstances, impede the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and may otherwise threaten to harm the long-term interests of the Fund and its other shareholders. These provisions promote continuity and stability and enhance the Fund's ability to pursue the Fund's investment strategies that are consistent with its stated investment objective and investment policies. Because these provisions may discourage third parties from seeking to obtain control of the Fund or from seeking to effect a tender offer or similar transaction, they may reduce opportunities for Common Shareholders to sell their Common Shares at a short-term premium over the then-current market price. However, they allow the Board to balance the interests of the entire shareholder base in evaluating these and other types of transactions rather than prioritizing the interests of certain shareholders.

The voting thresholds described above that are higher than those (if any) established under Massachusetts or federal. The Board has determined that these voting requirements are in the best interest of holders of Common Shares and preferred shares generally. Reference is made to the Organizational Documents on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

### CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

The Fund may be converted to an open-end management investment company at any time if approved by the lesser of (i) two-thirds or more of the Fund's then outstanding Common Shares and preferred shares (if any), each voting separately as a class, or (ii) more than 50% of the then outstanding Common Shares and preferred shares (if any), voting separately as a class if such conversion is recommended by at least 75% of the Trustees then in office. If approved in the foregoing manner, conversion of the Fund could not occur until 90 days after the shareholders' meeting at which such conversion was approved and would also require at least 30 days' prior notice to all shareholders. Conversion of the Fund to an open-end management investment company also would require the redemption of any outstanding preferred shares and could require the repayment of borrowings, which would eliminate any future leveraged capital structure of the Fund with respect to the Common Shares. In the event of conversion, the Common Shares would cease to be listed on the NYSE or other national securities exchange or market system.

The Board believes that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Fund's investment objective and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is unlikely that the Board would vote to convert the Fund to an open-end management investment company. Shareholders of an open-end management investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their net asset value, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of a redemption. If the Fund were to convert to an open-end investment company, the Fund expects it would pay all such redemption requests in cash, but would likely reserve the right to pay redemption requests in a combination of cash or securities. If such partial payment in securities were made, investors may incur brokerage costs in converting such securities to cash. If the Fund were converted to an open-end fund, it is likely that new Common Shares would be sold at NAV plus a sales load.

## Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, is the custodian of the Fund and will maintain custody of the securities and cash of the Fund. State Street maintains the Fund's general ledger and computes NAV per share at least weekly. State Street also attends to details in connection with the sale, exchange, substitution, transfer and other dealings with the Fund's investments, and receives and disburses all funds. State Street also assists in preparation of shareholder reports and the electronic filing of such reports with the SEC.

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, 6201 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219 is the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent of the Fund.

## Legal Matters

Certain legal matters in connection with the Common Shares will be passed upon for the Fund by internal counsel for Eaton Vance.

## Reports to Shareholders

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

## Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte"), 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116, independent registered public accounting firm, audits the Fund's financial statements. Deloitte and/or its affiliates provide other audit, tax and related services to the Fund.

## Additional Information

The Prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the fee prescribed by its rules and regulations. The SAI can be obtained without charge by calling 1-800-262-1122.

Statements contained in this Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus forms a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

As permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports are no longer being sent by mail unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports are being made available on the Fund's website ([funds.eatonvance.com/closed-end-fund-and-term-trust-documents.php](https://funds.eatonvance.com/closed-end-fund-and-term-trust-documents.php)), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website address to access the report. If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you hold shares at the Fund's transfer agent, American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC ("AST"), you may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting AST. If you own your shares through a financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank), you must contact your financial intermediary to sign up. You may elect to receive all future Fund shareholder reports in paper free of charge. If you hold shares at AST, you can inform AST that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 1-866-439-6787. If you own these shares through a financial intermediary, you must contact your financial intermediary or follow instructions included with this disclosure, if applicable, to elect to continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with AST or to all funds held through your financial intermediary, as applicable.

## Incorporation by Reference

This Prospectus is part of a registration statement filed with the SEC. The Fund is permitted to “incorporate by reference” the information filed with the SEC, which means that the Fund can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this Prospectus, and later information that the Fund files with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information.

The documents listed below, and any reports and other documents subsequently filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 30(b)(2) under the 1940 Act and Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, prior to the termination of the Offering will be incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and deemed to be part of this Prospectus from the date of the filing of such reports and documents:

- The Fund’s SAI, dated March 31, 2023, filed with this Prospectus;
- The Fund’s [annual report](#) on Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 filed with the SEC on December 22, 2022; and
- The [description of the Fund’s Common Shares](#) contained in its Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on March 23, 2004, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description prior to the termination of the offering registered hereby.

The Fund will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this Prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request, a copy of any and all of the documents that have been or may be incorporated by reference in this the Prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement. You should direct requests for documents by calling (800) 262-1122.

The Fund makes available this Prospectus, SAI and the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports, free of charge, at <http://www.eatonvance.com>. You may also obtain this Prospectus, the SAI, other documents incorporated by reference and other information the Fund files electronically, including reports and proxy statements, on the SEC website (<http://www.sec.gov>) or with the payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov). Information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund’s website is not part of this Prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement.

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FACTS	WHAT DOES EATON VANCE DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION
<b>Why?</b>	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
<b>What?</b>	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Security number and income</li> <li>• investment experience and risk tolerance</li> <li>• checking account number and wire transfer instructions</li> </ul>
<b>How?</b>	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Eaton Vance chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Eaton Vance share?	Can you limit this sharing?
<b>For our everyday business purposes</b> — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
<b>For our marketing purposes</b> — to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
<b>For joint marketing with other financial companies</b>	No	We don't share
<b>For our investment management affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> — information about your transactions, experiences, and creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
<b>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> — information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
<b>For our affiliates' everyday business purposes</b> — information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
<b>For our investment management affiliates to market to you</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>For our affiliates to market to you</b>	No	We don't share
<b>For nonaffiliates to market to you</b>	No	We don't share

<b>To limit our sharing</b>	Call toll-free 1-800-262-1122 or email: EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com  <b>Please note:</b> If you are a new customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.
<b>Questions?</b>	Call toll-free 1-800-262-1122 or email: EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com

<b>Who we are</b>	
<b>Who is providing this notice?</b>	Eaton Vance Management, Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc., Eaton Vance Trust Company, Eaton Vance Management (International) Limited, Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd., Eaton Vance Global Advisers Limited, Eaton Vance Management's Real Estate Investment Group, Boston Management and Research, Calvert Research and Management, Eaton Vance and Calvert Fund Families and our investment advisory affiliates ("Eaton Vance") (see Investment Management Affiliates definition below)
<b>What we do</b>	
<b>How does Eaton Vance protect my personal information?</b>	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. We have policies governing the proper handling of customer information by personnel and requiring third parties that provide support to adhere to appropriate security standards with respect to such information.
<b>How does Eaton Vance collect my personal information?</b>	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open an account or make deposits or withdrawals from your account</li> <li>• buy securities from us or make a wire transfer</li> <li>• give us your contact information</li> </ul> <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
<b>Why can't I limit all sharing?</b>	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness</li> <li>• affiliates from using your information to market to you</li> <li>• sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you</li> </ul> <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.</p>
<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Investment Management Affiliates</b>	Eaton Vance Investment Management Affiliates include registered investment advisers, registered broker-dealers, and registered and unregistered funds. Investment Management Affiliates does not include entities associated with Morgan Stanley Wealth Management, such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co.
<b>Affiliates</b>	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Our affiliates include companies with a Morgan Stanley name and financial companies such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Morgan Stanley &amp; Co.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Nonaffiliates</b>	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Eaton Vance does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Joint marketing</b>	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Eaton Vance doesn't jointly market.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Other important information</b>	
<p><b>Vermont:</b> Except as permitted by law, we will not share personal information we collect about Vermont residents with Nonaffiliates unless you provide us with your written consent to share such information.</p> <p><b>California:</b> Except as permitted by law, we will not share personal information we collect about California residents with Nonaffiliates and we will limit sharing such personal information with our Affiliates to comply with California privacy laws that apply to us.</p>	

Up to 2,375,024 Shares  
Eaton Vance Tax-Advantaged Global Dividend Opportunities Fund  
Common Shares  
Prospectus March 31, 2023

*Printed on recycled paper.*