Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
File Nos. 333-265180, 333-263033, 333-265889, 333-266343, 333-268410, 333-270448, 333-269206, 333-284330

EATON VANCE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL OPPORTUNITIES TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated July 28, 2022
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

EATON VANCE SENIOR INCOME TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated August 25, 2022
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

EATON VANCE FLOATING-RATE INCOME TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated September 27, 2022
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

EATON VANCE SENIOR FLOATING-RATE TRUST
EATON VANCE TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL DIVIDEND OPPORTUNITIES FUND
Supplement to Prospectuses dated March 31, 2023
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

EATON VANCE TAX-MANAGED BUY-WRITE INCOME FUND
Supplement to Prospectus dated May 4, 2023
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

EATON VANCE MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated May 10, 2023
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

EATON VANCE ENHANCED EQUITY INCOME FUND
Supplement to Prospectus dated January 17, 2025
as may be supplemented and/or revised from time to time

1. The following replaces "Potential Conflicts of Interest":

As a diversified global financial services firm, Morgan Stanley, the parent company of the investment adviser and sub-adviser (if applicable), 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"). These activities could cause Morgan Stanley to have an interest that is different from, and potentially adverse to, that of the Fund, which may impede the Fund from participating in certain opportunities. 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 funds, programs, accounts or businesses sponsored, managed, or advised by the investment adviser or one of its investment adviser affiliates, the "Affiliated Investment Accounts") with a wide variety of investment objectives that in some instances may overlap or conflict with the Fund's investment objectives and present conflicts of interest. In addition, Morgan Stanley, the investment adviser and/or the investment adviser's investment adviser affiliates may also from time to time create new or successor Affiliated Investment Accounts that may compete with the 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.

The conflicts summarized herein do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the conflicts associated with the financial or other interests the investment adviser or its affiliates may have now or in the future. For more information about conflicts of interest, see the section entitled "Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI. Conflicts of interest not described below or in the SAI may also exist. References to the investment adviser in this section include the Fund's affiliated sub-adviser (if any) unless otherwise noted.

Material Nonpublic and Other Information. It is expected that confidential or material nonpublic 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 disposition opportunity, including for an extended period of time. This inability to buy or sell an investment could have an adverse effect on the Fund's portfolio due to, among other things, changes in an investment's value during the period its trading is restricted. Morgan Stanley has established certain information barriers and other policies designed to address the sharing of information between different businesses within Morgan Stanley. As a result of information barriers, the investment adviser, in certain instances, will not have access, or will have limited access, to certain information and personnel in other areas of Morgan Stanley and, in such instances, will not manage the Fund with the benefit of the information held by such other areas. In other instances, Morgan Stanley personnel, including personnel of the investment adviser, will have access to information and personnel of its affiliates. In managing conflicts of interest that arise because of the foregoing, the investment adviser generally will be subject to fiduciary requirements. The investment adviser also may implement internal information barriers or ethical walls or other internal information sharing protocols, and the conflicts described herein with respect to information barriers and otherwise with respect to Morgan Stanley and the investment adviser will also apply internally within the investment adviser. Information sharing may limit or restrict the ability of the investment adviser to engage in or otherwise effect transactions on behalf of the Fund (including purchasing or selling securities that the investment adviser may otherwise have purchased or sold for the Fund in the absence of the sharing of information). The investment adviser may face conflicts of interest in determining whether to engage in the sharing of information with its affiliates.

Investments by Morgan Stanley and its Affiliated Investment Accounts. In serving in multiple capacities to Affiliated Investment Accounts, Morgan Stanley, including the investment adviser, sub-adviser (if applicable) 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 the Fund or its shareholders. An investment team may have obligations to Affiliated Investment Accounts managed by both the investment adviser and one or more of the investment adviser's investment adviser affiliates. The 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 the Fund and other investment funds, programs, accounts and businesses advised by or affiliated with the investment adviser or sub-adviser (if applicable) or its investment adviser affiliates. 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, 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.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. The investment adviser, Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc. ("EVD") and/or their affiliates may pay compensation, out of their own funds and not as an expense of the 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 the Fund over other investment options with respect to which these Financial Intermediaries do not receive additional compensation (or receives lower levels of additional compensation). These payment arrangements, however, will not change the price that an investor pays for shares of the 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 restricts, limits or reduces the amount of the Fund's investment, or restricts 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund and with respect to investments that the 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 the Fund. Morgan Stanley may give advice and provide recommendations to persons competing with the Fund and/or any of the 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 the 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, the 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 a merger or an acquisition.

May 1, 2025

Eaton Vance

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
File No. 333-269206

EATON VANCE MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated May 10, 2023

The following replaces the Financial Highlights contained in the Prospectus:

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

	Year Ended November 30,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value — Beginning of year (Common shares)	$ 11.11	$ 11.25	$ 14.23	$ 14.13	$ 13.79
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income[1]	$ 0.45	$ 0.42	$ 0.52	$ 0.61	$ 0.57
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.48	(0.09)	(2.94)	0.06	0.33
Total income (loss) from operations	$ 0.93	$ 0.33	$ (2.42)	$ 0.67	$ 0.90
Less Distributions to Common Shareholders					
From net investment income	$ (0.45)	$ (0.43)	$ (0.56)	$ (0.57)	$ (0.56)
Tax return of capital	(0.12)	(0.04)	—	—	—
Total distributions to common shareholders	$ (0.57)	$ (0.47)	$ (0.56)	$ (0.57)	$ (0.56)
Net asset value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 11.47	$ 11.11	$ 11.25	$ 14.23	$ 14.13
Market value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 10.79	$ 9.54	$ 10.25	$ 13.70	$ 13.25
Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value[2]	9.07%	3.64%	(16.96)%	4.95%	7.15%
Total Investment Return on Market Value[2]	19.49%	(2.33)%	(21.41)%	7.75%	7.57%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of year (000's omitted)	$ 454,919	$ 440,778	$ 446,309	$ 564,424	$ 560,302
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets applicable to common shares)[3]:					
Expenses excluding interest and fees	0.94%	0.98%	1.04%	0.98%	1.05%
Interest and fee expense[4]	1.40%	1.72%	0.81%	0.29%	0.71%
Total expenses	2.34%	2.70%	1.85%	1.27%	1.76%
Net expenses	2.34%	2.70%	1.85%	1.27%	1.76%
Net investment income	3.99%	3.80%	4.23%	4.28%	4.18%
Portfolio Turnover	36%	41%	23%	7%	12%

(See related footnotes.)

Financial Highlights (continued)

	Year Ended November 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net asset value — Beginning of year (Common shares)	$ 12.70	$ 13.25	$ 12.91	$ 13.02	$ 12.95
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income[1]	$ 0.54	$ 0.61	$ 0.69	$ 0.77	$ 0.89
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.12	(0.53)	0.33	(0.34)	0.08
Distributions to APS shareholders:[1]					
From net investment income	—	(0.00)[12]	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Discount on redemption and repurchase of APS[1]	—	—	—	0.24	—
Total income (loss) from operations	$ 1.66	$ 0.08	$ 1.01	$ 0.66	$ 0.96
Less Distributions to Common Shareholders					
From net investment income	$ (0.57)	$ (0.63)	$ (0.67)	$ (0.77)	$ (0.89)
Total distributions to common shareholders	$ (0.57)	$ (0.63)	$ (0.67)	$ (0.77)	$ (0.89)
Premium from common shares sold through shelf offering[1]	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 0.00[12]
Net asset value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 13.79	$ 12.70	$ 13.25	$ 12.91	$ 13.02
Market value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 12.88	$ 11.05	$ 12.30	$ 12.26	$ 13.39
Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value[2]	13.83%	1.04%	8.13%	4.91%[5]	7.60%
Total Investment Return on Market Value[2]	22.10%	(5.22)%	5.70%	(3.13)%	7.42%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of year (000's omitted)	$ 546,984	$ 302,013	$ 315,080	$ 307,135	$ 309,354
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets applicable to common shares):[6]†					
Expenses excluding interest and fees[7]	1.19%	1.29%	1.33%	1.30%	1.43%
Interest and fee expense[8]	1.27%	1.61%	1.25%	0.83%	0.33%
Total expenses[7]	2.46%	2.90%	2.58%	2.13%	1.76%
Net investment income	4.02%	4.71%	5.19%	5.54%	6.84%
Portfolio Turnover	17%	32%	8%	4%	21%
Senior Securities:					
Total preferred shares outstanding[9]	—	—	3,311[9]	3,311[9]	4,806[9]
Asset coverage per preferred share[10]	$ —	$ —	$ 120,162[10]	$ 117,762[10]	$ 89,369[10]
Involuntary liquidation preference per preferred share[11]	$ —	$ —	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]
Approximate market value per preferred share[11]	$ —	$ —	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]

(See related footnotes.)

(1) Computed using average common shares outstanding.

(2) 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 Trust's dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) Total expenses do not reflect amounts reimbursed and/or waived by the adviser and certain of its affiliates, if applicable. Net expenses are net of all reductions and represent the net expenses paid by the Trust.

(4) Interest and fee expense relates to the liability for floating rate notes issued in conjunction with residual interest bond transactions.

(5) The total return based on net asset value reflects the impact of the tender and repurchase by the Trust of a portion of its APS at 94.5% of the per share liquidation preference. Absent this transaction, the total return based on net asset value would have been 2.93%.

(6) Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to APS shareholders, if any.

(7) 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.

(8) Interest and fee expense relates to the liability for floating rate notes issued in conjunction with residual interest bond transactions and/or iMTP shares issued to redeem a portion of the Trust's APS. As of November 30, 2018, the Trust had no APS and iMTP shares outstanding.

(9) Preferred shares represent iMTP shares and APS as of November 30, 2017 and 2016 and APS as of November 30, 2015.

(10) Calculated by subtracting the Trust's total liabilities (not including the preferred shares) from the Trust's total assets, and dividing the result by the number of preferred shares outstanding.

(11) Plus accumulated and unpaid dividends.

(12) Amount is less than $0.005 or $(0.005), as applicable.

† Ratios based on net assets applicable to common shares plus preferred shares (iMTP and APS, as applicable) are presented below. Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to APS shareholders and exclude the effect of custody fee credits, if any.

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Expense excluding interest and fees	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.09%	1.05%	1.02%	1.04%
Interest and fee expense	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.36%	0.99%	0.65%	0.23%
Total expenses	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	2.45%	2.04%	1.67%	1.27%
Net investment income	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	3.97%	4.11%	4.33%	4.92%

February 28, 2025

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)

File Nos. 333-265889, 333-266343, 333-269206

EATON VANCE FLOATING-RATE INCOME TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated September 27, 2022

EATON VANCE SENIOR FLOATING-RATE TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated March 31, 2023

EATON VANCE MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST
Supplement to Prospectus dated May 10, 2023

1. The following replaces "COMMON SHARES" under "Description of Capital Structure" in each Trust's Prospectus:

The Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional Common Shares. Each Common Share represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets of the Trust with each other Common Share in the Trust. Common Shareholders are 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 Shareholder. 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 By-Laws establish qualification criteria applicable to prospective Trustees and generally require that advance notice be given to the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Trust 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 Trust among the Common Shareholders. The Declaration of Trust provides that Common Shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Trust and permits inclusion of a clause to that effect in every agreement entered into by the Trust and, in coordination with the Trust'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 Trust's Organizational Documents described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

While there are any borrowings or preferred shares outstanding, the Trust may not be permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares, unless at the time of such declaration, (i) all accrued dividends on preferred shares or accrued interest on borrowings have been paid and (ii) the value of the Trust's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Trust 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 (expected to equal the aggregate original purchase price of the outstanding preferred shares plus redemption premium, if any, together with any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared and on a cumulative basis). In addition to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Trust may be required to comply with other asset coverage requirements as a condition of the Trust obtaining a rating of the preferred shares from a Rating Agency. These requirements may include an asset coverage test more stringent than under the 1940 Act. This limitation on the Trust's ability to make distributions on its Common Shares could in certain circumstances impair the ability of the Trust to maintain its qualification for taxation as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. The Trust intends, 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 dividends to the holders of the preferred shares in certain circumstances in connection with any such impairment of the Trust's status as a regulated investment company. See “Investment Objectives, Policies and Risks,” “Distributions” and “Federal Income Tax Matters.” Depending on the timing of any such redemption or repayment, the Trust may be required to pay a premium in addition to the liquidation preference of the preferred shares to the holders thereof.

The Trust 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 Trust generally will not issue Common Share certificates. However, upon written request to the Trust’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.

2. The last sentence of the second paragraph under “CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL DOCUMENTS” under “Description of Capital Structure” is deleted in each Trust’s Prospectus.

October 10, 2024

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
File No. 333-269206

EATON VANCE MUNICIPAL INCOME TRUST

Supplement to Prospectus dated May 10, 2023

The following replaces the Financial Highlights contained in the Prospectus:

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

	Year Ended November 30,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net asset value — Beginning of year (Common shares)	$ 11.250	$ 14.230	$ 14.130	$ 13.790	$ 12.700
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income[1]	$ 0.423	$ 0.519	$ 0.612	$ 0.574	$ 0.542
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.088)	(2.940)	0.060	0.327	1.117
Total income (loss) from operations	$ 0.335	$ (2.421)	$ 0.672	$ 0.901	$ 1.659
Less Distributions to Common Shareholders					
From net investment income	$ (0.434)	$ (0.559)	$ (0.572)	$ (0.561)	$ (0.569)
Tax return of capital	(0.041)	—	—	—	—
Total distributions to common shareholders	$ (0.475)	$ (0.559)	$ (0.572)	$ (0.561)	$ (0.569)
Net asset value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 11.110	$ 11.250	$ 14.230	$ 14.130	$ 13.790
Market value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 9.540	$ 10.250	$ 13.700	$ 13.250	$ 12.880
Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value[2]	3.64%	(16.96)%	4.95%	7.15%	13.83%
Total Investment Return on Market Value[2]	(2.33)%	(21.41)%	7.75%	7.57%	22.10%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of year (000's omitted)	$ 440,778	$ 446,309	$ 564,424	$ 560,302	$ 546,984
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets applicable to common shares):					
Expenses excluding interest and fees	0.98%	1.04%	0.98%	1.05%	1.19%
Interest and fee expense[3]	1.72%	0.81%	0.29%	0.71%	1.27%
Total expenses	2.70%	1.85%	1.27%	1.76%	2.46%
Net investment income	3.80%	4.23%	4.28%	4.18%	4.02%
Portfolio Turnover	41%	23%	7%	12%	17%

(See related footnotes.)

Financial Highlights (continued)

	Year Ended November 30,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net asset value — Beginning of year (Common shares)	$ 13.250	$ 12.910	$ 13.020	$ 12.950	$ 10.540
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income[1]	$ 0.611	$ 0.688	$ 0.767	$ 0.886	$ 0.886
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.528)	0.330	(0.340)	0.082	2.423
Distributions to APS shareholders:[1]					
From net investment income	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.005)
Discount on redemption and repurchase of APS[1]	—	—	0.244	—	—
Total income (loss) from operations	$ 0.079	$ 1.010	$ 0.663	$ 0.961	$ 3.304
Less Distributions to Common Shareholders					
From net investment income	$ (0.629)	$ (0.670)	$ (0.773)	$ (0.892)	$ (0.900)
Total distributions to common shareholders	$ (0.629)	$ (0.670)	$ (0.773)	$ (0.892)	$ (0.900)
Premium from common shares sold through shelf offering[1]	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 0.001	$ 0.006
Net asset value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 12.700	$ 13.250	$ 12.910	$ 13.020	$ 12.950
Market value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 11.050	$ 12.300	$ 12.260	$ 13.390	$ 13.350
Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value[2]	1.04%	8.13%	4.91%[4]	7.60%	32.67%
Total Investment Return on Market Value[2]	(5.22)%	5.70%	(3.13)%	7.42%	36.79%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of year (000's omitted)	$ 302,013	$ 315,080	$ 307,135	$ 309,354	$ 307,074
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets applicable to common shares):[5]†					
Expenses excluding interest and fees[6]	1.29%	1.33%	1.30%	1.43%	1.55%
Interest and fee expense[7]	1.61%	1.25%	0.83%	0.33%	0.30%
Total expenses[6]	2.90%	2.58%	2.13%	1.76%	1.85%
Net investment income	4.71%	5.19%	5.54%	6.84%	7.49%
Portfolio Turnover	32%	8%	4%	21%	36%
Senior Securities:					
Total preferred shares outstanding	—[8]	3,311[9]	3,311[9]	4,806[9]	4,806[9]
Asset coverage per preferred share	$ —[8]	$ 120,162[10]	$ 117,762[10]	$ 89,369[10]	$ 88,894[10]
Involuntary liquidation preference per preferred share	$ —[8]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]
Approximate market value per preferred share	$ —[8]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]	$ 25,000[11]

(See related footnotes.)

(1) Computed using average common shares outstanding.

(2) 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 Trust's dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) Interest and fee expense relates to the liability for floating rate notes issued in conjunction with residual interest bond transactions.

(4) The total return based on net asset value reflects the impact of the tender and repurchase by the Trust of a portion of its APS at 94.5% of the per share liquidation preference. Absent this transaction, the total return based on net asset value would have been 2.93%.

(5) Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to APS shareholders, if any.

(6) 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.

(7) Interest and fee expense relates to the liability for floating rate notes issued in conjunction with residual interest bond transactions and/or iMTP shares issued to redeem a portion of the Trust's APS.

(8) As of November 30, 2018, the Trust had no APS and iMTP shares outstanding.

(9) Preferred shares represent iMTP shares and APS as of November 30, 2017 and 2016 and APS as of November 30, 2015.

(10) Calculated by subtracting the Trust's total liabilities (not including the preferred shares) from the Trust's total assets, and dividing the result by the number of preferred shares outstanding.

(11) Plus accumulated and unpaid dividends.

† Ratios based on net assets applicable to common shares plus preferred shares (iMTP and APS, as applicable) are presented below. Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to APS shareholders and exclude the effect of custody fee credits, if any.

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Expense excluding interest and fees	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.09%	1.05%	1.02%	1.04%	1.08%
Interest and fee expense	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.36%	0.99%	0.65%	0.23%	0.21%
Total expenses	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	2.45%	2.04%	1.67%	1.27%	1.29%
Net investment income	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	3.97%	4.11%	4.33%	4.92%	5.23%

February 29, 2024

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)

File Nos. 333-260965, 333-262265, 333-262832, 333-262833, 333-262834, 333-264149, 333-264574, 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."

February 21, 2024

Eaton Vance

Prospectus Supplement

(To Prospectus dated May 10, 2023)

Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust

Up to 2,610,553
Common Shares

Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust (the "Trust," "we," or "our") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on January 29, 1999. Our investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. We may offer and sell up to 2,610,553 of our Common Shares, $0.01 par value ("Common Shares"). This amount represents Common Shares previously registered on Form N-2 (Reg. No. 333-233835) 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 Trust has entered into a distribution agreement dated May 10, 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 May 10, 2023. The Distributor has entered into a dealer agreement, dated May 10, 2023, (the "Dealer Agreement") with UBS Securities LLC (the "Dealer") with respect to the Trust 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 Trust 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 "EVN." As of May 8, 2023, the last reported sale price for our Common Shares on the NYSE was $10.08 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 Securities Act of 1933, as amended (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 Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust's issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Trust's Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the Trust'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 28 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 May 10, 2023

This Prospectus Supplement, together with the accompanying Prospectus, sets forth concisely information about the Trust 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 (the "SAI"), dated May 10, 2023 as supplemented from time to time, containing additional information about the Trust, 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 60 of the accompanying Prospectus or 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 Trust at Two International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The Trust'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.

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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust'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.

Prospectus Supplement

Prospectus

Until June 4, 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 TRUST

Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust (the “Trust,” “we,” or “our”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on January 29, 1999. The Trust’s investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. Investments are based on Eaton Vance Management's (“Eaton Vance” or the “Adviser”) research and ongoing credit analysis, the underlying materials which are generally not available to individual investors. An investment in the Trust may not be appropriate for all investors, and there is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective.

THE ADVISER

Eaton Vance acts as the Trust’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. EV LLC (”EV”) serves as trustee of Eaton Vance. Eaton Vance and its predecessor organizations 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”).

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 Trust entered into a new investment advisory agreement with Eaton Vance. The agreement was approved by shareholders prior to the consummation of the Transaction and was effective upon its closing. Effective March 1, 2021, any fee reduction agreement previously applicable to the Trust was incorporated into its new investment advisory agreement with Eaton Vance.

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 March 31, 2023, Morgan Stanley’s asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately $1.4 trillion.

Under the general supervision of the Trust's Board, the Adviser will carry out the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Trust, will furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Trust, will determine which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged, and will implement such determinations. The Adviser will furnish to the Trust investment advice and provide related office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Trust. The Adviser will compensate all Trustees and officers of the Trust who are members of the Adviser's organization and will also compensate all other Adviser personnel who provide services related to research and investment activities to the Trust. Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement, which reflects the Trust’s prior fee reduction agreement with Eaton Vance in its compensation terms, the Adviser receives an annual investment advisory fee of 0.400% of the Trust’s average weekly gross assets. For purposes of the advisory fee calculation, average weekly gross assets are calculated by deducting accrued liabilities of the Trust except (i) the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, including debt securities issued by the Trust and the amount of floating rate notes included as a liability in the Trust’s Statement of Assets and Liabilities of up to $289,500,000, and (ii), the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust. Accrued liabilities are expenses incurred in the normal course of operations. During periods in which the Trust is using leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Trust’s gross assets, which includes the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

THE OFFERING

The Trust has entered into a distribution agreement dated May 10, 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 May 10, 2023 (the "Offering"). The Distributor has entered into a dealer agreement dated May 10, 2023 (the "Dealer Agreement") with UBS Securities LLC (the "Dealer") with respect to the Trust relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. In accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement, the Trust may offer and sell up to 1,140,894 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. 333-233835) that are unsold and are being carried forward as permitted by Rule 415(a)(6) and Rule 457(p) under the 1933 Act.

The Offering 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.

Prior to March 1, 2021, the Distributor was a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of EVC. Upon the closing of the Transaction on March 1, 2021, the Distributor became an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

LISTING AND SYMBOL

The Trust's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "EVN." 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 May 8, 2023 was $11.40 per share. As of May 8, 2023, the last reported sale price for the Common Shares was $10.08.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust'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 2,610,553 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. 333-233835) 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 2,610,553 Common Shares at a price of $10.08 per share (the last reported sales price per share of our Common Shares on the NYSE on May 8, 2023). Actual sales, if any, of our Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be greater or less than $10.08 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 November 30, 2022 (audited); and
- on a pro forma as adjusted basis to reflect the assumed sale of 2,610,553 Common Shares at $10.08 per share (the last reported sale price for our Common Shares on the NYSE on May 8, 2023), in the Offering under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, after deducting the assumed commission of $263,144 (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 the Offering).

	As of November 30, 2022 (audited)	**Pro Forma (unaudited)**
	Actual	As adjusted
Net Assets	$ 446,309,240	$ 472,360,470
$0.01 par value per share of common shares outstanding	$ 396,672	$ 422,777
Additional Paid-in capital	$ 478,589,158	$ 504,640,388
Distributable earnings	$ (32,676,590)	$ (32,702,695)
Net Assets	$ 446,309,240	$ 472,360,470
Net asset value per share	$11.25	$11.17
Common shares issued and outstanding	39,667,163	42,277,716

Summary of Trust 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 reflects leverage attributable to floating-rate notes for the year ended November 30, 2022 in an amount equal to 36.3% of the Trust's total assets and shows Trust expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares.

Common Shareholder transaction expenses	
Sales load paid by you (as a percentage of offering price)	1.00% (1)
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	None(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	$5.00 (3)

Annual expenses	Percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares(4)
Management fee	0.94%(5)
Interest expenses	0.81%(6)
Other expenses	0.10%
Total annual Trust operating expenses	1.85%

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 1.85% 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
$29	$68	$109	$225

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 Trust's Common Shares. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Trust's costs and expenses, see "Management of the Trust." In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at NAV, participants in the Trust'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 Trust's actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. Moreover, the Trust's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

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(1) Represents the estimated commission with respect to the Trust's Common Shares being sold in this Offering. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of the Trust's Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. Actual sales of the Trust'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 Trust's Common shares at the time of any such sale.

(2) Eaton Vance will pay the expenses of the Offering (other than the applicable commissions); therefore, Offering Expenses are not included in the Summary of Trust Expenses. Offering expenses generally include, but are not limited to, the preparation, review and filing with the SEC of the Trust'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 the Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus, the SAI and/or marketing materials, associated filing fees, NYSE listing fees, and legal and auditing fees associated with the Offering.

(3) 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.

(4) Stated as a percentage of average net assets attributed to Common Shares for the year ended November 30, 2022.

(5) The advisory fee paid by the Trust to the Adviser is based on the average weekly gross assets of the Trust, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as described under "The Adviser". Accordingly, if the Trust were to increase investment leverage in the future, the advisory fee will increase as a percentage of net assets.

(6) "Interest Expenses" relate to the Trust's liability with respect to floating-rate notes held by third parties in conjunction with investments in residual interest bonds. The Trust records offsetting interest income in an amount at least equal to this expense relating to the municipal obligations underlying such transactions.

Market and Net Asset Value Information

Our Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "EVN." Our Common Shares commenced trading on the NYSE in 1999.

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 11 of the accompanying Prospectus.

The following table sets forth for 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 Trust'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 28 of the accompanying SAI for information as to the determination of the Trust's net asset value.

	Market Price		NAV per Share on Date of Market Price		NAV Premium/(Discount) on Date of Market Price	
Fiscal Quarter Ended	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
February 28, 2023	$10.82	$9.78	$11.58	$11.18	(6.56)%	(12.52)%

On May 8, 2023, the last reported sale price, NAV per Common Share and percentage premium/(discount) to NAV per Common Share, were $10.08, $11.40 and (11.58)%, respectively. As of May 8, 2023, the Trust had 39,667,163 Common Shares outstanding and net assets of $452,295,158.

The following table provides information about our outstanding Common Shares as of May 8, 2023:

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Trust or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	39,667,163

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 sale price of $10.08 per share for our Common Shares on the NYSE as of May 8, 2023, we estimate that the net proceeds of the Offering will be approximately $26,051,230 after deducting the estimated sales load and the estimated offering expenses payable by the Trust, if any.

Subject to the remainder of this section, the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust'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 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 Trust and the compensation payable by the Distributor to the Dealer in connection with the sales.

The Trust 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 Trust. 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 Trust by internal counsel for Eaton Vance.

Incorporation by Reference

This Prospectus Supplement is part of a registration statement filed with the SEC. The Trust is permitted to "incorporate by reference" the information filed with the SEC, which means that the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust's Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), dated May 10, 2023, filed with the accompanying Prospectus;
- The Trust's annual report on Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022 filed with the SEC on January 30, 2023; and

- The description of the Trust's common shares contained in its Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on December 11, 1998, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description prior to the termination of the Offering registered hereby.

The Trust 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 Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus, and the SAI. You should direct requests for documents by calling (800) 262-1122.

The Trust makes available this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus, the SAI and the Trust's annual and semi-annual reports, free of charge, at http://www.eatonvance.com. You may also obtain this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus, the SAI, other documents incorporated by reference and other information the Trust 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. Information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Trust's website is not part of this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus or the 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 Trust has filed with the SEC (file No. 333-269206). 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 Trust'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 Trust's website (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 Trust's transfer agent, American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC ("AST"), you may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Trust 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 Trust 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: • Social Security number and income • investment experience and risk tolerance • checking account number and wire transfer instructions
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: EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com **Please note:** 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: EVPrivacy@eatonvance.com

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	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)
What we do	
How does Eaton Vance protect my personal information?	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.
How does Eaton Vance collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you • open an account or make deposits or withdrawals from your account • buy securities from us or make a wire transfer • give us your contact information We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.
Definitions	
Investment Management Affiliates	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.
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Our affiliates include companies with a Morgan Stanley name and financial companies such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co.*
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Eaton Vance does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.*
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. • *Eaton Vance doesn't jointly market.*
Other important information	
Vermont: 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. **California**: 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.	

Eaton Vance

BASE PROSPECTUS

Up to 2,610,553 Shares
Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust
Common Shares

Investment Objective and Policies. Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust (the "Trust" or the "Fund") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company, which commenced operations on January 29, 1999. The Trust's investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Trust pursues its investment objective by investing primarily in investment grade municipal securities. The Trust may also invest a portion of its assets in higher risk, higher yielding municipal securities of lesser quality. The Trust's net asset value ("NAV") and distribution rate will vary, and may be affected by several factors, including changes in interest rates and the credit quality of municipal issuers. Fluctuations in NAV may be magnified as a result of the Trust's use of leverage, which is a speculative investment technique. An investment in the Trust may not be appropriate for all investors, particularly those subject to the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). Closed-end fund shares frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. There is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Adviser. The Trust'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"). On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired EVC (the "Transaction") and Eaton Vance 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 March 31, 2023, Morgan Stanley's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately $1.4 trillion.

The Offering. The Trust may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings (each, an "Offering"), the Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust's issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Trust's Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the Trust'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, including that the Trust will invest substantial portions of its assets in below investment grade quality securities with predominantly speculative characteristics, commonly known as "junk". See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks" beginning at page 28.

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. During normal market conditions, the Trust will invest at least 80% of its total assets in debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax (“municipal obligations”).

At least 65% of the Trust’s total assets normally will be invested in municipal obligations rated at least investment grade at the time of investment (which are those rated Baa or higher by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or BBB or higher by either S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or by Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”)), or, if unrated, determined by Eaton Vance to be of at least investment grade quality. From time to time, the Trust may hold a significant number of municipal obligations not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“Rating Agency”). When the Trust invests in unrated municipal obligations, it may be more dependent on Eaton Vance’s research capabilities than when it invests in rated municipal obligations.

The Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in municipal obligations rated below investment grade by each of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch (but no more than 30% of total assets may be rated lower than B by each of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch) and unrated municipal obligations considered to be of comparable quality by Eaton Vance. Investment in municipal obligations of below investment grade quality involves special risks as compared with investment in higher grade municipal obligations. These risks include greater sensitivity to a general economic downturn, greater market price volatility and less secondary market trading. Securities rated below investment grade are commonly known as “junk bonds.” Such securities are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s ability to pay interest and repay principal owed.

The Trust may purchase and sell various kinds of financial futures contracts and related options, including futures contracts and related options based on various debt securities and securities indices, as well as interest rate swaps and forward rate contracts, to seek to hedge against changes in interest rates, as a substitute for the purchase of securities or for other risk management purposes.

Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations may be a tax preference item for purposes of the AMT for individual investors. Distributions to corporate investors of certain interest income may also be indirectly subject to the AMT. The Trust may not be suitable for investors subject to the AMT.

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

Leverage. The Trust currently uses leverage created by investments in residual interest bonds. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. The Trust currently has no preferred shares outstanding but previously had auction preferred shares (“APS”) and Institutional MuniFund Term Preferred Shares (“iMTP”) outstanding. On February 26, 2016, the Trust issued 2,720 shares of iMTP with a liquidation preference of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. On November 30, 2017, the Trust had outstanding 349 Series A, 185 Series B and 57 Series C APS, with a liquidation preference per share of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. On March 26, 2018 the Trust redeemed 349 Series A, 185 Series B and 57 Series C APS. During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Trust redeemed all of its outstanding iMTP and replaced the redeemed iMTP with residual interest bond financing. As of November 30, 2022, the Trust had no APS or iMTP outstanding and had no outstanding borrowings.

The Adviser anticipates that the use of leverage (from residual interest bonds and any borrowings) may result in higher income to holders of Common Shares (“Common Shareholders”) over time. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. Such risks include risks for holders of the Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares. There is a risk that the costs of leverage may adversely affect the return to the holders of the Common Shares. If the income from the investments purchased with the proceeds of leverage is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Trust will be less than if leverage had not been used, and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders will be reduced. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. The fee paid to Eaton Vance will be calculated on the basis of the Trust’s gross assets, which includes the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and to a limited, extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust’s Statement of Assets and Liabilities, so the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized. In this regard, holders of debt or preferred shares 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 from the use of leverage, which means that Common Shareholders effectively bear the entire advisory fee. See “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks - Use of Leverage and Related Risks” at page 36, “Investment Objective, Policies and Risks - Additional Risk Considerations” at page 36 and “Description of Capital Structure” at page 53.

Exchange Listing. As of May 8, 2023, the Trust had 39,667,163 Common Shares outstanding, which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "EVN." As of May 8, 2023, the last reported sales price of a Common Share of the Trust on the NYSE was $10.08. Common Shares offered and sold pursuant to this Registration Statement will also be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol.

This Prospectus, together with any applicable Prospectus Supplement, sets forth concisely information you should know before investing in the shares of the Trust. Please read and retain this Prospectus for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") dated May 10, 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 60 of this 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 Trust at Two International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The Trust'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.

The Trust'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 Trust has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The Trust is not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction 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 May 10, 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 TRUST

Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust (the "Trust") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Trust commenced operations on January 29, 1999. The Trust's investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Trust pursues its investment objective by investing primarily in investment grade municipal securities. The Trust may also invest a portion of its assets in higher risk, higher yielding municipal securities of lesser quality. Investments are based on the municipal securities research, trading and portfolio management of the Trust's investment adviser, Eaton Vance Management ("Eaton Vance" or the "Adviser"). The Trust's NAV and distribution rate will vary and may be affected by several factors, including changes in interest rates, the cost of leverage financing, portfolio holdings, realized and projected returns and the credit quality of municipal issuers. An investment in the Trust may not be appropriate for all investors, particularly those that are not subject to federal income tax. There is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective.

THE OFFERING

The Trust may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings (each, an "Offering"), up to 2,610,553 of the Trust'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 Trust, 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 AND POLICIES

Investment Objective. The Trust's investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Trust will seek its investment objective by investing primarily in investment grade municipal obligations. Securities will be purchased and sold in an effort to maintain a competitive yield and to enhance return based upon the relative value of the securities available in the marketplace.

Portfolio Parameters. During normal market conditions, substantially all of the Trust's total assets (at least 80%) will be invested in debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax ("municipal obligations"). At least 65% of the Trust's total assets will normally be invested in municipal obligations rated at least investment grade at the time of investment (which are those rated Baa or higher by Moody's or BBB or higher by either S&P or by Fitch), or, if unrated, determined by Eaton Vance to be of at least investment grade quality. From time to time, the Trust may hold a significant amount of municipal obligations not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("Rating Agency"). When the Trust invests in unrated municipal obligations, it may be more dependent on Eaton Vance's research capabilities than when it invests in rated municipal obligations.

The Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in municipal obligations rated below investment grade by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch (but no more than 30% of total assets may be rated lower than B by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and unrated municipal obligations considered to be of comparable quality by Eaton Vance. For purposes of rating restrictions, if an instrument is rated differently by the Rating Agencies, the higher rating is used. The Trust will not purchase securities that are in default at the time of purchase. Investment in municipal obligations of below investment grade quality involves special risks as compared with investment in higher grade municipal obligations. These risks include greater sensitivity to a general economic downturn, greater market price volatility and less secondary market trading. Securities rated below investment grade are commonly known as "junk bonds." Such securities are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay principal owed. See "Investment objective, policies and risks—Additional risk considerations." For a description of municipal obligation ratings, see Appendix A to the SAI.

The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Trust is not required to dispose of a security in the event that a Rating Agency downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue or withdraws its assessment. Credit quality can change from time to time, and recently issued credit ratings may not fully reflect the actual risks posed by a particular security or the issuer's current financial condition.

Municipal obligations include bonds, notes and commercial paper issued by a municipality for a wide variety of both public and private purposes, the interest on which is, in the opinion of issuer's counsel (or on the basis of other reliable authority), exempt from regular federal income tax. Public purpose municipal bonds include general obligation and revenue bonds. Issuers of general obligation bonds include states, counties, cities, towns and regional districts. The proceeds of these obligations are used to fund a wide range of public projects, including the construction or improvement of schools, highways and roads, water and sewer systems and a variety of other public purposes. The basic security of general obligation bonds is the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. The taxes that can be levied for the payment of debt service may be limited or unlimited as to rate an amount. Revenue bonds are backed by the revenues of a project or facility, or from the proceeds of a specific revenue source. Some revenue bonds are payable solely or partly from funds that are subject to annual appropriations by a state's legislature. Municipal notes include bond anticipation, tax anticipation and revenue anticipation notes. Bond, tax and revenue anticipation notes are short-term obligations that will be retired with the proceeds of an anticipated bond issue, tax revenue or facility revenue, respectively. Certain types of bonds are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to finance various privately owned or operated facilities, including certain facilities for the local furnishing of electric energy or gas, sewage facilities, solid waste disposal facilities and other specialized facilities. The Trust may purchase municipal obligations in the form of bonds, notes, leases or certificates of participation; structured as callable or non-callable; with payment forms that include fixed coupon, variable rate, zero-coupon, capital appreciation bonds, residual interest bonds and short-term floating-rate securities. The Trust may invest in municipal lease obligations ("MLOs") and certificates of participation. MLOs are bonds that are secured by lease payments made by the party, typically a state or municipality, leasing the facilities (e.g., schools or office buildings) that were financed by the bond. Interest income from MLOs is generally exempt from local and state taxes in the state of issuance. A certificate of participation (also referred to as a "participation") in a municipal lease is an instrument evidencing a pro rata share in a specific pledged revenue stream, usually lease payments by the issuer that are typically subject to annual appropriation. The certificate generally entitles the holder to receive a share, or participation, in the payments from a particular project. The Trust may invest in pooled investment vehicles, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), in order to seek exposure to municipal markets or municipal market sectors.

Some of the securities in which the Trust invests may include so-called "zero-coupon" bonds, whose values are subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than bonds that pay interest currently. Zero-coupon bonds are issued at a significant discount from face value and pay interest only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the security. The Trust is required to take into account income from zero-coupon bonds on a current basis, even though it does not receive that income currently in cash, and the Trust is required to distribute substantially all of its income for each taxable year. Thus, the Trust may have to sell other investments to obtain cash needed to make income distributions.

The Trust may purchase municipal obligations that are additionally secured by insurance, bank credit agreements, or escrow accounts. The credit quality of companies that provide such credit enhancements will affect the value of those securities. Although the insurance feature reduces certain financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price paid for insured obligations may reduce the Trust's current yield. Only a portion (and possibly at times none) of the municipal obligations held by the Trust will have such credit enhancements (including insurance) and the Trust is not required to separately purchase credit enhancements such as insurance on those municipal obligations that do not have credit enhancements. The insurance feature does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligations or the NAV of the Trust's shares. To the extent that securities held by the Trust are insured as to principal and interest payments by insurers whose claims-paying ability is downgraded by a Rating Agency, the value of such security may be affected.

The Trust may purchase and sell various kinds of financial futures contracts and related options, including futures contracts and related options based on various debt securities and securities indices, as well as interest rate swaps and forward rate contracts to seek to hedge against changes in interest rates, as a substitute for the purchase of securities or for other risk management purposes.

Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations may be a tax preference item for purposes of the AMT for individual investors. The Trust may not be suitable for investors subject to the AMT.

The Trust has adopted certain fundamental investment restrictions set forth in the SAI, which may not be changed without a shareholder vote. Except for such restrictions and the 80% requirement set forth above, the investment objective and policies of the Trust may be changed by the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board") without shareholder action.

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

Investment Process. A team of Eaton Vance investment professionals is responsible for the overall management of the Trust's investments. The Trust's investments are actively managed, and may be bought or sold on a daily basis. The Adviser uses a variety of techniques that are designed to help control risk and seek to minimize the Trust's exposure to loss of principal value due to defaults and declines in the value of portfolio investments. Eaton Vance's process for selecting obligations for purchase and sale emphasizes the creditworthiness of the issuer or other person obligated to repay the obligation and the relative value of the obligation in the market. In evaluating creditworthiness, the Adviser considers ratings assigned by Rating Agencies and generally performs additional credit and investment analysis. There is no guarantee that Eaton Vance will be successful in achieving the Trust's investment objective.

LISTING

As of May 8, 2023, the Trust had 39,667,163 Common Shares outstanding, which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "EVN." As of May 8, 2023, the last reported sales price of a Common Share of the Trust on the NYSE was $10.08. Any new Common Shares offered and sold pursuant to this Registration Statement will also be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol.

USE OF LEVERAGE

The Trust uses leverage in the form of residual interest bonds. Residual interest bonds are residual interests of a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") that holds municipal obligations. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. The interest rate payable on a residual interest bond (which may be reset periodically by a Dutch auction, a remarketing agent, or by reference to a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index) also bears an inverse relationship to the interest rate on floating rate notes issued by the SPV. Because changes in the interest rate on such floating rate notes inversely affect the interest paid on the residual interest bond, the value and income of a residual interest bond is generally more volatile than that of a fixed rate bond. Residual interest bonds have interest rate adjustment formulas that generally reduce or, in the extreme, eliminate the interest paid to the Trust when short-term interest rates rise, and increase the interest paid to the Trust when short-term interest rates fall. Residual interest bonds have varying degrees of liquidity, and the market for these securities is relatively volatile. These securities tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising long-term interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when long-term interest rates decline. Although volatile, residual interest bonds typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality and maturity. While residual interest bonds expose the Trust to leverage risk because they provide two or more dollars of bond market exposure for every dollar invested, they are not subject to the Trust's restrictions on borrowings. See "Investment Objectives, Policies and Risks" – General Composition of the Trust– Residual Interest Bonds."

The Trust currently has no preferred shares outstanding but previously had iMTP and APS outstanding. On March 9, 1999, the Trust issued 2,620 Series A and 2,620 Series B APS, with a liquidation preference per share of $25,000 plus accumulated but unpaid dividends. As of March 26, 2018, 2,620 Series A, 2,620 Series B and 806 Series C APS had been redeemed. On May 27, 2009, in connection with the merger of the Eaton Vance National Municipal Income Trust into the Trust, the Trust issued 5,027,606 Common Shares and 806 shares of Series C APS in exchange for the common shares and APS, respectively, to the Eaton Vance National Municipal Income Trust. On February 26, 2016, the Trust repurchased 1,651 shares of Series A, 1,815 shares of Series B and 749 shares of Series C APS at a price per share equal to 94.5% of the liquidation preference per share (or $23,625 per share) and issued 2,720 shares of iMTP with a liquidation preference of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. The iMTP had seniority over the Common Shares. On March 26, 2018, the Trust redeemed 349 Series A, 185 Series B and 57 Series C APS. During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Trust redeemed all of its iMTP and replaced the redeemed iMTP with residual interest bond financing. At November 30, 2022, the Trust had no iMTP or APS outstanding and had no outstanding borrowings, but did have leverage in the form of residual interest bonds.

The Adviser anticipates that the use of leverage (from any borrowings and residual interest bonds) may result in higher income to Common Shareholders over time. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. Such risks include risks for holders of the Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares. There is a risk that the costs of leverage may adversely affect the return to the holders of the Common Shares. If the income from the investments purchased with the proceeds of leverage is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Trust will be less than if leverage had not been used, and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders will be reduced. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful.

The costs of the financial leverage program (from any issuance of preferred shares, any borrowings and investment in residual interest bonds) are borne by Common Shareholders and consequently result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares. During periods in which the Trust is using leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Trust's gross assets, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. In this regard, holders of debt or preferred shares 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 from the use of leverage, 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 Trust - The Adviser."

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

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND ADMINISTRATOR

Eaton Vance is the Trust's investment adviser and administrator. 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. As of March 31, 2023, Morgan Stanley's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately $1.4 trillion. See "Management of the Trust."

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust may directly solicit offers to purchase Common Shares, or the Trust may designate agents to solicit such offers. The Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust will enter into an underwriting agreement or other agreement with them at the time of sale to them, and the Trust will set forth in the Prospectus Supplement relating to such Offering their names and the terms of the Trust's agreement with them.

If a dealer is utilized in the sale of Common Shares in respect of which this Prospectus is delivered, the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust.

Agents, underwriters and dealers may be entitled under agreements which they may enter into with the Trust to indemnification by the Trust against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, and may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust or borrowed from the Trust or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of securities, and may use Common Shares received from the Trust 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

The Trust intends to make regular monthly cash distributions to Common Shareholders. The amount of each monthly distribution will vary depending on a number of factors, including distributions payable on any preferred shares or other costs of financial leverage. As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of distribution on the Common Shares and the Trust's distribution policy could change. Over time, the Trust will distribute all of its net investment income (after it pays accrued distributions on any outstanding preferred shares or other costs of financial leverage).

The net investment income of the Trust will consist of all interest income accrued on portfolio investments, short-term capital gain (including short-term gains on options, futures and forward positions and gains on the sale of portfolio investments held for one year or less) in excess of long-term capital loss and income from certain hedging transactions, less all expenses of the Trust. Expenses of the Trust will be accrued each day. Substantially all of the Trust's investment company taxable income will be distributed each year. In addition, at least annually, the Trust intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). To the extent that the Trust's net investment income and net capital gain for any year exceed the total monthly distributions paid during the year, the Trust will make a special distribution at or near year-end of such excess amount as may be required. If the Trust's total monthly distributions in any year exceed the amount of its net investment income and net capital gain for the year, any such excess would be characterized as a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. 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 Trust shares. Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Trust is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts.

Common Shareholders may automatically reinvest some or all of their distributions in additional Common Shares pursuant to the Trust's dividend reinvestment plan. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

The Trust has established a dividend reinvestment plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, unless a Common Shareholder elects to receive distributions in cash, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Common Shares. American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC ("AST" or the "Plan Agent") serves as agent for the Common Shareholders in administering the Plan. Common Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all Trust distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to the Common Shareholder of record (or, if the Common Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to the nominee) by AST, as disbursing agent. Participation in the Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by written notice if received by the Plan Agent prior to any distribution record date. 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 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(s) 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, shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. Since inception, the market price of the Common Shares has fluctuated and at times traded below the Trust's NAV, and at times has traded above NAV. In recognition of the 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 Trust's Board of Trustees (the "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 Trust to an open-end management investment company. The Board believes, however, that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Trust's investment objective and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is highly unlikely that the Board would vote to convert the Trust to an open-end management investment company. Investors should note that any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust could make a conversion to open-end form more difficult because of the voting rights of preferred shareholders, the costs of redeeming preferred shares and other factors. See "Description of Capital Structure."

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 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 Trust are trading at a price equal to or above the Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust's NAV may decrease.

Market Discount Risk. 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 Trust's Common Shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount relative to NAV. 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 Trust'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 Trust's outstanding Common Shares resulting from the Offering may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Trust. 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 Trust's NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions.

The Trust also issues Common Shares of the Trust 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 Trust.

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

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 is unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, the Trust's per share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and the Trust may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Trust, which will generally trade in the over-the-counter ("OTC") markets. The Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of distributions.

Interest Rate and Income Risk. When interest rates decline, the value of municipal obligations held by the Trust can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of municipal obligations held by the Trust can be expected to decline. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal obligations in the Trust's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. Generally, obligations with longer durations or maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than obligations with shorter durations or maturities, causing them to be more volatile. Conversely, obligations with shorter durations or maturities will be less volatile but may provide lower returns than obligations with longer durations or maturities. A decline in the prices of the municipal obligations owned by the Trust would cause a decline in the NAV of the Trust, which could adversely affect the trading price of the Common Shares. The Trust may utilize certain strategies, including taking positions in futures or interest rate swaps and forward rate contracts, for the purpose of reducing the interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio and decreasing the Trust's exposure to interest rate risk, although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that such strategies will be successful.

Because the Trust is managed toward an income objective, it may hold more longer duration or maturity obligations and thereby be more exposed to interest rate risk than municipal income funds that are managed with a greater emphasis on total return. Certain factors, such as the presence of call features, may cause a particular fixed-income security, or the Trust as a whole, to exhibit less sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Certain of the Trust's investments may also be valued, in part, by reference to the relative relationship between interest rates on tax-exempt securities and taxable securities, respectively. When the market for tax-exempt securities underperforms (or outperforms) the market for taxable securities, the value of these investments may be negatively affected (or positively affected). Certain countries and regulatory bodies may use negative interest rates as a monetary policy tool to encourage economic growth during periods of deflation. In a negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested.

The income investors receive from the Trust is based primarily on the interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short- and long-term. If long-term interest rates drop, investors' income from the Trust over time could drop as well if the Trust purchases securities with lower interest coupons.

The Trust invests in residual interest bonds. Compared to similar fixed-rate municipal bonds, the value of these bonds will fluctuate to a greater extent in response to changes in prevailing long-term interest rates. Moreover, the income earned on residual interest municipal bonds will fluctuate in response to changes in prevailing short-term interest rates. Thus, when such bonds are held by the Trust, an increase in short- or long-term market interest rates may adversely affect the income received from such bonds or the NAV of Trust shares.

Call and Reinvestment Risks. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable bonds with high interest coupons will "call" (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during a period of declining interest rates, the Trust would likely replace such called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, it could decrease the Trust's dividends and possibly could affect the market price of Common Shares. Similar risks exist when the Trust invests the proceeds from matured or traded municipal obligations at market interest rates that are below the Trust's current earnings rate.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal bonds in the Trust's portfolio will decline in price, or fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer of the bond experiences a decline in its financial status. Because the Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in below investment grade securities, it will be subject to a high level of credit risk. In general, lower rated municipal bonds carry a greater degree of risk that the issuer will lose its ability to make interest and principal payments, which could have a negative impact on the Trust's NAV or dividends. Securities rated in the fourth highest category (*i.e.*, Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P or Fitch) are considered investment grade quality, but may have speculative characteristics.

Municipal obligations may be insured as to principal and interest payments. If the claims paying ability or other rating of the insurer is downgraded by a rating agency, the value of such obligations may be negatively affected. The Trust is also exposed to credit risk when it engages in certain types of derivatives transactions and when it engages in transactions that expose the Trust to counterparty risk. See "Derivatives Risk."

Changes in the credit quality of the issuers of municipal obligations held by the Trust will affect the principal value of (and possibly the income earned on) such obligations. The credit quality of an issuer of municipal obligations may be affected by a variety of factors, including the issuer's tax base, the extent to which the issuer relies on federal or state aid, limitations on the taxing power of the issuer and changes in general economic conditions. Changes by Rating Agencies in their ratings of a security and in the ability of the issuer to make payments of principal and interest may also affect the value of the Trust's investments. The amount of information about the financial condition of an issuer of municipal obligations may not be as extensive as that made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded.

In evaluating the quality of a particular instrument, Eaton Vance may take into consideration, among other things, a credit rating assigned by a credit rating agency, the issuer's financial resources and operating history, its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, the ability of its management, its debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements, and relative values based on anticipated cash flow, interest and asset coverage, and earnings prospects. Credit rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of certain investments. Credit ratings issued by rating agencies are based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the issuer's financial condition and the rating agency's credit analysis, if applicable, at the time of rating. As such, the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection of the issuer's current financial condition. The ratings assigned are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not evaluate market risks or necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security.

For purposes of determining compliance with the Trust's credit quality restrictions, Eaton Vance relies primarily on the ratings assigned by credit rating agencies but may, in the case of unrated instruments, perform its own credit and investment analysis to determine an instrument's credit quality. A credit rating may have a modifier (such as plus, minus or a numerical modifier) to denote its relative status within the rating. The presence of a modifier does not change the security credit rating (for example, BBB- and Baa3 are within the investment grade rating) for purposes of the Trust's investment limitations. If an instrument is rated differently by two or more rating agencies, the highest rating will be used for purposes of the Trust's rating restrictions.

The Trust may invest in unrated obligations for which Eaton Vance will make a credit quality determination for purposes of the Trust's credit quality policy. To the extent that the Trust invests in such unrated obligations, the Trust's credit quality will be more dependent on Eaton Vance's credit analysis than if the Trust invested in only rated obligations.

The Trust may invest in municipal lease obligations ("MLOs") and certificates of participation. The obligation of the issuer to meet its obligations under such instruments is often subject to the ongoing appropriation by a legislative body, on an annual or other basis, of funds for the payment of the obligations. Investments in municipal leases are thus subject to the risk that the legislative body will not make the necessary appropriation and the issuer will not otherwise be willing or able to meet its obligation.

Liquidity Risk. The secondary market for some municipal obligations is less liquid than that for widely traded taxable debt obligations or widely traded municipal obligations. No established resale market exists for certain of the municipal obligations in which the Trust may invest and residual interest bonds may have limited liquidity. The Trust has no limitation on the amount of its assets that may be invested in instruments that are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale. In certain situations, the Trust could find it more difficult to sell such instruments at desirable times and/or prices. The Trust may not be able to readily dispose of such instruments at prices that approximate those at which the Trust could sell such instruments if they were more widely traded or at which the Trust has valued such instruments and, as a result of such illiquidity, the Trust may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. In addition, the limited liquidity could affect the market price of the instruments, thereby adversely affecting the Trust's NAV and ability to make distributions.

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

Municipal Bond Market Risk. Investing in the municipal bond market involves certain risks. Certain securities in which the Trust will invest will not be registered with the SEC or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available about the municipal obligations in the Trust's portfolio is generally less than for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Trust may, therefore, be more dependent on the analytical abilities of Eaton Vance than if the Trust were a stock fund or taxable bond fund.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among federal, state and local governments. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. Issuers of municipal obligations might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of an issuer, the Trust could experience delays in collecting principal and interest to which it is entitled, and may obtain only a limited recovery or no recovery in such circumstances. To enforce its rights in the event of default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Trust may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Trust's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Trust's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

The value of municipal securities generally may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal markets as a result of legislation or litigation, including legislation or litigation that changes the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal security holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear. Further, the application of state law to municipal security issuers could produce varying results among the states or among municipal security issuers within a state. These uncertainties could have a significant impact on the prices of the municipal securities in which the Trust invests.

If the number of municipal borrowers and the amount of outstanding municipal securities contract, without corresponding reductions in investor demand for municipal securities, the Trust may have fewer investment alternatives, may invest in securities that it previously would have declined and may concentrate its investments in a smaller number of issuers.

Insurance Risk. Municipal obligations may be insured as to their scheduled payment of principal and interest. Although the insurance feature may reduce some financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price sometimes paid for insured obligations may reduce the current yield on the insured obligation. Insured obligations also may be secured by bank credit agreements or escrow accounts. Changes in the ratings of an insurer may affect the value of an insured obligation, and in some cases may even cause the value of a security to be less than a comparable uninsured obligation. The insurance does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligation or the net asset value of the Trust's shares. The credit rating of an insured obligation reflects the credit rating of the insurer, based on its claims-paying ability. The obligation of a municipal bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of each insured obligation. Although defaults on insured municipal obligations have been low to date and municipal bond insurers have met their claims, there is no assurance this will continue. A higher than expected default rate could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders. Because a significant portion of insured municipal obligations that have been issued and are outstanding is insured by a small number of insurance companies, an event involving one or more of these insurance companies, such as a credit rating downgrade, could have a significant adverse effect on the value of the municipal obligations insured by that insurance company and on the municipal bond markets as a whole.

Risks of Municipal Lease Obligations ("MLOs") and Certificates of Participation. MLOs and certificates of participation involve special risks not normally associated with general obligations or revenue bonds. MLOs are bonds that are secured by lease payments made by the party, typically a state or municipality, leasing the facilities (e.g., schools or office buildings) that were financed by the bond. Interest income from MLOs is generally exempt from local and state taxes in the state of issuance. MLOs, like other municipal debt obligations, are subject to the risk of non-payment. Although MLOs do not constitute general obligations of the issuer for which the issuer's unlimited taxing power is pledged, the leasing state or municipality may be obligated to appropriate funds from its general tax revenues to make lease payments as long as it utilizes the leased property. Other lease payments may be subject to annual appropriation or may be made only from revenues associated with the facility financed. For example, certain lease obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses, which provide that the issuer has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis, which function to render constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt inapplicable to such obligations. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to temporary abatement of payments in the event the governmental issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the leased premises or utilizing the leased equipment. Although "non-appropriation" lease obligations may be secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and may result in a delay in recovering or the failure to fully recover ownership of the assets.

A certificate of participation (also referred to as a "participation") in a municipal lease is an instrument evidencing a pro rata share in a specific pledged revenue stream, usually lease payments by the issuer that are typically subject to annual appropriation. The certificate generally entitles the holder to receive a share, or participation, in the payments from a particular project. Certificates of participation involve the same risks as the underlying municipal leases. In addition, the Trust may be dependent upon the municipal authority issuing the certificate of participation to exercise remedies with respect to an underlying lease. Certificates of participation also entail a risk of default or bankruptcy, both of the issuer of the municipal lease and also the municipal agency issuing the certificate of participation.

MLOs and participations therein represent a type of financing that may not have the depth of marketability associated with more conventional securities and, as such, they may be less liquid than conventional securities. Certain MLOs may be deemed illiquid, unless determined by the Adviser, pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board, to be liquid securities. The Adviser will consider the factors it believes are relevant to the marketability of the obligation, to the extent that information regarding such factor is available to the Adviser and pertinent to the liquidity determination, which may include: (1) the willingness of dealers to bid for the obligation; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the obligation and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the frequency of trades and quotes for the obligation; (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the obligation, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer; (5) the willingness of the governmental issuer to continue to appropriate funds for the payment of the obligation; (6) how likely or remote an event of non-appropriation may be, which depends in varying degrees on a variety of factors, including those relating to the general creditworthiness of the governmental issuer, its dependence on its continuing access to the credit markets, and the importance to the issuer of the equipment, property or facility covered by the lease or contract; (7) an assessment of the likelihood that the lease may or may not be cancelled; and (8) other factors and information unique to the obligation in determining its liquidity.

The ability of issuers of MLOs to make timely lease payments may be adversely impacted in general economic downturns and as relative governmental cost burdens are allocated and reallocated among federal, state and local governmental units. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income from and value of the obligation. Issuers of MLOs might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, holders of MLOs could experience delays and limitations with respect to the collection of principal and interest on such MLOs and may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in lease payments, the Trust might take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities or otherwise incur costs to protect its right, which may increase the Trust's operating expenses and adversely affect the net asset value of the Trust. When the lease contains a non-appropriation clause, however, the failure to pay would not be a default and the Trust would not have the right to take possession of the assets. Any income derived from the Trust's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

Current Regulatory Environment Risk. From time to time proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on certain types of municipal obligations, and it can be expected that similar proposals may be introduced in the future. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal obligations. This could in turn affect the Trust's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels.

At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Trust. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the Trust itself is regulated. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective.

State Specific Risk. The Trust has no current intention to invest 25% or more of its gross assets in municipal obligations of issuers located in the same state (or U.S. territory), but reserves the flexibility to do so in the future. If the Trust focuses its investments in any one state (or U.S. territory), the Trust may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting a particular state (or territory). Certain municipal bond issuers in Puerto Rico have recently experienced financial difficulties and rating agency downgrades, and two such issuers have defaulted on their payment obligations.

Sector Concentration Risk. The Trust may invest 25% or more of its total assets in municipal obligations of issuers located in the same economic sector, such as revenue obligations of health care facilities or hospitals, airport revenue obligations or industrial development bonds. This may make the Trust more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting a particular state or economic sector. For example, health care related issuers are susceptible to changes in Medicaid reimbursement policies, and national and state health care legislation. As concentration increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the NAV of the Trust's shares.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. As indicated above, the Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in municipal obligations rated below investment grade by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch (but not, with respect to more than 30% of its total assets, lower than B by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and unrated municipal obligations that the Adviser considers to be of comparable quality. Such obligations are commonly called "junk bonds" and will have speculative characteristics in varying degrees. While such obligations may have some quality and protective characteristics, these characteristics can be expected to be offset or outweighed by uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

Below investment grade municipal obligations involve a greater degree of credit, interest rate and market risk than investment grade municipal obligations. Below investment grade municipal obligations are subject to a greater risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. Below investment grade municipal obligations are considered predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, below investment grade municipal obligations typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than investment grade municipal obligations. Issuers of below investment grade municipal obligations are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed to the Trust, and such defaults will reduce the Trust's NAV and income distributions. The prices of these below investment grade obligations are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse economic conditions generally lead to a higher non-payment rate. In addition, below investment grade municipal obligations may lose significant value before a default occurs as the market adjusts to expected higher non-payment rates.

Increases in interest rates and changes in the economy may adversely affect the ability of issuers of lower grade municipal obligations to pay interest and to repay principal, to meet projected financial goals and to obtain additional financing. Issuers of below investment grade municipal obligations may be more adversely affected by a prolonged recession or continued deterioration of economic conditions. In the event that an issuer of securities held by the Trust experiences difficulties in the timely payment of principal or interest and such issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings, the Trust may incur additional expenses and may determine to invest additional assets with respect to such issuer or the project or projects to which the Trust's portfolio securities relate.

Further, the Trust may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal on its portfolio holdings, and the Trust may be unable to obtain full recovery thereof. When the Trust invests in lower rated or unrated municipal obligations, the achievement of the Trust's investment objectives is more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case if the Trust were investing in municipal obligations rated investment grade.

To the extent that there is no established market for some of the lower grade municipal obligations in which the Trust may invest, trading in such securities may be relatively inactive. The Adviser is responsible for determining the NAV of the Trust, subject to the supervision of the Trust's Board. During periods of reduced market liquidity and in the absence of readily available market quotations for lower grade municipal obligations held in the Trust's portfolio, the ability of the Adviser to value the Trust's securities becomes more difficult and the Adviser's use of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation of the Trust's securities due to the reduced availability of reliable objective data. The effects of adverse publicity and investor perceptions may be more pronounced for securities for which no established market exists as compared with the effects on securities for which a regular market does exist. Further, the Trust may have more difficulty selling such securities in a timely manner and at their stated value than would be the case for securities for which an established market does exist.

Municipal obligations held by the Trust that are initially rated below investment grade may subsequently be determined by the Adviser to be of investment grade quality for purposes of the Trust's investment policies if the securities subsequently are backed by escrow accounts containing U.S. Government obligations. The Trust may retain in its portfolio an obligation that declines in quality, including defaulted obligations, if such retention is considered desirable by the Adviser. In the case of a defaulted obligation, the Trust may incur additional expense seeking recovery of its investment.

Unrated Securities Risk. The Trust may invest in unrated obligations for which Eaton Vance will make a credit quality determination for purposes of the Trust's credit quality policy. To the extent that the Trust invests in such unrated obligations, the Trust's credit quality will be more dependent on Eaton Vance's credit analysis than if the Trust invested in only rated obligations. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may be difficult to value.

Residual Interest Bond Risk. Residual interest bonds are residual interests of a SPV that holds municipal obligations. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. The interest rate payable on a residual interest bond (which may be reset periodically by a Dutch auction, a remarketing agent, or by reference to a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index) also bears an inverse relationship to the interest rate on floating rate notes issued by the SPV ("Floating Rate Notes"). Because changes in the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes inversely affect the interest paid on the residual interest bond, the value and income of a residual interest bond is generally more volatile than that of a fixed rate bond. Residual interest bonds have interest rate adjustment formulas that generally reduce or, in the extreme, eliminate the interest paid to the Trust when short-term interest rates rise, and increase the interest paid to the Trust when short-term interest rates fall. Residual interest bonds have varying degrees of liquidity, and the market for these securities is relatively volatile. These securities tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising long-term interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when long-term interest rates decline.

Although volatile, residual interest bonds typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality and maturity. These securities usually permit the investor to convert the floating rate to a fixed rate (normally adjusted downward), and this optional conversion feature may provide a partial hedge against rising rates if exercised at an opportune time. While residual interest bonds expose the Trust to leverage risk because they provide two or more dollars of bond market exposure for every dollar invested, they are not subject to the Trust's restrictions on borrowings.

Any economic effect of leverage through the Trust's purchase of residual interest bonds will create an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but will also create the possibility that the Trust's long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of leverage exceeds the return on the bonds purchased with leverage by the Trust. The amount of fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher if the Trust uses financial leverage because the fees are calculated based on the Trust's gross assets, which may create a conflict of interest between Eaton Vance and the Common Shareholders. Gross assets include the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks – Additional Risk Considerations – Leverage Risk."

A SPV typically can be collapsed or closed by the holder of the residual interest bonds (such as the Trust) or by the liquidity provider. In certain circumstances, the Trust may enter into shortfall and forbearance agreements with respect to a residual interest bond. The Trust generally may enter into such agreements (i) when the liquidity provider to the SPV requires such an agreement because the level of leverage in the SPV exceeds the level that the liquidity provider is willing support absent such an agreement; and/or (ii) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the SPV in the event that the municipal obligation held in the SPV has declined in value. Such agreements commit the Trust to reimburse, upon the termination of the SPV, the difference between the liquidation value of the underlying security (which is the basis of the inverse floater) and the principal amount due to the holders of the floating rate security issued in conjunction with the inverse floater. Such agreements may expose the Trust's other assets to losses. Absent a shortfall and forbearance agreement, the Trust would not be required to make such a reimbursement. If the Trust chooses not to enter into such an agreement, the inverse floater could be terminated and the Trust could incur a loss. The Trust has elected to comply with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act with respect to its investments in residual interest bonds (as opposed to treating such interests as derivatives transactions). The Trust may change this election (and elect to treat these investments and other similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions) at any time.

On December 10, 2013, five U.S. federal agencies published final rules implementing section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Volcker Rule"). The Volcker Rule prohibits banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading of certain instruments and limits such entities' investments in, and relationships with, covered funds, as defined in the rules. The Volcker Rule precludes banking entities and their affiliates from (i) sponsoring residual interest bond programs as such programs were commonly structured prior to the effective date of the Volcker Rule and (ii) continuing relationships with or services for existing residual interest bond programs. In response to the Volcker Rule, industry participants developed alternative structures for residual interest bond programs in which service providers may be engaged to assist with establishing, structuring and sponsoring the programs. The service providers, such as administrators, liquidity providers, trustees and remarketing agents act at the direction of, and as agent of, the Trust holding the residual interests. In addition, the Trust, rather than a bank entity, may act as the sponsor of the TOB trust and undertake certain responsibilities that previously belonged to the sponsor bank. Although the Trust may use third-party service providers to complete some of these additional responsibilities, sponsoring a TOB trust may give rise to certain additional risks, including compliance, securities law and operational risks.

Leverage Risk. As discussed above, the Trust currently uses leverage created by investing in residual interest bonds. The Trust has elected to comply with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act with respect to its investments in residual interest bonds (as opposed to treating such interests as derivatives transactions). The Trust may change this election (and elect to treat these investments and other similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions) at any time. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. Although the Trust has no current intention to do so, the Trust is authorized to utilize leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, including the issuance of debt securities. The Trust may borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted by the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

The Adviser anticipates that the use of leverage (from residual interest bonds and any 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 leverage may affect the return to Common Shareholders. To the extent the income derived from investments purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Trust's distributions will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the investments purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders 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 Trust's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful.

As discussed under "Management of the Trust," the investment advisory fee paid to Eaton Vance is calculated on the basis of the Trust's gross assets, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust, and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities, so the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized which may create an incentive for the Adviser to employ leverage. In this regard, holders of any preferred shares 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 of the use of leverage, which means that Common Shareholders effectively bear the entire advisory fee.

The Trust 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 Trust. Any bank lender in connection with a credit facility or commercial paper program may also impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. Such restrictions imposed by a Rating Agency or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Trust by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will significantly impede Eaton Vance from managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies. See "Description of Capital Structure - Preferred Shares."

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

Derivatives Risk. In addition to investing in residual interest bonds, the Trust may invest without limitation in other derivative instruments (which are instruments that derive their value from a reference instrument) acquired for hedging purposes or investment purposes, such as financial futures contracts and related options, interest rate swaps and forward rate contracts. Depending on the type of derivative instrument, a reference instrument could be a security, instrument, index, currency, commodity, economic indicator or event ("reference instruments"). The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed amounts invested in these instruments. Derivative transactions, including options on securities and securities indices and other transactions in which the Trust may invest may subject the Trust to increased risk of principal loss due to unexpected movements in securities prices and interest rates, and imperfect correlations between the Trust's securities holdings and indices upon which derivative transactions are based. Derivatives can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and may have a potentially large impact on the Trust's performance. Use of derivative instruments may cause the realization of higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if such instruments had not been used. Trust obligations created pursuant to derivative instruments may give rise to leverage, which would subject the Trust to increased leverage risk. The Trust also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any OTC derivatives contracts entered into by the Trust. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Trust may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Trust may obtain only a limited recovery or no recovery in such circumstances.

The use of derivatives to enhance income is considered to be speculative in nature. The use of derivatives may result in greater losses than if they had not been used, may require the Trust to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices other than current market value, may limit the amount of appreciation the Trust can realize on an investment or may cause the Trust to hold a security it might otherwise sell. Segregated liquid assets, amounts paid by the Trust as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to derivatives transactions are not otherwise available to the Trust for investment or operational purposes. Certain derivative transactions may have economic characteristics similar to leverage. See "Additional Risk Considerations - Leverage Risk."

The SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which applies to the Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust uses derivative instruments (excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount (up to 10% of a Trust's net assets), it will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4.

In addition, to the extent that the Trust enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Trust 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.

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 Trust engages in derivative transactions. Trust 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 Trust's performance or ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Trust's counterparties with respect to its derivatives positions and liquidity providers for the Trust's residual interest bonds or other investments supported by another party's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the municipals markets have recently incurred significant financial hardships, including bankruptcy and material loss of credit standing as a result of exposure to investments that have experienced defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations. By using derivatives or other instruments that expose the Trust to counterparties, the Trust assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience future financial hardship.

The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter derivative transactions since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing organization for performance of financial obligations under the derivative contract. However, there can be no assurance that a clearing organization, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Trust.

Hedging Risk. The Trust's use of derivatives or other transactions to reduce risks involves costs and will be subject to Eaton Vance's ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Trust's portfolio holdings or other factors. No assurance can be given that Eaton Vance's judgment in this respect will be correct. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Trust will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it may be advisable to do so. Hedging transactions have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Trust, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain, if any, in the value of the underlying asset in the Trust's portfolio; the limited availability of such instruments; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; illiquidity of the derivative investments; and the imperfect correlation between the tax-exempt and taxable markets. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use hedging transactions depends on the Eaton Vance's ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of hedging transactions may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Trust to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Trust can realize on an investment, or may cause the Trust to hold a security that it might otherwise sell.

Swaps Risk. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular predetermined reference instrument or instruments, which can be adjusted for an interest rate factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index). Other types of swap agreements may calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, a party's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Whether the use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly whether certain types of reference instruments are likely to produce greater returns than other instruments. Swap agreements may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and they may have terms of greater than seven days. The Trust's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Trust under the swap). Developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Trust's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements, as well as to participate in swap agreements in the future. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap, the Trust will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreement, but any recovery may be delayed depending on the circumstances of the default.

Private Activity Bonds. Private activity bonds, formerly referred to as industrial development bonds, are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide privately operated housing facilities, airport, mass transit or port facilities, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal or hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas or electricity. Other types of private activity bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may constitute municipal obligations, although the current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues. Interest on certain "private activity bonds" issued after August 7, 1986 is exempt from regular federal income tax, but such interest (including a distribution by the Trust derived from such interest) is treated as a tax preference item which could subject the recipient to or increase the recipient's liability for the AMT.

Futures Risk. Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying reference instrument, generally these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index, and delivery month). Closing a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument or commodity with the same delivery date. If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Trust realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, the Trust realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Trust realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, the Trust realizes a capital loss. The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the Trust and therefore, neither the Adviser nor the Trust are subject to registration or regulation thereunder.

Structured Notes Risk. Structured notes are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator (for example, a currency, security, commodity or index thereof). Indexed securities may include a multiplier that multiplies the indexed element by a specified factor and, therefore, the value of such securities may be very volatile. The terms of structured notes and indexed securities may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity, which may result in a loss of invested capital. Structured notes and indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the unrelated indicator may produce an increase or a decrease in the interest rate or the value of the structured note or indexed security at maturity may be calculated as a specified multiple of the change in the value of the unrelated indicator. Structured notes and indexed securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of investments because the investor bears the risk of the unrelated indicator. Structured notes or indexed securities also may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities.

Inflation Risk/Deflation 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. In addition, during periods of rising inflation, short-term interest rates and the Trust's cost of leverage would likely increase, reducing returns to the Common Shareholders to the extent that such increased cost is not offset by commensurately higher income. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time — the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse affect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Trust's investments.

Duration and Maturity Risk. Holding long duration and long maturity investments will expose the Trust to certain magnified risks. These risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risks as discussed above.

Tax Risk. The value of the Trust's investments and its NAV may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal obligations normally is not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal obligations in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal obligations. From time to time proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on certain types of municipal obligations, and it can be expected that similar proposals may be introduced in the future. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal obligations. This could, in turn, affect the Trust's NAV and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels. The Trust is not a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are otherwise indifferent to the federal income tax consequences of their investments. See "Distributions" and "Federal income tax matters."

The Trust will invest in municipal obligations in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income under the regular federal income tax, and the Adviser will typically not independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to the Trust's acquisition of such a municipal security, however, the security may be determined to pay, or to have paid, taxable income. As a result, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Trust as "exempt-interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Trust's Common Shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities.

Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations may be a tax preference item for purposes of the AMT for individual investors.

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

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies by Trust service providers to conduct business, such as the Internet, the Trust is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. The Trust relies on communications technology, systems, and networks to engage with clients, employees, accounts, shareholders, and service providers, and a cyber incident may inhibit the Trust'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 Trust, such as trading NAV calculation, shareholder accounting or fulfillment of Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust from, among other things, buying or selling the Trust or accurately pricing its securities. Like other Trusts and business enterprises, the Trust 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 Trust or its service providers.

The Trust uses third party service providers who are also heavily dependent on computers and technology for their operations. Cybersecurity failures or breaches by the Trust'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 Trust invests, may disrupt and otherwise adversely affect their business operations. This may result in financial losses to the Trust, impede Trust trading, interfere with the Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Trust and issuers in which the Trust invests. The Trust and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions Risk. Securities may be purchased on a "forward commitment," "when-issued" or "delayed delivery" basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. When the Trust agrees to purchase such securities, it assumes the risk of any decline in value of the security from the date of the agreement to purchase. The Trust does not earn interest on the securities it has committed to purchase until they are paid for and delivered on the settlement date. 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, when-issued or delayed delivery 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. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction. Such transactions may be considered a form of leverage.

Other Investment Companies and ETF Risk

The Trust may, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, invest in the securities of other investment companies. Such securities may be leveraged. As a result, the Trust may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks. The Trust, as a holder of the securities of other investment companies, will bear its pro rata portion of the other investment companies' expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Trust's own operations.

The Trust may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law. ETFs are often designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the component securities (or commodities) of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component securities (or commodities) fluctuate according to market volatility. Pooled investment vehicles, including 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. Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to an ETF's net asset value. Investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of securities. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that the Trust invests in ETFs, the Trust must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation.

Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country, region, sector, industry or market or, with respect to one company, may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region sector, industry or market. For example, adverse developments in the banking or financial services sector could impact companies operating in various sectors or industries and adversely impact the Fund's investments. Securities in a Trust'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 Trust's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Trust's share price and/or exacerbate preexisting political, social and economic risks to the Trust. The Trust's operations may be interrupted and any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Trust's portfolio. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Trust.

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 Trust and the Trust's service providers rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the employees of the Trust's service providers to perform critical tasks relating to the Trust. Any such impact could adversely affect the Trust's performance, or the performance of the securities in which the Trust invests and may lead to losses on your investment in the Trust.

Market Disruption. Global instability, war, geopolitical tensions and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have previously resulted, and may in the future 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 Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust or to change the composition of its Board. For example, pursuant to the Trust's Declaration of Trust, the 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 Trust. See "Description of Capital Structure - Certain Provisions of the Organizational Documents - Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Organizational Documents."

Summary of Trust 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 reflects leverage attributable to floating-rate notes for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022 in an amount equal to 36.3% of the Trust's gross assets (including floating-rate notes) and shows Trust expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares.

Common Shareholder transaction expenses	
Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	--[1]
Offering expenses borne by the Trust	None[2]
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	$5.00[3]

Annual expenses	Percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares[4]
Management fee	0.94%[5]
Interest expenses	0.81%[6]
Other expenses	0.10%
Total annual Trust operating expenses	1.85%

EXAMPLE

The following example illustrates the expenses that Common Shareholders would pay on a $1,000 investment in Common Shares, assuming (i) total annual Trust operating expenses of 1.85% 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
$19	$58	$100	$217

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 Trust's Common Shares. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Trust's costs and expenses, see "Management of the Trust." In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at NAV, participants in the Trust'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 future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower. The Trust's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

(1) If Common Shares are sold to or through underwriters, the prospectus supplement will set forth any applicable sales load.

(2) The Adviser will pay the expenses of the Offering (other than the applicable commissions); therefore, Offering expenses are not included in the Summary of Trust Expenses. Offering expenses generally include, but are not limited to, the preparation, review and filing with the SEC of the Trust'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.

(3) 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.

(4) Stated as a percentage of average net assets attributed to Common Shares for the year ended November 30, 2022.

(5) The advisory fee paid by the Trust to the Adviser is based on the average weekly gross assets of the Trust, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities, as described under "Management of the Trust – The Adviser". Accordingly, if the Trust were to increase investment leverage in the future, the advisory fee will increase as a percentage of net assets.

(6) "Interest Expenses" relate to the Trust's liability with respect to floating-rate notes held by third parties in conjunction with investments in residual interest bonds. The Trust records offsetting interest income in an amount at least equal to this expense relating to the municipal obligations underlying such transactions.

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 Trust 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 Trust's financial statements are incorporated by reference and included in the Trust's annual report, which is available upon request.

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

	Year Ended November 30,				
	2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Net asset value — Beginning of year (Common shares)	$ 14.230	$ 14.130	$ 13.790	$ 12.700	$ 13.250
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income[1]	$ 0.519	$ 0.612	$ 0.574	$ 0.542	$ 0.611
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(2.940)	0.060	0.327	1.117	(0.528)
Distributions to APS shareholders[1]					
From net investment income	—	—	—	—	(0.004)
Total income (loss) from operations	$ (2.421)	$ 0.672	$ 0.901	$ 1.659	$ 0.079
Less Distributions to Common Shareholders					
From net investment income	$ (0.559)	$ (0.572)	$ (0.561)	$ (0.569)	$ (0.629)
Total distributions to common shareholders	$ (0.559)	$ (0.572)	$ (0.561)	$ (0.569)	$ (0.629)
Net asset value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 11.250	$ 14.230	$ 14.130	$ 13.790	$ 12.700
Market value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 10.250	$ 13.700	$ 13.250	$ 12.880	$ 11.050
Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value[2]	(16.96)%	4.95%	7.15%	13.83%	1.04%
Total Investment Return on Market Value[2]	(21.41)%	7.75%	7.57%	22.10%	(5.22)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of year (000's omitted)	$446,309	$564,424	$560,302	$546,984	$302,013
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets applicable to common shares):[(4)†]					
Expenses excluding interest and fees	1.04%	0.98%	1.05%	1.19%	1.29%
Interest and fee expense[6]	0.81%	0.29%	0.71%	1.27%	1.61%
Total expenses	1.85%	1.27%	1.76%	2.46%	2.90%
Net investment income	4.23%	4.28%	4.18%	4.02%	4.71%
Portfolio Turnover	23%	7%	12%	17%	32%
Senior Securities:					
Total preferred shares outstanding	—	—	—	—	—
Asset coverage per preferred share	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Involuntary liquidation preference per preferred share	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Approximate market value per preferred share	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

(See related footnotes.)

Financial Highlights (continued)

	Year Ended November 30,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net asset value — Beginning of year (Common shares)	$ 12.910	$ 13.020	$ 12.950	$ 10.540	$ 13.360
Income (Loss) From Operations					
Net investment income(1)	$ 0.688	$ 0.767	$ 0.886	$ 0.886	$ 0.885
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.330	(0.340)	0.082	2.423	(2.778)
Distributions to APS shareholders(1)					
From net investment income	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.009)
Discount on redemption and repurchase of APS(1)	—	0.244	—	—	—
Total income (loss) from operations	$ 1.010	$ 0.663	$ 0.961	$ 3.304	$ (1.902)
Less Distributions to Common Shareholders					
From net investment income	$ (0.670)	$ (0.773)	$ (0.892)	$ (0.900)	$ (0.930)
Total distributions to common shareholders	$ (0.670)	$ (0.773)	$ (0.892)	$ (0.900)	$ (0.930)
Premium from common shares sold through shelf offering(1)	$ —	$ —	$ 0.001	$ 0.006	$ 0.012
Net asset value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 13.250	$ 12.910	$ 13.020	$ 12.950	$ 10.540
Market value — End of year (Common shares)	$ 12.300	$ 12.260	$ 13.390	$ 13.350	$ 10.530
Total Investment Return on Net Asset Value(2)	8.13%	4.91%(3)	7.60%	32.67%	(14.69)%
Total Investment Return on Market Value(2)	5.70%	(3.13)%	7.42%	36.79%	(20.43)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of year (000's omitted)	$315,080	$307,135	$309,354	$307,074	$246,295
Ratios (as a percentage of average daily net assets applicable to common shares):(4)†					
Expenses excluding interest and fees(5)	1.33%	1.30%	1.43%	1.55%	1.63%
Interest and fee expense(6)	1.25%	0.83%	0.33%	0.30%	0.33%
Total expenses(5)	2.58%	2.13%	1.76%	1.85%	1.96%
Net investment income	5.19%	5.54%	6.84%	7.49%	7.49%
Portfolio Turnover	8%	4%	21%	36%	42%
Senior Securities:					
Total preferred shares outstanding(7)	3,311(7)	3,311(7)	4,806(7)	4,806(7)	4,806
Asset coverage per preferred share(8)	$120,162(8)	$117,762(8)	$ 89,369(8)	$ 88,894(8)	$ 76,248
Involuntary liquidation preference per preferred share(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000
Approximate market value per preferred share(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000(9)	$ 25,000

(See related footnotes.)

(1) Computed using average common shares outstanding.

(2) 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 Trust's dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) The total return based on net asset value reflects the impact of the tender and repurchase by the Trust of a portion of its APS at 94.5% of the per share liquidation preference. Absent this transaction, the total return based on net asset value would have been 2.93%.

(4) Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to APS shareholders, if any.

(5) 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.

(6) Interest and fee expense relates to the liability for floating rate notes issued in conjunction with residual interest bond transactions and/or iMTP shares issued to redeem a portion of the Trust's APS. As of November 30, 2018, the Trust had no APS and iMTP shares outstanding.

(7) Preferred shares represent iMTP shares and APS as of November 30, 2017 and 2016 and APS as of November 30, 2015.

(8) Calculated by subtracting the Trust's total liabilities (not including the preferred shares) from the Trust's total assets, and dividing the result by the number of preferred shares outstanding.

(9) Plus accumulated and unpaid dividends.

† Ratios based on net assets applicable to common shares plus preferred shares (iMTP and APS, as applicable) are presented below. Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to APS shareholders and exclude the effect of custody fee credits, if any.

	Year Ended November 30,									
	2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Expense excluding interest and fees	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.09%	1.05%	1.02%	1.04%	1.08%	1.13%
Interest and fee expense	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.36%	0.99%	0.65%	0.23%	0.21%	0.23%
Total expenses	—%	—%	—%	—%	2.45%	2.04%	1.67%	1.27%	1.29%	1.36%
Net investment income	—%	—%	—%	—%	3.97%	4.11%	4.33%	4.92%	5.23%	5.18%

TRADING AND NAV INFORMATION

The Trust's Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to NAV. The Trust 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 Trust's Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the Trust's Common Shares. Shares of common stock of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV. See "Additional Risk Considerations - Discount from or Premium to NAV".

In addition, the Trust's Board of Trustees has authorized the Trust 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 Trust to purchase a specific amount of shares. The results of the share repurchase program are disclosed in the Trust'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 Trust's Common Shares were trading as of such date.

	Market Price		NAV per Share on Date of Market Price		NAV Premium/(Discount) on Date of Market Price	
Fiscal Quarter Ended	**High**	**Low**	**High**	**Low**	**High**	**Low**
2/28/2023	$10.82	$ 9.78	$11.58	$11.18	(6.56)%	(12.52)%
11/30/2022	$10.86	$ 9.37	$11.56	$10.60	(6.06)%	(11.60)%
8/31/2022	$12.00	$10.43	$12.14	$11.46	(1.15)%	(8.99)%
5/31/2022	$12.79	$10.95	$13.44	$11.56	(4.84)%	(5.28)%
2/28/2022	$13.99	$12.05	$14.18	$13.33	(1.34)%	(9.60)%
11/30/2021	$14.32	$13.47	$14.39	$14.08	(0.49)%	(4.33)%
8/31/2021	$14.38	$13.95	$14.55	$14.39	(1.17)%	(3.06)%
5/31/2021	$14.10	$13.23	$14.34	$14.06	(1.67)%	(5.90)%
2/28/2021	$13.86	$13.02	$14.52	$14.04	(4.55)%	(7.26)%

On May 8, 2023, the last reported sale price, NAV per Common Share and percentage premium/(discount) to NAV per Common Share, were $10.08, $11.40 and (11.58)%, respectively. As of May 8, 2023, the Trust had 39,667,163 Common Shares outstanding and net assets of $452,295,158.

The following table provides information about our outstanding Common Shares as of May 8, 2023:

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Trust for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	39,667,163

The Trust

The Trust is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on December 10, 1998, pursuant to a Declaration of Trust, as amended August 11, 2008, governed by the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Trust's principal office is located at Two International Place, Boston, MA 02110, and its telephone number is 1-800-262-1122.

On January 26, 1999, the Trust issued 14,000,000 Common Shares of beneficial interest, par value $0.01 per share ("Common Shares"), pursuant to the initial public offering thereof. The Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "EVN." Any new Common Shares issued in the Offering also will be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol.

The Trust currently has no preferred shares outstanding. However, the Trust historically has issued iMTP and APS, as follows. On March 1, 1999, the Trust issued 2,620 Series A and 2,620 Series B auction preferred shares ("APS"), of which 620 of each Series were subsequently redeemed. On May 28, 2009, in connection with the merger of the Eaton Vance National Municipal Income Trust into the Trust, the Trust issued 5,027,606 Common Shares and 806 shares of Series C APS in exchange for the common shares and APS, respectively, of the Eaton Vance National Municipal Income Trust. On February 26, 2016, the Trust repurchased 1,651 shares of Series A, 1,815 shares of Series B and 749 shares of Series C APS at a price per share equal to 94.5% of the liquidation preference per share (or $23,625 per share) and issued 2,720 shares of iMTP with a liquidation preference of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. On November 30, 2017 the Trust had 349 Series A, 185 Series B and 57 Series C APS outstanding. On March 26, 2018, the Trust redeemed 349 Series A, 185 Series B and 57 Series C APS. During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Trust redeemed all of its iMTP and replaced the redeemed iMTP with residual interest bond financing. As of November 30, 2022, the Trust had no iMTP or APS outstanding.

On December 14, 2018, in connection with the merger of Eaton Vance Michigan Municipal Income Trust into the Trust, the Trust issued 2,012,993 Common Shares in exchange for the common shares of Eaton Vance Michigan Municipal Income Trust. On January 18, 2019, in connection with the merger of each of Eaton Vance Massachusetts Municipal Income Trust, Eaton Vance Ohio Municipal Income Trust and Eaton Vance Pennsylvania Municipal Income Trust into the Trust, the Trust issued 2,737,021 Common Shares in exchange for the common shares of each of Eaton Vance Massachusetts Municipal Income Trust, Eaton Vance Ohio Municipal Income Trust and Eaton Vance Pennsylvania Municipal Income Trust. On February 22, 2019, in connection with the merger of Eaton Vance New Jersey Municipal Income Trust into the Trust, the Trust issued 4,598,158 Common Shares in exchange for the common shares of Eaton Vance New Jersey Municipal Income Trust.

The following provides information about the Trust's outstanding shares as of November 30, 2022:

Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Trust or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	39,667,163

Use of Proceeds

Subject to the remainder of this section, and unless otherwise specified in a Prospectus Supplement, the Trust currently intends to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of any sales of Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus in accordance with its Trust's investment objectives and policies 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 Trust 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 Trust's distribution to Common Shareholders or result in a distribution consisting principally of a return of capital.

Portfolio Composition

As of November 30, 2022, the following sets forth certain information with respect to the composition of the Trust's investment portfolio:

Percentage of total investment portfolio invested in investment grade obligations	85.83%
Percentage of total investment portfolio invested in obligations rated below investment grade	14.17%

Rating[(1)]	Number of issues	Mkt Value	Percent
AAA	18	$ 83,200,245	12.53%
AA	84	$313,960,801	47.28%
A	42	$ 97,449,631	14.68%
BBB	42	$ 75,300,923	11.34%
BB	26	$ 36,136,050	5.44%
B	7	$ 8,548,633	1.29%
C	0	$ 0	0%
Not rated	56	$ 49,400,355	7.44%
Total	275	$663,996,638	100%

(1) Ratings: Using the higher of S&P's, Moody's or Fitch's ratings on the Trust's investments. S&P and Fitch rating categories may be modified further by a plus (+) or minus (-) in AA, A, BBB, BB, B, and CCC ratings. Moody's rating categories may be modified further by a 1, 2 or 3 in Aa, A, Baa, Ba, B, and Caa ratings. These ratings include the ratings of the municipal obligations held by tender option bond trusts in which the Trust holds a residual interest.

Investment Objective, Policies and Risks

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Trust's investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. This income will be earned by investing primarily in investment grade municipal obligations. Securities will be purchased and sold in an effort to maintain a competitive yield and to enhance return based upon the relative value of the securities available in the marketplace. Investments are based on the municipal securities research, trading and portfolio management of the Trust's investment adviser, Eaton Vance Management ("Eaton Vance" or the "Adviser"). The Trust's NAV and distribution rate will vary and may be affected by several factors, including changes in interest rates and the credit quality of municipal issuers. An investment in the Trust may not be appropriate for all investors, particularly those that are not subject to federal income tax. There is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective.

PORTFOLIO PARAMETERS

General Composition of the Trust. During normal market conditions, substantially all of the Trust's total assets (at least 80%) will be invested in debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax ("municipal obligations"). At least 65% of the Trust's total assets will normally be invested in municipal obligations rated at least investment grade at the time of investment (which are those rated Baa or higher by Moody's or BBB or higher by either S&P or by Fitch), or, if unrated, determined by Eaton Vance to be of at least investment grade quality. For the purposes of rating restrictions, if an instrument is rated differently by the Rating Agencies, the higher rating is used. From time to time, the Trust may hold a significant amount of municipal obligations not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("Rating Agency"). When the Trust invests in unrated municipal obligations, it may be more dependent on Eaton Vance's research capabilities than when it invests in rated municipal obligations.

The Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in municipal obligations rated below investment grade by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch (but no more than 30% of total assets may be rated lower than B by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and unrated municipal obligations considered to be of comparable quality by Eaton Vance. Investment in municipal obligations of below investment grade quality involves special risks as compared with investment in higher grade municipal obligations. These risks include greater sensitivity to a general economic downturn, greater market price volatility and less secondary market trading. Securities rated below investment grade are commonly known as "junk bonds." Such securities are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay principal owed. For a description of municipal obligation ratings, see Appendix A to the SAI.

The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Trust is not required to dispose of a security in the event that a Rating Agency downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue or withdraws its assessment. Credit quality can change from time to time, and recently issued credit ratings may not fully reflect the actual risks posed by a particular security or the issuer's current financial condition.

During unusual market conditions, the Trust may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with its investment objective and other policies. The Trust may invest in pooled investment vehicles, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), in order to seek exposure to municipal markets or municipal market sectors.

Municipal Obligations. Municipal obligations include bonds, notes and commercial paper issued by a municipality, a group of municipalities or participants in qualified issues of municipal debt for a wide variety of both public and private purposes.

Municipal obligations include general obligation and revenue bonds. Issuers of general obligation bonds include states, counties, cities, towns and regional districts. The proceeds of these obligations are used to fund a wide range of public projects, including the construction or improvement of schools, highways and roads, water and sewer systems and a variety of other public purposes. The basic security of general obligation bonds is the issuer's pledge of its faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. The taxes that can be levied for the payment of debt service may be limited or unlimited as to rate and amount. General obligation bonds issued by municipalities can be adversely affected by economic downturns and the resulting decline in tax revenues, pension funding risk, other post-employment benefit risk, budget imbalances, taxing ability risk, lack of political willpower and federal funding risk, among others. Revenue bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source such as payments from the user of the facility being financed. Revenue bonds can be adversely affected by the negative economic viability of the facility or revenue source. Municipal obligations also include municipal lease obligations and certificates of participations in municipal leases.

Industrial development bonds are normally secured by the revenues from the project and not by state or local government tax payments. They are subject to a wide variety of risks, many of which relate to the nature of the specific project. Generally, industrial development bonds are sensitive to the risk of a slowdown in the economy.

Certain municipal obligations may be purchased on a "when-issued" basis, which means that payment and delivery occur on a future settlement date. The price and yield of such securities are generally fixed on the date of commitment to purchase.

The Trust may invest in zero coupon bonds, which do not make cash interest payments during a portion or all of the life of the bond. Instead, such bonds are sold at a deep discount to face value, and the interest consists of the gradual appreciation in price as the bond approaches maturity. Zero coupon bonds can be an attractive financing method for issuers with near-term cash-flow problems or seeking to preserve liquidity. Principal only investments entitle the Trust to receive the stated value of such investment when held to maturity. The values of zero coupon bonds and principal only investments are subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than municipal obligations that pay interest currently. The Trust is required to distribute to shareholders income imputed to any zero coupon bonds or principal only investments even though such income may not be received by the Trust as distributable cash. Such distributions could reduce the Trust's reserve position and require it to sell securities and incur a gain or loss at a time it may not otherwise want to in order to provide the cash necessary for these distributions.

The interest on tax-exempt municipal obligations is (in the opinion of the issuer's counsel) exempt from regular federal income and state or local taxes, as applicable. Income from certain types of municipal obligations generally may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (the "AMT") for individuals. Investors subject to AMT should consult their tax advisors.

Many municipal obligations provide the issuer the option to "call," or redeem, its securities. As such, the effective maturity of a municipal obligation may be reduced as the result of such call provisions and, if an investment is called in a declining interest rate environment, the proceeds from the called bond may have to be reinvested at a lower interest rate.

Municipal Lease Obligations ("MLOs") and Certificates of Participation. MLOs are bonds that are secured by lease payments made by the party, typically a state or municipality, leasing the facilities (e.g., schools or office buildings) that were financed by the bond. Interest income from MLOs is generally exempt from local and state taxes in the state of issuance. MLOs, like other municipal debt obligations, are subject to the risk of non-payment. Although MLOs do not constitute general obligations of the issuer for which the issuer's unlimited taxing power is pledged, the leasing state or municipality may be obligated to appropriate funds from its general tax revenues to make lease payments as long as it utilizes the leased property. Other lease payments may be subject to annual appropriation or may be made only from revenues associated with the facility financed. For example, certain lease obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses, which provide that the issuer has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Although "non-appropriation" lease obligations may be secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. A certificate of participation (also referred to as a "participation") in a municipal lease is an instrument evidencing a pro rata share in a specific pledged revenue stream, usually lease payments by the issuer that are typically subject to annual appropriation. The certificate generally entitles the holder to receive a share, or participation, in the payments from a particular project.

MLOs and participations therein represent a type of financing that may not have the depth of marketability associated with more conventional securities and, as such, they may be less liquid than conventional securities. Certain MLOs may be deemed illiquid, unless determined by the Adviser, pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board"), to be liquid securities. The Adviser will consider the factors it believes are relevant to the marketability of the obligation, to the extent that information regarding such factor is available to the Adviser and pertinent to the liquidity determination, which may include: (1) the willingness of dealers to bid for the obligation; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the obligation and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the frequency of trades and quotes for the obligation; (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the obligation, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer; (5) the willingness of the governmental issuer to continue to appropriate funds for the payment of the obligation; (6) how likely or remote an event of non-appropriation may be, which depends in varying degrees on a variety of factors, including those relating to the general creditworthiness of the governmental issuer, its dependence on its continuing access to the credit markets, and the importance to the issuer of the equipment, property or facility covered by the lease or contract; (7) an assessment of the likelihood that the lease may or may not be cancelled; and (8) other factors and information unique to the obligation in determining its liquidity.

The ability of issuers of MLOs to make timely lease payments may be adversely impacted in general economic downturns and as relative governmental cost burdens are allocated and reallocated among federal, state and local governmental units. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income from and value of the obligation. Issuers of MLOs might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, holders of MLOs could experience delays and limitations with respect to the collection of principal and interest on such MLOs and may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in lease payments, the Trust might take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities or otherwise incur costs to protect its right, which may increase the Trust's operating expenses and adversely affect the net asset value of the Trust. When the lease contains a non-appropriation clause, however, the failure to pay would not be a default and the Trust would not have the right to take possession of the assets. Any income derived from the Trust's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

Pre-Refunded Municipal Securities. The principal of, and interest on, pre-refunded municipal obligations are no longer paid from the original revenue source for the securities. Instead, the source of such payments is typically an escrow fund consisting of U.S. government securities. The assets in the escrow fund are derived from the proceeds of refunding bonds issued by the same issuer as the pre-refunded municipal obligations. Issuers of municipal obligations use this advance refunding technique to obtain more favorable terms with respect to securities that are not yet subject to call or redemption by the issuer. For example, advance refunding enables an issuer to refinance debt at lower market interest rates, restructure debt to improve cash flow or eliminate restrictive covenants in the indenture or other governing instrument for the pre-refunded municipal obligations. However, except for a change in the revenue source from which principal and interest payments are made, the pre-refunded municipal obligations remain outstanding on their original terms until they mature or are redeemed by the issuer.

Private Activity Bonds. Private activity bonds, formerly referred to as industrial development bonds, are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide privately operated housing facilities, airport, mass transit or port facilities, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal or hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas or electricity. Other types of private activity bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may constitute municipal obligations, although the current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues. Interest on certain "private activity bonds" issued after August 7, 1986 is exempt from regular federal income tax, but such interest (including a distribution by the Trust derived from such interest) is treated as a tax preference item which could subject the recipient to or increase the recipient's liability for the AMT.

Zero-Coupon Bonds. Some of the obligations in which the Trust invests may include so-called "zero-coupon" bonds, whose values generally are subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than bonds that pay interest currently. Zero-coupon bonds are issued at a discount from face value and pay interest only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the security. The Trust is required to take into account imputed income from zero-coupon bonds on a current basis, even though it does not receive that income currently in cash. Because the Trust is required to distribute substantially all of its income for each taxable year, investments in zero-coupon bonds may require the Trust to sell investments to obtain cash needed to make income distributions.

Residual Interest Bonds. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. In general, income on residual interest bonds will decrease when short-term interest rates increase and increase when short-term interest rates decrease. Residual interest bonds have varying degrees of liquidity, and the market for these securities is relatively volatile. Residual interest bonds create investment leverage in the Trust because they provide more than one dollar of exposure to municipal bonds for each dollar the Trust invests in them.

The Trust may invest in residual interest bonds, also referred to as inverse floating rate securities, whereby the Trust may sell a variable or fixed rate bond for cash to a SPV, (which is generally organized as a trust), while at the same time, buying a residual interest in the assets and cash flows of the SPV. The bond is deposited into the SPV with the same CUSIP number as the bond sold to the SPV by the Trust, and which may have been, but is not required to be, the bond purchased from the Trust (the "Bond"). The SPV also issues Floating Rate Notes which are sold to third-parties. The residual interest bond held by the Trust gives the Trust the right (1) to cause the holders of the Floating Rate Notes to generally tender their notes at par, and (2) to have the Bond held by the SPV transferred to the Trust, thereby terminating the SPV. Should the Trust exercise such right, it would generally pay the SPV the par amount due on the Floating Rate Notes and exchange the residual interest bond for the underlying Bond. Pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles, the Trust accounts for the transaction described above as a secured borrowing by including the Bond in its portfolio of investments and the Floating Rate Notes as a liability. The Floating Rate Notes have interest rates that generally reset weekly and their holders have the option to tender their notes to the SPV for redemption at par at each reset date. The SPV may be terminated by the Trust, as noted above, or by the occurrence of certain termination events as defined in the trust agreement, such as a downgrade in the credit quality of the underlying Bond, bankruptcy of or payment failure by the issuer of the underlying Bond, the inability to remarket Floating Rate Notes that have been tendered due to insufficient buyers in the market, or the failure by the SPV to obtain renewal of the liquidity agreement under which liquidity support is provided for the Floating Rate Notes up to one year.

In certain circumstances, the Trust may enter into shortfall and forbearance agreements relating to a residual interest bond held by the Trust. Such agreements commit the Trust to reimburse the difference between the liquidation value of the underlying security (which is the basis of the residual interest bond) and the principal amount due to the holders of the floating rate security issued in conjunction with the residual interest bond upon the termination of the trust issuing the residual interest bond. Absent a shortfall and forbearance agreement, the Trust would not be required to make such a reimbursement. If the Trust chooses not to enter into such an agreement, the residual interest bond could be terminated and the Trust could incur a loss. The Trust had no shortfalls as of November 30, 2022.

The Trust may also purchase residual interest bonds in a secondary market transaction without first owning the underlying bond. Such transactions are not required to be treated as secured borrowings.

The Trust's investment policies and restrictions expressly permit investments in residual interest bonds. Such bonds typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality and maturity. These securities tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising long-term interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when long-term interest rates decline. The value and income of residual interest bonds are generally more volatile than that of a fixed rate bond. The Trust's investment policies do not allow the Trust to borrow money except as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Adviser believes that the Trust's restrictions on borrowing money and issuing senior securities (other than as specifically permitted) do not apply to Floating Rate Notes issued by the SPV and included as a liability in the Trust's statement of assets and liabilities. As secured indebtedness issued by an SPV, Floating Rate Notes are distinct from the borrowings and senior securities to which the Trust's restrictions apply. Residual interest bonds held by the Trust are securities exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

As of November 30, 2022, 19.2% of the Trust's net assets were invested in residual interest bonds.

As of November 30, 2022, the actual leverage attributable to the floating-rate notes was 51.3% of the Trust's net assets.

Short-Term Floating Rate Securities. The Trust may also invest in Floating-Rate Notes, as described above, issued by SPVs. The short-term floating rate security will be linked to a reference interest rate (such as the SIFMA Municipal Bond Swap Index) and the SPV's income will be used to pay the coupon on the Floating-Rate Notes. Generally, the interest rate earned Floating-Rate Notes will be based upon the market rates for municipal obligations with maturities or remarketing provisions that are comparable in duration to the periodic interval of the tender option, which may vary from weekly, to monthly, to extended periods of one year or multiple years. Since the option feature has a shorter term than the final maturity or first call date of the underlying bond deposited in the trust, the Trust as the holder of the Floating-Rate Notes relies upon the terms of the agreement with the financial institution furnishing the option as well as the credit strength of that institution. As further assurance of liquidity, the terms of the SPV provide for a liquidation of the SPV Bond and the application of the proceeds to pay off the Floating-Rate Notes. The SPVs that are organized to issue both Floating-Rate Notes and residual interest bonds generally include liquidation triggers to protect the investor in the Floating-Rate Notes. Generally, the SPVs do not have recourse to the investors in the residual interest bonds. However, the Trust may invest in residual interest securities issued by tender option bond trusts that may have recourse to the Trust's other assets. In such instances, the Trust may be at risk of loss that exceeds its investment in the residual interest securities.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT PRACTICES

When-Issued Securities. The Trust may purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis, which means that payment and delivery occur on a future settlement date. The price and yield of such securities are generally fixed on the date of commitment to purchase. However, the market value of the securities may fluctuate prior to delivery and upon delivery the securities may be worth more or less than what the Trust agreed to pay for them. The Trust may also purchase instruments that give the Trust the option to purchase a municipal obligation when and if issued.

Futures and Options on Futures. The Trust may purchase and sell various kinds of financial futures contracts and options thereon to seek to hedge against changes in interest rates or for other risk management purposes. Futures contracts may be based on various debt securities and securities indices. Such transactions involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, which may exceed the Trust's initial investment in these contracts. The Trust will only purchase or sell futures contracts or related options in compliance with the rules of the CFTC. These transactions involve transaction costs. There can be no assurance that Eaton Vance's use of futures will be advantageous to the Trust. Distributions by the Trust of any gains realized on the Trust's transactions in futures and options on futures will be taxable.

Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Contracts. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Trust with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, e.g., an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments. The Trust will only enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are netted out with the Trust receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Trust may also enter forward rate contracts. Under these contracts, the buyer locks in an interest rate at a future settlement date. If the interest rate on the settlement date exceeds the lock rate, the buyer pays the seller the difference between the two rates. If the lock rate exceeds the interest rate on the settlement date, the seller pays the buyer the difference between the two rates. Any such gain received by the Trust would be taxable.

If the other party to an interest rate swap or forward rate contract defaults, the Trust's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Trust is contractually entitled to receive that is in excess of collateral posted by the Trust's counterparty in respect of such liability. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Trust's obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Trust's custodian. The Trust will not enter into any interest rate swap or forward rate contract unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be investment grade by the Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Trust will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. These instruments are traded in the over-the-counter market.

Investment Company Securities. The Trust may invest in the securities of other investment companies. These securities include shares of other closed-end funds, open-end investment companies (i.e., mutual funds), exchange-traded funds (often referred to as "ETFs") and business development companies that invest primarily in municipal obligations of the types in which the Trust may invest directly. In addition to providing tax-exempt income, such securities may provide capital appreciation. In addition, the Trust may invest a portion of its assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in municipal obligations of the types in which the Trust may invest directly. Such investments, which may also be leveraged and subject to similar risks as the Trust, will not exceed 10% of the Trust's gross assets. To the extent that the Trust invests in other investment companies, the Trust must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. The Trust will not invest in other investment companies that are affiliated with Eaton Vance.

Restricted Securities. Securities held by the Trust may be legally restricted as to resale (such as those issued in private placements), including commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act and securities eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A thereunder, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers initially offered and sold outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S thereunder. Restricted securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. The Trust may incur additional expense when disposing of restricted securities, including all or a portion of the cost to register the securities. The Trust also may acquire securities through private placements under which it may agree to contractual restrictions on the resale of such securities that are in addition to applicable legal restrictions. In addition, if the Adviser receives material non-public information about the issuer, the Trust may as a result be unable to sell the securities. Restricted securities may be difficult to value properly and may involve greater risks than securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. It may be difficult to sell restricted securities at a price representing fair value until such time as the securities may be sold publicly. Under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Trust could find it more difficult to sell such securities when the Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. Holdings of restricted securities may increase the level of Trust illiquidity if eligible buyers become uninterested in purchasing them. Restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk, which may result in substantial losses.

Illiquid Investments. The Trust may invest in investments for which there is no readily available trading market or that 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 Trust to sell the investments and the time when it would be permitted to sell. Thus, the Trust may not be able to obtain as favorable a price as that prevailing at the time of the decision to sell. The Trust 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 Trust's assets may be invested in investments as to which the Trust, 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 Trust 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 Trust's net asset value.

Research Process. The Trust's portfolio management utilizes the information provided by, and the expertise of, the research staff of the investment adviser and/or certain of 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 Trust's securities selection process.

Portfolio Turnover. The Trust cannot accurately predict its portfolio turnover rate, but its historical annual turnover rate over the last five years has been between 7% and 32% (excluding turnover of securities and obligations having a maturity of one year or less). For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2022 and November 30, 2021, the Trust's portfolio turnover rates were 23% and 7%, respectively. The Trust may engage in active short-term trading to benefit from yield disparities among different issues, to seek short-term profits or for other reasons. Such trading will increase the Trust's rate of turnover and may increase the incidence of net short-term capital gains which, upon distribution by the Trust, are taxable to Common Shareholders as ordinary income.

Temporary Investments. During unusual market conditions, the Trust may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with its investment objectives, principal strategies 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 United States government obligations. In moving to a substantial temporary investments position and in transitioning from such a position back into conformity with the Trust's normal investment policies, the Trust may incur transaction costs that would not be incurred if the Trust had remained fully invested in accordance with such normal policies. The transition to and from a substantial temporary investments position may also result in the Trust having to sell common stocks and/or close out options positions and then later purchase common stocks and open new options positions in circumstances that might not otherwise be optimal. The Trust's investment in such temporary investments under unusual market circumstances may not be in furtherance of the Trust's investment objectives.

USE OF LEVERAGE

As described herein, the Trust may invest in residual interest bonds, which have the economic effect of leverage. The Trust currently has no preferred shares outstanding but previously had iMTP and APS outstanding. On March 9, 1999, the Trust issued 2,620 Series A and 2,620 Series B APS, with a liquidation preference per share of $25,000 plus accumulated but unpaid dividends. As of March 26, 2018, 2,620 Series A, 2,620 Series B and 806 Series C APS had been redeemed. On May 27, 2009, in connection with the merger of the Eaton Vance National Municipal Income Trust into the Trust, the Trust issued 5,027,606 Common Shares and 806 shares of Series C APS in exchange for the common shares and APS, respectively, to the Eaton Vance National Municipal Income Trust. On February 26, 2016, the Trust repurchased 1,651 shares of Series A, 1,815 shares of Series B and 749 shares of Series C APS at a price per share equal to 94.5% of the liquidation preference per share (or $23,625 per share) and issued 2,720 shares of iMTP with a liquidation preference of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. The iMTP had seniority over the Common Shares. During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Trust redeemed all of its outstanding iMTP at a liquidation price of $25,000 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends and replaced the redeemed iMTP with residual interest bond financing. As of November 30, 2022, the Trust had no iMTP or APS outstanding and had no outstanding borrowings, but did have leverage in the form of residual interest bonds. The Adviser anticipates that the use of leverage (from investment in residual interest bonds and any borrowings) may result in higher income to Common Shareholders over time. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. Such risks include risks for holders of the Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares. There is a risk that the costs of leverage may adversely affect the return to the holders of the Common Shares. If the income from the investments purchased with the proceeds of leverage is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Trust will be less than if leverage had not been used, and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders will be reduced. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will successful.

The costs of the financial leverage program (from any issuance of preferred shares, any borrowings and investment in residual interest bonds) are borne by Common Shareholders and consequently result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares. During periods in which the Trust is using leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Trust's gross assets, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust, and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. In this regard, holders of debt or preferred shares 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 the Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares. There is a risk that the costs of leverage may adversely affect the return to the holders of the Common Shares. If the income from the investments purchased with the proceeds of leverage is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Trust will be less than if leverage had not been used, and, therefore, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders will be reduced. The Adviser in its best judgment nevertheless may determine to maintain the Trust's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate in the circumstances.

Changes in the value of the Trust's investment portfolio (including investments bought with the proceeds of leverage) will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. If there is a net decrease (or increase) in the value of the Trust's investment portfolio, the leverage will decrease (or increase) the NAV per Common Share to a greater extent than if the Trust were not leveraged. During periods in which the Trust is using leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Trust's gross assets, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. As discussed under "Description of Capital Structure," the Trust's issuance of any preferred shares may alter the voting power of Common Shareholders.

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

The Trust 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 Trust. Any bank lender in connection with a credit facility or commercial paper program may also impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. Such restrictions imposed by a Rating Agency or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Trust by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will significantly impede Eaton Vance from managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

Under the 1940 Act, the Trust is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the total asset value of the Trust's portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares plus the amount of any senior security representing indebtedness (i.e., such liquidation value and amount of indebtedness may not exceed 50% of the Trust's total assets). In addition, the Trust is not permitted to declare any cash distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the NAV of the Trust's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value plus amount of indebtedness. If preferred shares are issued, the Trust intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem preferred shares, from time to time, to maintain coverage of any preferred shares of at least 200%. As of November 30, 2022, the leverage attributable to floating-rate notes represented 51.3% of the Trust's gross assets. Holders of any preferred shares, voting as a class, would be entitled to elect two of the Trust's Trustees. The holders of both the Common Shares and any preferred shares (voting together as a single class with each share entitling its holder to one vote) would be entitled to elect the remaining Trustees of the Trust. In the event the Trust fails to pay distributions on its preferred shares for two years, preferred shareholders would be entitled to elect a majority of the Trustees until the preferred distributions in arrears are paid.

Under the 1940 Act, the Trust is not permitted to incur indebtedness, including through the issuance of debt securities, unless immediately thereafter the total asset value of the Trust's portfolio is at least 300% of the liquidation value of the outstanding indebtedness (i.e., such liquidation value may not exceed 33 1/3% of the Trust's total assets). In addition, the Trust is not permitted to declare any cash distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the NAV of the Trust's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such distribution) is at least 300% of such liquidation value. If the Trust borrows money or enters into a commercial paper program, the Trust intends, to the extent possible, to retire outstanding debt, from time to time, to maintain coverage of any outstanding indebtedness of at least 300%. As of November 30, 2022, there were no outstanding borrowings.

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

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.

Residual Interest Bonds. Residual interest bonds create investment leverage in the Trust because they provide more than one dollar of exposure to municipal bonds for each dollar the Trust invests in them. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. To initiate a residual interest bond investment, the Trust may sell a bond it holds to a SPV for cash. The SPVs are generally privately offered under the 1933 Act and are not registered under the 1940 Act in reliance on the exclusion provided by Section 3(c)(7) thereof. At the same time, the Trust buys a residual interest in the assets and cash flows of the SPV, the assets of which is identical to that sold to the SPV by the Trust (the "SPV Bond"). The SPV also issues and sells Floating-Rate Notes to third parties. The Floating-Rate Notes have interest rates that generally reset weekly based on changes in a reference interest rate (such as the SIFMA Municipal Bond Swap Index) and their holders have the option to tender to the SPV for redemption at par value at each reset date. The income earned on the SPV Bond is, in effect, first used to pay the interest payable on the Floating-Rate Note, with any remaining income then going to the residual interest bond. The holder of the Floating-Rate Note effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. As the holder of the residual interest bond, the Trust receives the residual cash flow from the SPV.

The Trust may invest in residual interest bonds, also referred to as inverse floating rate securities, whereby the Trust may sell a variable or fixed rate bond for cash to a SPV, (which is generally organized as a trust), while at the same time, buying a residual interest in the assets and cash flows of the SPV. The bond is deposited into the SPV with the same CUSIP number as the bond sold to the SPV by the Trust, and which may have been, but is not required to be, the bond purchased from the Trust (the "Bond"). The SPV also issues Floating Rate Notes which are sold to third-parties. The residual interest bond held by the Trust gives the Trust the right (1) to cause the holders of the Floating Rate Notes to generally tender their notes at par, and (2) to have the Bond held by the SPV transferred to the Trust, thereby terminating the SPV. Should the Trust exercise such right, it would generally pay the SPV the par amount due on the Floating Rate Notes and exchange the residual interest bond for the underlying Bond. Pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles, the Trust accounts for the transaction described above as a secured borrowing by including the Bond in its portfolio of investments and the Floating Rate Notes as a liability. The Floating Rate Notes have interest rates that generally reset weekly and their holders have the option to tender their notes to the SPV for redemption at par at each reset date. The SPV may be terminated by the Trust, as noted above, or by the occurrence of certain termination events as defined in the trust agreement, such as a downgrade in the credit quality of the underlying Bond, bankruptcy of or payment failure by the issuer of the underlying Bond, the inability to remarket Floating Rate Notes that have been tendered due to insufficient buyers in the market, or the failure by the SPV to obtain renewal of the liquidity agreement under which liquidity support is provided for the Floating Rate Notes up to one year.

In certain circumstances, the Trust may enter into shortfall and forbearance agreements relating to a residual interest bond held by the Trust. Such agreements commit the Trust to reimburse the difference between the liquidation value of the underlying security (which is the basis of the residual interest bond) and the principal amount due to the holders of the floating rate security issued in conjunction with the residual interest bond upon the termination of the trust issuing the residual interest bond. Absent a shortfall and forbearance agreement, the Trust would not be required to make such a reimbursement. If the Trust chooses not to enter into such an agreement, the residual interest bond could be terminated and the Trust could incur a loss. The Trust had no shortfalls as of November 30, 2022.

The Trust may also purchase residual interest bonds in a secondary market transaction without first owning the underlying bond. Such transactions are not required to be treated as secured borrowings.

The Trust's investment policies and restrictions expressly permit investments in residual interest bonds. Such bonds typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality and maturity. These securities tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising long-term interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when long-term interest rates decline. The value and income of residual interest bonds are generally more volatile than that of a fixed rate bond. The Trust's investment policies do not allow the Trust to borrow money except as permitted by the 1940 Act. The Adviser believes that the Trust's restrictions on borrowing money and issuing senior securities (other than as specifically permitted) do not apply to Floating Rate Notes issued by the SPV and included as a liability in the Trust's statement of assets and liabilities. As secured indebtedness issued by an SPV, Floating Rate Notes are distinct from the borrowings and senior securities to which the Trust's restrictions apply. Residual interest bonds held by the Trust are securities exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

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 33.91% of the Trust's gross assets, assuming hypothetical annual returns of the Trust'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	(15.86)%	(8.29)%	(0.73)%	6.84%	14.40%

Assuming the utilization of leverage in the amount of 33.91% of the Trust's gross assets, the cost of leverage is 1.42%. The additional income that the Trust must earn (net of expenses) in order to cover such costs is approximately 0.48% of gross assets. The Trust's actual costs of leverage will be based on market rates at the time the Trust 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 Trust are trading at a price equal to or above the Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust's NAV may decrease.

Market Discount Risk. 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 Trust's Common Shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount relative to NAV. 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 Trust'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 Trust's outstanding Common Shares resulting from the Offering may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Trust. 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 Trust's NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions.

The Trust also issues Common Shares of the Trust 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 Trust.

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

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 is unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, the Trust's per share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and the Trust may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Trust, which will generally trade in the over-the-counter ("OTC") markets. The Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of distributions.

Interest Rate and Income Risk. When interest rates decline, the value of municipal obligations held by the Trust can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of municipal obligations held by the Trust can be expected to decline. Interest rate risk is the risk that the municipal obligations in the Trust's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. Generally, obligations with longer durations or maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than obligations with shorter durations or maturities, causing them to be more volatile. Conversely, obligations with shorter durations or maturities will be less volatile but may provide lower returns than obligations with longer durations or maturities. A decline in the prices of the municipal obligations owned by the Trust would cause a decline in the NAV of the Trust, which could adversely affect the trading price of the Common Shares. The Trust may utilize certain strategies, including taking positions in futures or interest rate swaps and forward rate contracts, for the purpose of reducing the interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio and decreasing the Trust's exposure to interest rate risk, although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that such strategies will be successful.

Because the Trust is managed toward an income objective, it may hold more longer duration or maturity obligations and thereby be more exposed to interest rate risk than municipal income funds that are managed with a greater emphasis on total return. Certain factors, such as the presence of call features, may cause a particular fixed-income security, or the Trust as a whole, to exhibit less sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Certain of the Trust's investments may also be valued, in part, by reference to the relative relationship between interest rates on tax-exempt securities and taxable securities, respectively. When the market for tax-exempt securities underperforms (or outperforms) the market for taxable securities, the value of these investments may be negatively affected (or positively affected). Certain countries and regulatory bodies may use negative interest rates as a monetary policy tool to encourage economic growth during periods of deflation. In a negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested.

The income investors receive from the Trust is based primarily on the interest it earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short- and long-term. If long-term interest rates drop, investors' income from the Trust over time could drop as well if the Trust purchases securities with lower interest coupons.

The Trust invests in residual interest bonds. Compared to similar fixed-rate municipal bonds, the value of these bonds will fluctuate to a greater extent in response to changes in prevailing long-term interest rates. Moreover, the income earned on residual interest municipal bonds will fluctuate in response to changes in prevailing short-term interest rates. Thus, when such bonds are held by the Trust, an increase in short- or long-term market interest rates may adversely affect the income received from such bonds or the NAV of Trust shares.

Call and Reinvestment Risks. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable bonds with high interest coupons will "call" (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during a period of declining interest rates, the Trust would likely replace such called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, it could decrease the Trust's dividends and possibly could affect the market price of Common Shares. Similar risks exist when the Trust invests the proceeds from matured or traded municipal obligations at market interest rates that are below the Trust's current earnings rate.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more municipal bonds in the Trust's portfolio will decline in price, or fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer of the bond experiences a decline in its financial status. Because the Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in below investment grade securities, it will be subject to a high level of credit risk. In general, lower rated municipal bonds carry a greater degree of risk that the issuer will lose its ability to make interest and principal payments, which could have a negative impact on the Trust's NAV or dividends. Securities rated in the fourth highest category (*i.e.*, Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P or Fitch) are considered investment grade quality, but may have speculative characteristics.

Municipal obligations may be insured as to principal and interest payments. If the claims paying ability or other rating of the insurer is downgraded by a rating agency, the value of such obligations may be negatively affected. The Trust is also exposed to credit risk when it engages in certain types of derivatives transactions and when it engages in transactions that expose the Trust to counterparty risk. See "Derivatives Risk."

Changes in the credit quality of the issuers of municipal obligations held by the Trust will affect the principal value of (and possibly the income earned on) such obligations. The credit quality of an issuer of municipal obligations may be affected by a variety of factors, including the issuer's tax base, the extent to which the issuer relies on federal or state aid, limitations on the taxing power of the issuer and changes in general economic conditions. Changes by Rating Agencies in their ratings of a security and in the ability of the issuer to make payments of principal and interest may also affect the value of the Trust's investments. The amount of information about the financial condition of an issuer of municipal obligations may not be as extensive as that made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded.

In evaluating the quality of a particular instrument, Eaton Vance may take into consideration, among other things, a credit rating assigned by a credit rating agency, the issuer's financial resources and operating history, its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, the ability of its management, its debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements, and relative values based on anticipated cash flow, interest and asset coverage, and earnings prospects. Credit rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of certain investments. Credit ratings issued by rating agencies are based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, the issuer's financial condition and the rating agency's credit analysis, if applicable, at the time of rating. As such, the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection of the issuer's current financial condition. The ratings assigned are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not evaluate market risks or necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security.

For purposes of determining compliance with the Trust's credit quality restrictions, Eaton Vance relies primarily on the ratings assigned by credit rating agencies but may, in the case of unrated instruments, perform its own credit and investment analysis to determine an instrument's credit quality. A credit rating may have a modifier (such as plus, minus or a numerical modifier) to denote its relative status within the rating. The presence of a modifier does not change the security credit rating (for example, BBB- and Baa3 are within the investment grade rating) for purposes of the Trust's investment limitations. If an instrument is rated differently by two or more rating agencies, the highest rating will be used for purposes of the Trust's rating restrictions.

The Trust may invest in unrated obligations for which Eaton Vance will make a credit quality determination for purposes of the Trust's credit quality policy. To the extent that the Trust invests in such unrated obligations, the Trust's credit quality will be more dependent on Eaton Vance's credit analysis than if the Trust invested in only rated obligations.

The Trust may invest in municipal lease obligations ("MLOs") and certificates of participation. The obligation of the issuer to meet its obligations under such instruments is often subject to the ongoing appropriation by a legislative body, on an annual or other basis, of funds for the payment of the obligations. Investments in municipal leases are thus subject to the risk that the legislative body will not make the necessary appropriation and the issuer will not otherwise be willing or able to meet its obligation.

Liquidity Risk. The secondary market for some municipal obligations is less liquid than that for widely traded taxable debt obligations or widely traded municipal obligations. No established resale market exists for certain of the municipal obligations in which the Trust may invest and residual interest bonds may have limited liquidity. The Trust has no limitation on the amount of its assets that may be invested in instruments that are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale. In certain situations, the Trust could find it more difficult to sell such instruments at desirable times and/or prices. The Trust may not be able to readily dispose of such instruments at prices that approximate those at which the Trust could sell such instruments if they were more widely traded or at which the Trust has valued such instruments and, as a result of such illiquidity, the Trust may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. In addition, the limited liquidity could affect the market price of the instruments, thereby adversely affecting the Trust's NAV and ability to make distributions.

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

Municipal Bond Market Risk. Investing in the municipal bond market involves certain risks. Certain securities in which the Trust will invest will not be registered with the SEC or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available about the municipal obligations in the Trust's portfolio is generally less than for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Trust may, therefore, be more dependent on the analytical abilities of Eaton Vance than if the Trust were a stock fund or taxable bond fund.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns and as governmental cost burdens are reallocated among federal, state and local governments. In addition, laws enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. Issuers of municipal obligations might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of an issuer, the Trust could experience delays in collecting principal and interest to which it is entitled, and may obtain only a limited recovery or no recovery in such circumstances. To enforce its rights in the event of default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Trust may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Trust's operating expenses. Any income derived from the Trust's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

The value of municipal securities generally may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal markets as a result of legislation or litigation, including legislation or litigation that changes the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal security holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear. Further, the application of state law to municipal security issuers could produce varying results among the states or among municipal security issuers within a state. These uncertainties could have a significant impact on the prices of the municipal securities in which the Trust invests.

If the number of municipal borrowers and the amount of outstanding municipal securities contract, without corresponding reductions in investor demand for municipal securities, the Trust may have fewer investment alternatives, may invest in securities that it previously would have declined and may concentrate its investments in a smaller number of issuers.

Insurance Risk. Municipal obligations may be insured as to their scheduled payment of principal and interest. Although the insurance feature may reduce some financial risks, the premiums for insurance and the higher market price sometimes paid for insured obligations may reduce the current yield on the insured obligation. Insured obligations also may be secured by bank credit agreements or escrow accounts. Changes in the ratings of an insurer may affect the value of an insured obligation, and in some cases may even cause the value of a security to be less than a comparable uninsured obligation. The insurance does not guarantee the market value of the insured obligation or the net asset value of the Trust's shares. The credit rating of an insured obligation reflects the credit rating of the insurer, based on its claims-paying ability. The obligation of a municipal bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of each insured obligation. Although defaults on insured municipal obligations have been low to date and municipal bond insurers have met their claims, there is no assurance this will continue. A higher than expected default rate could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders. Because a significant portion of insured municipal obligations that have been issued and are outstanding is insured by a small number of insurance companies, an event involving one or more of these insurance companies, such as a credit rating downgrade, could have a significant adverse effect on the value of the municipal obligations insured by that insurance company and on the municipal bond markets as a whole.

Risks of MLOs and Certificates of Participation. The Trust may invest in MLOs and certificates of participation involve special risks not normally associated with general obligations or revenue bonds. MLOs are bonds that are secured by lease payments made by the party, typically a state or municipality, leasing the facilities (e.g., schools or office buildings) that were financed by the bond. Interest income from MLOs is generally exempt from local and state taxes in the state of issuance. MLOs, like other municipal debt obligations, are subject to the risk of non-payment. Although MLOs do not constitute general obligations of the issuer for which the issuer's unlimited taxing power is pledged, the leasing state or municipality may be obligated to appropriate funds from its general tax revenues to make lease payments as long as it utilizes the leased property. Other lease payments may be subject to annual appropriation or may be made only from revenues associated with the facility financed. For example, certain lease obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses, which provide that the issuer has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis, which function to render constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt inapplicable to such obligations. In addition, such leases or contracts may be subject to temporary abatement of payments in the event the governmental issuer is prevented from maintaining occupancy of the leased premises or utilizing the leased equipment. Although "non-appropriation" lease obligations may be secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult, time consuming and costly, and may result in a delay in recovering or the failure to fully recover ownership of the assets.

A certificate of participation (also referred to as a "participation") in a municipal lease is an instrument evidencing a pro rata share in a specific pledged revenue stream, usually lease payments by the issuer that are typically subject to annual appropriation. The certificate generally entitles the holder to receive a share, or participation, in the payments from a particular project. Certificates of participation involve the same risks as the underlying municipal leases. In addition, the Trust may be dependent upon the municipal authority issuing the certificate of participation to exercise remedies with respect to an underlying lease. Certificates of participation also entail a risk of default or bankruptcy, both of the issuer of the municipal lease and also the municipal agency issuing the certificate of participation.

MLOs and participations therein represent a type of financing that may not have the depth of marketability associated with more conventional securities and, as such, they may be less liquid than conventional securities. Certain MLOs may be deemed illiquid, unless determined by the Adviser, pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board, to be liquid securities. The Adviser will consider the factors it believes are relevant to the marketability of the obligation, to the extent that information regarding such factor is available to the Adviser and pertinent to the liquidity determination, which may include: (1) the willingness of dealers to bid for the obligation; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the obligation and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the frequency of trades and quotes for the obligation; (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the obligation, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer; (5) the willingness of the governmental issuer to continue to appropriate funds for the payment of the obligation; (6) how likely or remote an event of non-appropriation may be, which depends in varying degrees on a variety of factors, including those relating to the general creditworthiness of the governmental issuer, its dependence on its continuing access to the credit markets, and the importance to the issuer of the equipment, property or facility covered by the lease or contract; (7) an assessment of the likelihood that the lease may or may not be cancelled; and (8) other factors and information unique to the obligation in determining its liquidity.

The ability of issuers of MLOs to make timely lease payments may be adversely impacted in general economic downturns and as relative governmental cost burdens are allocated and reallocated among federal, state and local governmental units. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income from and value of the obligation. Issuers of MLOs might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, holders of MLOs could experience delays and limitations with respect to the collection of principal and interest on such MLOs and may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in lease payments, the Trust might take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities or otherwise incur costs to protect its right, which may increase the Trust's operating expenses and adversely affect the net asset value of the Trust. When the lease contains a non-appropriation clause, however, the failure to pay would not be a default and the Trust would not have the right to take possession of the assets. Any income derived from the Trust's ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax-exempt.

Current Regulatory Environment Risk. From time to time proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on certain types of municipal obligations, and it can be expected that similar proposals may be introduced in the future. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal obligations. This could in turn affect the Trust's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels.

At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Trust. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the Trust itself is regulated. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective.

State Specific Risk. The Trust has no current intention to invest 25% or more of its gross assets in municipal obligations of issuers located in the same state (or U.S. territory), but reserves the flexibility to do so in the future. If the Trust focuses its investments in any one state (or U.S. territory), the Trust may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting a particular state (or territory). Certain municipal bond issuers in Puerto Rico have recently experienced financial difficulties and rating agency downgrades, and two such issuers have defaulted on their payment obligations.

Sector Concentration Risk. The Trust may invest 25% or more of its total assets in municipal obligations of issuers located in the same economic sector, such as revenue obligations of health care facilities or hospitals, airport revenue obligations or industrial development bonds. This may make the Trust more susceptible to adverse economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting a particular state or economic sector. For example, health care related issuers are susceptible to changes in Medicaid reimbursement policies, and national and state health care legislation. As concentration increases, so does the potential for fluctuation in the NAV of the Trust's shares.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. As indicated above, the Trust may invest up to 35% of its total assets in municipal obligations rated below investment grade by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch (but not, with respect to more than 30% of its total assets, lower than B by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and unrated municipal obligations that the Adviser considers to be of comparable quality. Such obligations are commonly called "junk bonds" and will have speculative characteristics in varying degrees. While such obligations may have some quality and protective characteristics, these characteristics can be expected to be offset or outweighed by uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

Below investment grade municipal obligations involve a greater degree of credit, interest rate and market risk than investment grade municipal obligations. Below investment grade municipal obligations are subject to a greater risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. Below investment grade municipal obligations are considered predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, below investment grade municipal obligations typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than investment grade municipal obligations. Issuers of below investment grade municipal obligations are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed to the Trust, and such defaults will reduce the Trust's NAV and income distributions. The prices of these below investment grade obligations are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse economic conditions generally lead to a higher non-payment rate. In addition, below investment grade municipal obligations may lose significant value before a default occurs as the market adjusts to expected higher non-payment rates.

Increases in interest rates and changes in the economy may adversely affect the ability of issuers of lower grade municipal obligations to pay interest and to repay principal, to meet projected financial goals and to obtain additional financing. Issuers of below investment grade municipal obligations may be more adversely affected by a prolonged recession or continued deterioration of economic conditions. In the event that an issuer of securities held by the Trust experiences difficulties in the timely payment of principal or interest and such issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings, the Trust may incur additional expenses and may determine to invest additional assets with respect to such issuer or the project or projects to which the Trust's portfolio securities relate. Further, the Trust may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal on its portfolio holdings, and the Trust may be unable to obtain full recovery thereof. When the Trust invests in lower rated or unrated municipal obligations, the achievement of the Trust's investment objectives is more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case if the Trust were investing in municipal obligations rated investment grade.

To the extent that there is no established market for some of the lower grade municipal obligations in which the Trust may invest, trading in such securities may be relatively inactive. The Adviser is responsible for determining the NAV of the Trust, subject to the supervision of the Trust's Board. During periods of reduced market liquidity and in the absence of readily available market quotations for lower grade municipal obligations held in the Trust's portfolio, the ability of the Adviser to value the Trust's securities becomes more difficult and the Adviser's use of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation of the Trust's securities due to the reduced availability of reliable objective data. The effects of adverse publicity and investor perceptions may be more pronounced for securities for which no established market exists as compared with the effects on securities for which a regular market does exist. Further, the Trust may have more difficulty selling such securities in a timely manner and at their stated value than would be the case for securities for which an established market does exist.

Municipal obligations held by the Trust that are initially rated below investment grade may subsequently be determined by the Adviser to be of investment grade quality for purposes of the Trust's investment policies if the securities subsequently are backed by escrow accounts containing U.S. Government obligations. The Trust may retain in its portfolio an obligation that declines in quality, including defaulted obligations, if such retention is considered desirable by the Adviser. In the case of a defaulted obligation, the Trust may incur additional expense seeking recovery of its investment.

Unrated Securities Risk. The Trust may invest in unrated obligations for which Eaton Vance will make a credit quality determination for purposes of the Trust's credit quality policy. To the extent that the Trust invests in such unrated obligations, the Trust's credit quality will be more dependent on Eaton Vance's credit analysis than if the Trust invested in only rated obligations. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may be difficult to value.

Residual Interest Bond Risk. Residual interest bonds are residual interests of a SPV that holds municipal obligations. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. The interest rate payable on a residual interest bond (which may be reset periodically by a Dutch auction, a remarketing agent, or by reference to a short-term tax-exempt interest rate index) also bears an inverse relationship to the interest rate on floating rate notes issued by the SPV ("Floating Rate Notes"). Because changes in the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes inversely affect the interest paid on the residual interest bond, the value and income of a residual interest bond is generally more volatile than that of a fixed rate bond. Residual interest bonds have interest rate adjustment formulas that generally reduce or, in the extreme, eliminate the interest paid to the Trust when short-term interest rates rise, and increase the interest paid to the Trust when short-term interest rates fall. Residual interest bonds have varying degrees of liquidity, and the market for these securities is relatively volatile. These securities tend to underperform the market for fixed rate bonds in a rising long-term interest rate environment, but tend to outperform the market for fixed rate bonds when long-term interest rates decline.

Although volatile, residual interest bonds typically offer the potential for yields exceeding the yields available on fixed rate bonds with comparable credit quality and maturity. These securities usually permit the investor to convert the floating rate to a fixed rate (normally adjusted downward), and this optional conversion feature may provide a partial hedge against rising rates if exercised at an opportune time. While residual interest bonds expose the Trust to leverage risk because they provide two or more dollars of bond market exposure for every dollar invested, they are not subject to the Trust's restrictions on borrowings.

Any economic effect of leverage through the Trust's purchase of residual interest bonds will create an opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but will also create the possibility that the Trust's long-term returns will be diminished if the cost of leverage exceeds the return on the bonds purchased with leverage by the Trust. The amount of fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher if the Trust uses financial leverage because the fees are calculated based on the Trust's gross assets, which may create a conflict of interest between Eaton Vance and the Common Shareholders. Gross assets include the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating-rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks – Additional Risk Considerations – Leverage Risk."

A SPV typically can be collapsed or closed by the holder of the residual interest bonds (such as the Trust) or by the liquidity provider. In certain circumstances, the Trust may enter into shortfall and forbearance agreements with respect to a residual interest bond. The Trust generally may enter into such agreements (i) when the liquidity provider to the SPV requires such an agreement because the level of leverage in the SPV exceeds the level that the liquidity provider is willing support absent such an agreement; and/or (ii) to seek to prevent the liquidity provider from collapsing the SPV in the event that the municipal obligation held in the SPV has declined in value. Such agreements commit the Trust to reimburse, upon the termination of the SPV, the difference between the liquidation value of the underlying security (which is the basis of the inverse floater) and the principal amount due to the holders of the floating rate security issued in conjunction with the inverse floater. Such agreements may expose the Trust's other assets to losses. Absent a shortfall and forbearance agreement, the Trust would not be required to make such a reimbursement. If the Trust chooses not to enter into such an agreement, the inverse floater could be terminated and the Trust could incur a loss. The Trust has elected to comply with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act with respect to its investments in residual interest bonds (as opposed to treating such interests as derivatives transactions). The Trust may change this election (and elect to treat these investments and other similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions) at any time.

On December 10, 2013, five U.S. federal agencies published final rules implementing section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Volcker Rule”). The Volcker Rule prohibits banking entities from engaging in proprietary trading of certain instruments and limits such entities’ investments in, and relationships with, covered funds, as defined in the rules. The Volcker Rule precludes banking entities and their affiliates from (i) sponsoring residual interest bond programs as such programs were commonly structured prior to the effective date of the Volcker Rule and (ii) continuing relationships with or services for existing residual interest bond programs. In response to the Volcker Rule, industry participants developed alternative structures for residual interest bond programs in which service providers may be engaged to assist with establishing, structuring and sponsoring the programs. The service providers, such as administrators, liquidity providers, trustees and remarketing agents act at the direction of, and as agent of, the Trust holding the residual interests. In addition, the Trust, rather than a bank entity, may act as the sponsor of the TOB trust and undertake certain responsibilities that previously belonged to the sponsor bank. Although the Trust may use third-party service providers to complete some of these additional responsibilities, sponsoring a TOB trust may give rise to certain additional risks, including compliance, securities law and operational risks.

Leverage Risk. As discussed above, the Trust currently uses leverage created by investing in residual interest bonds. The Trust has elected to comply with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act with respect to its investments in residual interest bonds (as opposed to treating such interests as derivatives transactions). The Trust may change this election (and elect to treat these investments and other similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions) at any time. Residual interest bonds are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing short-term interest rates or short-term tax-exempt interest rates, and provide the economic effect of leverage. Whether or not an interest payment on a residual interest bond is taxable or tax-exempt is dependent on the nature of the bond being levered. Although the Trust has no current intention to do so, the Trust is authorized to utilize leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, including the issuance of debt securities. The Trust may borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted by the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

The Adviser anticipates that the use of leverage (from residual interest bonds and any 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 leverage may affect the return to Common Shareholders. To the extent the income derived from investments purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Trust’s distributions will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the investments purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders 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 Trust’s leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful.

As discussed under “Management of the Trust,” the investment advisory fee paid to Eaton Vance is calculated on the basis of the Trust’s gross assets, including the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust, and, to a limited extent, the amount of floating rate notes included as a liability in the Trust’s Statement of Assets and Liabilities, so the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized which may create an incentive for the Adviser to employ leverage. In this regard, holders of any preferred shares 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 of the use of leverage, which means that Common Shareholders effectively bear the entire advisory fee.

The Trust 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 Trust. Any bank lender in connection with a credit facility or commercial paper program may also impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. Such restrictions imposed by a Rating Agency or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Trust by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will significantly impede Eaton Vance from managing the Trust’s portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies. See “Description of Capital Structure - Preferred Shares.”

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

Derivatives Risk. In addition to investing in residual interest bonds, the Trust may invest without limitation in other derivative instruments (which are instruments that derive their value from a reference instrument) acquired for hedging purposes or investment purposes, such as financial futures contracts and related options, interest rate swaps and forward rate contracts. Depending on the type of derivative instrument, a reference instrument could be a security, instrument, index, currency, commodity, economic indicator or event (“reference instruments”). The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed amounts invested in these instruments. Derivative transactions, including options on securities and securities indices and other transactions in which the Trust may invest may subject the Trust to increased risk of principal loss due to unexpected movements in securities prices and interest rates, and imperfect correlations between the Trust’s securities holdings and indices upon which derivative transactions are based. Derivatives can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and may have a potentially large impact on the Trust's performance. Use of derivative instruments may cause the realization of higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if such instruments had not been used. Trust obligations created pursuant to derivative instruments may give rise to leverage, which would subject the Trust to increased leverage risk. The Trust also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any OTC derivatives contracts entered into by the Trust. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Trust may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Trust may obtain only a limited recovery or no recovery in such circumstances.

The use of derivatives to enhance income is considered to be speculative in nature. The use of derivatives may result in greater losses than if they had not been used, may require the Trust to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices other than current market value, may limit the amount of appreciation the Trust can realize on an investment or may cause the Trust to hold a security it might otherwise sell. Segregated liquid assets, amounts paid by the Trust as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to derivatives transactions are not otherwise available to the Trust for investment or operational purposes. Certain derivative transactions may have economic characteristics similar to leverage. See "Additional Risk Considerations - Leverage Risk."

The SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which applies to the Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust uses derivative instruments (excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount (up to 10% of a Trust's net assets), it will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4.

In addition, to the extent that the Trust enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Trust 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.

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 Trust engages in derivative transactions. Trust 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 Trust's performance or ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Trust's counterparties with respect to its derivatives positions and liquidity providers for the Trust's residual interest bonds or other investments supported by another party's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the municipals markets have recently incurred significant financial hardships, including bankruptcy and material loss of credit standing as a result of exposure to investments that have experienced defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations. By using derivatives or other instruments that expose the Trust to counterparties, the Trust assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience future financial hardship.

The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter derivative transactions since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing organization for performance of financial obligations under the derivative contract. However, there can be no assurance that a clearing organization, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Trust.

Hedging Risk. The Trust's use of derivatives or other transactions to reduce risks involves costs and will be subject to Eaton Vance's ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Trust's portfolio holdings or other factors. No assurance can be given that Eaton Vance's judgment in this respect will be correct. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Trust will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it may be advisable to do so. Hedging transactions have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Trust, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain, if any, in the value of the underlying asset in the Trust's portfolio; the limited availability of such instruments; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; illiquidity of the derivative investments; and the imperfect correlation between the tax-exempt and taxable markets. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use hedging transactions depends on the Eaton Vance's ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of hedging transactions may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Trust to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Trust can realize on an investment, or may cause the Trust to hold a security that it might otherwise sell.

Swaps Risk. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular predetermined reference instrument or instruments, which can be adjusted for an interest rate factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index). Other types of swap agreements may calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, a party's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Whether the use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly whether certain types of reference instruments are likely to produce greater returns than other instruments. Swap agreements may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and they may have terms of greater than seven days. The Trust's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Trust under the swap). Developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Trust's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements, as well as to participate in swap agreements in the future. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap, the Trust will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreement, but any recovery may be delayed depending on the circumstances of the default.

Private Activity Bonds. Private activity bonds, formerly referred to as industrial development bonds, are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide privately operated housing facilities, airport, mass transit or port facilities, sewage disposal, solid waste disposal or hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities and certain local facilities for water supply, gas or electricity. Other types of private activity bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may constitute municipal obligations, although the current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues. Interest on certain "private activity bonds" issued after August 7, 1986 is exempt from regular federal income tax, but such interest (including a distribution by the Trust derived from such interest) is treated as a tax preference item which could subject the recipient to or increase the recipient's liability for the AMT.

Futures Risk. Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying reference instrument, generally these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index, and delivery month). Closing a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument or commodity with the same delivery date. If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Trust realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, the Trust realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Trust realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, the Trust realizes a capital loss. The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the Trust and therefore, neither the Adviser nor the Trust are subject to registration or regulation thereunder.

Structured Notes Risk. Structured notes are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator (for example, a currency, security, commodity or index thereof). Indexed securities may include a multiplier that multiplies the indexed element by a specified factor and, therefore, the value of such securities may be very volatile. The terms of structured notes and indexed securities may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity, which may result in a loss of invested capital. Structured notes and indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the unrelated indicator may produce an increase or a decrease in the interest rate or the value of the structured note or indexed security at maturity may be calculated as a specified multiple of the change in the value of the unrelated indicator. Structured notes and indexed securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of investments because the investor bears the risk of the unrelated indicator. Structured notes or indexed securities also may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities.

Inflation Risk/Deflation 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. In addition, during periods of rising inflation, short-term interest rates and the Trust's cost of leverage would likely increase, reducing returns to the Common Shareholders to the extent that such increased cost is not offset by commensurately higher income. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time — the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse affect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Trust's investments.

Duration and Maturity Risk. Holding long duration and long maturity investments will expose the Trust to certain magnified risks. These risks include interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risks as discussed above.

Tax Risk. The value of the Trust's investments and its NAV may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal obligations normally is not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal obligations in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal obligations. From time to time proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on certain types of municipal obligations, and it can be expected that similar proposals may be introduced in the future. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal obligations. This could, in turn, affect the Trust's NAV and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels. The Trust is not a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are otherwise indifferent to the federal income tax consequences of their investments. See "Distributions" and "Federal income tax matters."

The Trust will invest in municipal obligations in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income under the regular federal income tax, and the Adviser will typically not independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to the Trust's acquisition of such a municipal security, however, the security may be determined to pay, or to have paid, taxable income. As a result, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Trust as "exempt-interest dividends" could be adversely affected, subjecting the Trust's Common Shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities.

Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations may be a tax preference item for purposes of the AMT for individual investors.

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

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies by Trust service providers to conduct business, such as the Internet, the Trust is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. The Trust relies on communications technology, systems, and networks to engage with clients, employees, accounts, shareholders, and service providers, and a cyber incident may inhibit the Trust'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 Trust, such as trading NAV calculation, shareholder accounting or fulfillment of Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust from, among other things, buying or selling the Trust or accurately pricing its securities. Like other Trusts and business enterprises, the Trust 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 Trust or its service providers.

The Trust uses third party service providers who are also heavily dependent on computers and technology for their operations. Cybersecurity failures or breaches by the Trust'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 Trust invests, may disrupt and otherwise adversely affect their business operations. This may result in financial losses to the Trust, impede Trust trading, interfere with the Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Trust and issuers in which the Trust invests. The Trust and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions Risk. Securities may be purchased on a "forward commitment," "when-issued" or "delayed delivery" basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. When the Trust agrees to purchase such securities, it assumes the risk of any decline in value of the security from the date of the agreement to purchase. The Trust does not earn interest on the securities it has committed to purchase until they are paid for and delivered on the settlement date. 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, when-issued or delayed delivery 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. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction. Such transactions may be considered a form of leverage.

Other Investment Companies and ETF Risk

The Trust may, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, invest in the securities of other investment companies. Such securities may be leveraged. As a result, the Trust may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks. The Trust, as a holder of the securities of other investment companies, will bear its pro rata portion of the other investment companies' expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Trust's own operations.

The Trust may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law. ETFs are often designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the component securities (or commodities) of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component securities (or commodities) fluctuate according to market volatility. Pooled investment vehicles, including 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. Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to an ETF's net asset value. Investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of securities. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that the Trust invests in ETFs, the Trust must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation.

Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country, region, sector, industry or market or, with respect to one company, may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region sector, industry or market. For example, adverse developments in the banking or financial services sector could impact companies operating in various sectors or industries and adversely impact the Fund's investments. Securities in a Trust'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 Trust's investments, adversely affect and increase the volatility of the Trust's share price and/or exacerbate preexisting political, social and economic risks to the Trust. The Trust's operations may be interrupted and any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Trust's portfolio. There is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Trust.

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 Trust and the Trust's service providers rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the employees of the Trust's service providers to perform critical tasks relating to the Trust. Any such impact could adversely affect the Trust's performance, or the performance of the securities in which the Trust invests and may lead to losses on your investment in the Trust.

Market Disruption. Global instability, war, geopolitical tensions and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have previously resulted, and may in the future 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 Trust 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 Trust's Organizational Documents include provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other persons or entities to acquire control of the Trust or to change the composition of its Board. For example, pursuant to the Trust's Declaration of Trust, the 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 Trust. See "Description of Capital Structure - Certain Provisions of the Organizational Documents - Anti-Takeover Provisions in the Organizational Documents."

Management of the Trust

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

THE ADVISER

Eaton Vance acts as the Trust'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 Trust entered into a new investment advisory agreement with Eaton Vance. The agreement was approved by shareholders prior to the consummation of the Transaction and was effective upon its closing.

Effective March 1, 2021, any fee reduction agreement previously applicable to the Trust was incorporated into its new investment advisory agreement with Eaton Vance.

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 March 31, 2023, Morgan Stanley's asset management operations had aggregate assets under management of approximately $1.4 trillion.

Under the general supervision of the Trust's Board, Eaton Vance is responsible for managing the Trust's overall investment program, determining the Trust's allocations among its permitted investments, and selecting individual holdings.

The Adviser will furnish to the Trust investment advice and office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Trust. The Adviser will compensate all Trustees and officers of the Trust who are members of the Adviser's organization and will also compensate all other Adviser personnel who provide services related to research and investment activities to the Trust. Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement, which reflects the Trust's prior fee reduction agreement with Eaton Vance in its compensation terms, the Adviser receives an annual investment advisory fee of 0.400% of the Trust's average weekly gross assets. For purposes of the advisory fee calculation, average weekly gross assets are calculated by deducting accrued liabilities of the Trust except (i) the principal amount of any indebtedness for money borrowed, including debt securities issued by the Trust and the amount of floating rate notes included as a liability in the Trust's Statement of Assets and Liabilities of up to

$289,500,000, and (ii), the amount of any outstanding preferred shares issued by the Trust. Accrued liabilities are expenses incurred in the normal course of operations. During any periods in which the Trust uses leverage, the fees paid to Eaton Vance for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Trust's gross assets. As demonstrated in the fee table under "Summary of Trust Expenses," after giving effect to the Trust's use of leverage and using the assumptions set forth in the fee table, the management fee would be 0.94%.

The Trust currently has no preferred shares outstanding. However, the Trust historically has issued iMTP and APS, as follows. On March 9, 1999, the Trust issued 2,620 Series A and 2,620 Series B APS, with a liquidation preference per share of $25,000 plus accumulated but unpaid dividends. On February 26, 2016, the Trust repurchased 1,651 shares of Series A, 1,815 shares of Series B and 749 shares of Series C APS at a price per share equal to 94.5% of the liquidation preference per share (or $23,625 per share) and issued 2,720 shares of iMTP with a liquidation preference of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. On March 26, 2018, the Trust redeemed 349 Series A, 185 Series B and 57 Series C APS. The iMTP had seniority over the Common Shares. As of March 26, 2018, 2,620 Series A, 2,620 Series B and 806 Series C APS had been redeemed. During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Trust redeemed all of its iMTP and replaced the redeemed iMTP with residual interest bond financing. At November 30, 2022, the Trust had no iMTP or APS outstanding and had no outstanding borrowings.

Cynthia J. Clemson and William J. Delahunty, Jr. are responsible for the overall and day-to-day management of the Trust's investments. Ms. Clemson is a Vice President of Eaton Vance, is Co-Director of Municipal Investments and has been a portfolio manager of the Trust since July 2015. Mr. Delahunty is a Vice President of Eaton Vance, has been a portfolio manager of the Trust since October 2021 and has been an employee of the Eaton Vance organization for more than five years. Ms. Clemson has managed other Eaton Vance portfolios for more than five years and has been an employee of the Eaton Vance organization for more than five years.

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 Trust. The SAI is available free of charge by calling 1-800-262-1122 or by visiting the Trust's website at http://www.eatonvance.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Trust's website is not part of this Prospectus or the SAI.

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted codes of ethics relating to personal securities transactions (the "Codes of Ethics"). The Codes of Ethics permit Adviser personnel to invest in securities (including securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust) 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 Trust's semi-annual shareholder report contains information regarding the basis for the Trustees' approval of the Trust's Advisory Agreement.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Eaton Vance serves as administrator of the Trust under an Administrative Services Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), and receives an administration fee computed at an annual rate of 0.20% of the Trust's average weekly gross assets. Under the Administration Agreement, Eaton Vance has been engaged to administer the Trust'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 Trust.

In addition to the management fee and administration fee, the Trust pays all costs and expenses of its operation, including compensation of its Trustees (other than those affiliated with the Adviser), custodial expenses, dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of preparing Trust documents and reports to governmental agencies, and taxes and filing or other fees, if any.

Plan of Distribution

The Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust may directly solicit offers to purchase Common Shares, or the Trust may designate agents to solicit such offers. The Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust will enter into an underwriting agreement or other agreement with them at the time of sale to them, and the Trust will set forth in the Prospectus Supplement relating to such Offering their names and the terms of the Trust's agreement with them.

If a dealer is utilized in the sale of Common Shares in respect of which this Prospectus is delivered, the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust.

Agents, underwriters and dealers may be entitled under agreements which they may enter into with the Trust to indemnification by the Trust against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, and may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust or borrowed from the Trust or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of securities, and may use Common Shares received from the Trust 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

The Trust intends to make regular monthly cash distributions to Common Shareholders. The amount of each monthly distribution will vary depending on a number of factors, including distributions payable on any preferred shares or other costs of financial leverage. As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of distribution on the Common Shares and the Trust's distribution policy could change. Over time, the Trust will distribute all of its net investment income (after it pays accrued distributions on any outstanding preferred shares or other costs of financial leverage).

The net investment income of the Trust will consist of all interest income accrued on portfolio investments, short-term capital gain (including short-term gains on options, futures and forward positions and gains on the sale of portfolio investments held for one year or less) in excess of long-term capital loss and income from certain hedging transactions, less all expenses of the Trust. Expenses of the Trust will be accrued each day. Substantially all of the Trust's investment company taxable income will be distributed each year. In addition, at least annually, the Trust intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). To the extent that the Trust's net investment income and net capital gain for any year exceed the total monthly distributions paid during the year, the Trust will make a special distribution at or near year-end of such excess amount as may be required. If the Trust's total monthly distributions in any year exceed the amount of its net investment income and net capital gain for the year, any such excess would be characterized as a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. 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 Trust shares. Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Trust is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts.

Common Shareholders may automatically reinvest some or all of their distributions in additional Common Shares pursuant to the Trust's dividend reinvestment plan. See "Dividend reinvestment plan."

Federal Income Tax Matters

The discussion below and certain disclosure in the SAI provide general tax information related to an investment in the Common Shares. Because tax laws are complex and often change, you should consult your tax adviser about the tax consequences of an investment in the Trust. The following tax discussion assumes that you are a U.S. Common Shareholder that is not subject to special rules under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and that you hold the Common Shares as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

A U.S. Common Shareholder means an owner of Common Shares that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a citizen or individual resident of the United States, a corporation (including any entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or a trust if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

The Trust has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify as a RIC, the Trust must satisfy certain requirements regarding the sources of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. As a RIC, the Trust is not expected to be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains.

The Trust currently intends to invest a sufficient portion of its assets in tax-exempt municipal obligations so that it will be permitted to pay "exempt-interest dividends" (as defined under applicable U.S. federal income tax law). Each distribution of exempt-interest dividends, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Common Shares, ordinarily will constitute income exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax under current U.S. federal tax law, but it may be subject to state and local taxes. Interest on certain municipal obligations, such as certain private activity bonds, however, is included as an item of tax preference in determining the amount of a taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income. To the extent that the Trust receives income from such municipal obligations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Trust, although exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax, will be taxable to Common Shareholders to the extent that their tax liability is determined under the alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). Furthermore, exempt-interest dividends are included in determining what portion, if any, of a person's Social Security and railroad retirement benefits will be includible in gross income subject to regular U.S. federal income tax. The Trust will annually provide a report indicating the percentage of the Trust's income attributable to municipal obligations subject to the AMT.

In addition to exempt-interest dividends, the Trust also may distribute to its Common Shareholders amounts that are treated as long-term capital gain or ordinary income (which may include short-term capital gains). These distributions may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending on a Common Shareholders' situation. Taxable distributions are taxable whether or not such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional Common Shares in the Trust. Net capital gain distributions (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined with reference to certain loss carryforwards) designated as capital gains dividends are generally taxable at rates applicable to long-term capital gains regardless of how long a Common Shareholder has held his or her Common Shares. The net investment income, including capital gains, of certain individuals, estates and trusts may be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax, which can increase the effective tax rate of such persons. The Trust does not currently expect that any part of its distributions to Common Shareholders from its investments will qualify for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate Common Shareholders or as "qualified dividend income" to noncorporate Common Shareholders.

As a RIC, the Trust will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax in any taxable year provided that it meets certain distribution requirements. If the Trust retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If the Trust retains any net capital gain, it may report the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its Common Shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount; (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the tax paid by the Trust on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any; and (iii) will be entitled to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of Common Shares owned by a Common Shareholder of the Trust will 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) and the tax deemed paid by the Common Shareholder under clauses (ii) and (iii) of the preceding sentence. The Trust is not required to, and there can be no assurance that the Trust will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") currently requires that a RIC that has two or more classes of stock allocate to each such class proportionate amounts of each type of its income (such as exempt interest, ordinary income and capital gains) based on the percentage of total dividends distributed to each class for the tax year. Accordingly, if the Trust issues preferred shares, it will designate dividends made with respect to Common Shares and preferred shares as consisting of particular types of income (e.g., exempt interest, net capital gain and ordinary income) in accordance with the proportionate share of each class in the total dividends paid by the Trust during the year.

Investors who purchase Common Shares at a time when the Trust's net asset value reflects gains that are either unrealized or realized but undistributed will pay the full price for the Common Shares and then may receive some portion of the purchase price back as a taxable distribution. Dividends and other taxable distributions declared by the Trust in October, November or December to Common Shareholders of record on a specified date in such month and paid during the following January is deemed to have been paid by the Trust on December 31 of the preceding year.

Each Common Shareholder will receive an annual statement summarizing the source and tax status of all distributions (including net capital gains credited to the Common Shareholders but retained by the Trust) after the close of the Trust's taxable year.

The redemption, sale or exchange of Common Shares normally will result in capital gain or loss to Common Shareholders. Generally a Common Shareholder's gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Common Shares have been held for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss if the Common Shares are held for one year or less. Any loss on the sale of Common Shares that have been held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any distribution of exempt-interest dividends received with respect to such Common Shares, unless the Common Shares are of a RIC that declares exempt-interest dividends on a daily basis in an amount equal to at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest and distributes such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. If a Common Shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of Common Shares before holding them for more than six months, any loss on the sale or disposition will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received by the Common Shareholder on such Common Shares. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of Common Shares of the Trust will be disallowed to the extent those Common Shares of the Trust are replaced by other Common Shares of the Trust or other substantially identical stock or securities (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition of the original Common Shares. In that event, the basis of the replacement Common Shares of the Trust or other substantially identical stock or securities will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Any interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Trust's Common Shares on which exempt-interest dividends are paid is not deductible in proportion to the percentage that the Trust's distribution of exempt-interest dividends bears to all of the Trust's distributions, excluding capital gain dividends. Under certain applicable rules, the purchase or ownership of Common Shares may be considered to have been made with borrowed funds even though such funds are not directly used for the purchase or ownership of the Common Shares. In addition, if you receive Social Security or certain railroad retirement benefits, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of such benefits as a result of receiving investment income, including exempt-interest dividends and other distributions paid by the Trust.

If the Trust invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Trust elects to include market discount in income currently), the Trust must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, the Trust must distribute to Common Shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net tax-exempt income, including such accrued income, to qualify as a RIC and to avoid U.S. federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, the Trust may have to dispose of its portfolio investments under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

The Trust may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a certain portion of all taxable distributions payable to Common Shareholders who fail to provide the Trust with their correct taxpayer identification number or make required certifications, or if the Common Shareholders have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts 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 Trust. In addition, the IRS and the Department of 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 Trust pays. For more detailed information regarding FATCA withholding and compliance, please refer to the SAI.

The Trust may invest in other securities the tax treatment of which is uncertain or subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or their income differs from the tax treatment expected by the Trust, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the Trust, requiring the Trust to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to RICs under the Code.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Pursuant to the Trust's dividend reinvestment plan (the "Plan"), unless a Common Shareholder elects to receive distributions in cash, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Common Shares.

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC (the "Plan Agent") serves as agent for the Common Shareholders in administering the Plan. Common Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all Trust distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to the Common Shareholder of record (or if the Common Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to the nominee) by the Plan Agent, as disbursing agent. Participation in the Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by written notice if received by the Plan Agent prior to any distribution record date.

Common Shares will be acquired by the Plan Agent or an independent broker-dealer for the participants' accounts, depending upon the circumstances described below, either (i) through receipt of additional previously authorized but unissued Common Shares from the Trust ("newly issued Common Shares") or (ii) by purchase of outstanding Common Shares on the open market ("open-market purchases") on the NYSE or elsewhere. If on the payment date for the distribution, the NAV per Common Share is equal to or less than the market price per Common Share plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition being referred to herein as "market premium"), the Plan Agent will invest the distribution amount in newly issued Common Shares on behalf of the participants. The number of newly issued Common Shares to be credited to each participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the distribution by the NAV per Common Share on the date the Common Shares are issued, provided that the maximum discount from the then current market price per Common Share on the date of issuance may not exceed 5%. If on the distribution payment date the NAV per Common Share is greater than the market value plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition being referred to herein as "market discount"), the Plan Agent will invest the distribution amount in Common Shares acquired on behalf of the participants in open-market purchases.

In the event of a market discount on the distribution payment date, the Plan Agent will have up to 30 days after the distribution payment date to invest the distribution amount in Common Shares acquired in open-market purchases. If, before the Plan Agent has completed its open-market purchases, the market price of a Common Share exceeds the NAV per Common Share, the average per Common Share purchase price paid by the Plan Agent may exceed the NAV of the Common Shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer Common Shares than if the distribution had been paid in newly issued Common Shares on the distribution payment date. Therefore, the Plan provides that if the Plan Agent is unable to invest the full distribution amount in open-market purchases during the purchase period or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Plan Agent will cease making open-market purchases and will invest the uninvested portion of the distribution amount in newly issued Common Shares.

The Plan Agent maintains all Common Shareholders' accounts in the Plan and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by Common Shareholders for tax records. Common Shares in the account of each Plan participant will be held by the Plan Agent on behalf of the Plan participant, and each Common Shareholder proxy will include those Common Shares purchased or received pursuant to the Plan. The Plan Agent will forward all proxy solicitation materials to participants and vote proxies for Common Shares held pursuant to the Plan in accordance with the instructions of the participants. In the case of Common Shareholders such as banks, brokers or nominees that hold Common Shares for others who are the beneficial owners, the Plan Agent will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of Common Shares certified from time to time by the record Common Shareholder's name and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the Plan.

There will be no brokerage charges to Common Shares issued directly by the Trust as a result of distributions payable either in Common Shares or in cash. However, each Plan participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the Plan Agent's open-market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of distributions.

Common Shareholders participating in the Plan may receive benefits not available to Common Shareholders not participating in the Plan. If the market price (plus commissions) of the Common Shares is above their NAV, participants in the Plan will receive Common

Shares of the Trust purchased at a discount to market price and having a current value that exceeds the cash distributions they would have otherwise received on their Common Shares. If the market price (plus commissions) of the Common Shares is below their NAV, Plan participants will receive Common Shares with a NAV that exceeds the cash distributions they would have otherwise received on their Common Shares. There may, however, be insufficient Common Shares available in the market at prices below NAV to satisfy the Plan's requirements, in which case the Plan Agent will acquire newly issued Common Shares. Also, since the Trust does not redeem its Common Shares, the price on resale may be more or less than their NAV.

Experience under the Plan may indicate that changes are desirable. Accordingly, upon 30 days' notice to Plan participants, the Trust reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan. A Plan participant will be charged a $5.00 service charge and pay brokerage charges whenever he or she directs the Plan Agent to sell Common Shares held in a distribution reinvestment account.

All correspondence concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Agent at American Stock Transfer & Trust Company LLC, P.O. Box 922, Wall Street Station, New York, NY 10269-0560. Please call 1-866-706-0514 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time if you have questions regarding the Plan.

Description of Capital Structure

The Trust is an unincorporated business trust established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by 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 Trust will hold annual meetings of shareholders so long as the Common Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and annual meetings are required as a condition of such listing.

COMMON SHARES

The Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional Common Shares. Each Common Share represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets of the Trust with each other Common Share in the Trust. Common Shareholders are 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 Shareholder. 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 Trust's By-Laws include provisions (the "Control Share Provisions"), pursuant to which a shareholder who obtains beneficial ownership of Trust 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 Trust. The By-Laws define a "Control Share Acquisition," pursuant to various conditions and exceptions, to include an acquisition of Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust'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 Trust 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 Trust shareholders following the Control Share Acquisition. On January 26, 2023, the Trust's Board of Trustees voted to exempt, on a going forward basis, all prior and, until further notice, new acquisitions of Trust shares that otherwise might be deemed "Control Share Acquisitions" under the Trust's By-Laws from the Control Share Provisions of the Trust's By-Laws.

The By-Laws establish qualification criteria applicable to prospective Trustees and generally require that advance notice be given to the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Trust 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 Trust among the Common Shareholders. The Declaration of Trust provides that Common Shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Trust and permits inclusion of a clause to that effect in every agreement entered into by the Trust and, in coordination with the Trust'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 Trust's Organizational Documents described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

While there are any borrowings or preferred shares outstanding, the Trust may not be permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares, unless at the time of such declaration, (i) all accrued dividends on preferred shares or accrued interest on borrowings have been paid and (ii) the value of the Trust's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Trust 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 (expected to equal the aggregate original purchase price of the outstanding preferred shares plus redemption premium, if any, together with any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared and on a cumulative basis). In addition to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Trust may be required to comply with other asset coverage requirements as a condition of the Trust obtaining a rating of the preferred shares from a Rating Agency. These requirements may include an asset coverage test more stringent than under the 1940 Act. This limitation on the Trust's ability to make distributions on its Common Shares could in certain circumstances impair the ability of the Trust to maintain its qualification for taxation as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. The Trust intends, 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 dividends to the holders of the preferred shares in certain circumstances in connection with any such impairment of the Trust's status as a regulated investment company. See "Investment Objective, Policies and Risks," "Distributions" and "Federal Income Tax Matters." Depending on the timing of any such redemption or repayment, the Trust may be required to pay a premium in addition to the liquidation preference of the preferred shares to the holders thereof.

The Trust 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 Trust generally will not issue Common Share certificates. However, upon written request to the Trust'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.

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 shareholders for the Trust to take corrective actions. 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 Trust, effect on the Trust's expenses, whether such transactions would impair the Trust'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 which may have a material effect on the Trust'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 Trust's Common Shares trading at a price which is equal to or approximates 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.

On November 11, 2013, the Board of Trustees initially approved a share repurchase program for the Trust. Pursuant to the reauthorization of the share repurchase program by the Board of Trustees in March 2019, the Trust 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 Trust to purchase a specific amount of shares. Results of the share repurchase program will be disclosed in the Trust's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders.

PREFERRED SHARES

The Trust does not currently have any preferred shares outstanding, but previously had APS and iMTP outstanding. The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with preference rights, including preferred shares, having a par value of $0.01 per share, in one or more series, with rights as determined by the Board, by action of the Board without the approval of the Common Shareholders. On March 9, 1999, the Trust issued 2,620 Series A and 2,620 Series B APS, with a liquidation preference per share of $25,000 plus accumulated but unpaid dividends. On February 26, 2016, the Trust repurchased 1,651 shares of Series A, 1,815 shares of Series B and 749 shares of Series C APS at a price per share equal to 94.5% of the liquidation preference per share (or $23,625 per share) and issued 2,720 shares of iMTP with a liquidation preference of $25,000 plus the amount of any accumulated but unpaid dividends. The iMTP had seniority over the Common Shares. As of March 26, 2018, 2,620 Series A, 2,620 Series B and 806 Series C APS had been redeemed. During the year ended November 30, 2018, the Trust redeemed all of its iMTP and replaced the redeemed iMTP with residual interest bond financing. At November 30, 2022, the Trust had no iMTP or APS outstanding.

Under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Trust 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 Trust, less all liability 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 Trust, if any, plus the aggregate liquidation preference of the preferred shares. The liquidation value of the preferred shares is expected to equal to their aggregate original purchase price plus the applicable 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 the preferred shares, including their distribution rate, voting rights, liquidation preference and redemption provisions, are determined by the Board (subject to applicable law and the Trust’s Declaration of Trust). The Trust 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 Trust to lengthen such intervals. At times, the distribution rate on any preferred shares may exceed the Trust’s return after expenses on the investment of proceeds from the preferred shares and the Trust’s leverage structure, resulting in a lower rate of return to Common Shareholders than if the preferred shares were not outstanding.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Trust, the terms of any preferred shares may entitle the holders of preferred shares to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal to the original purchase price per share plus the applicable redemption premium, if any, together with accrued and unpaid distributions, whether or not earned or declared and on a cumulative basis) before any distribution of assets is made to holders of Common Shares. 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 Trust.

Holders of preferred shares, voting as a class, would be entitled to elect two of the Trust’s Trustees. 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) would be entitled to elect the remaining Trustees of the Trust. Under the 1940 Act, if at any time distributions on any preferred shares are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years’ distributions thereon, the holders of all outstanding preferred shares, voting as a class, will be allowed to elect a majority of the Trust’s Trustees until all distributions in arrears have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In addition, if required by a Rating Agency rating any preferred shares or if the Board determines it to be in the best interests of the Common Shareholders, issuance of such preferred shares may result in more restrictive provisions than required by the 1940 Act being imposed. In this regard, holders of any preferred shares may be entitled to elect a majority of the Trust’s 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 Trust. All such actions must be consistent with (i) the obligations of the Trust 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 Trust) and (ii) the fiduciary duties owed to the Trust, which include the duties of loyalty and care.

In the event of any future issuance of preferred shares, the Trust 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 the Trust, as well as other issuers, the Trust 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 Trust 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, if any. 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 Trust 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 Trust, 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 Trust. The transactions subject to these special approval requirements are: (i) the merger or consolidation of the Trust or any subsidiary of the Trust with or into any Principal Shareholder; (ii) the issuance of any securities of the Trust to any Principal Shareholder for cash; (iii) the sale, lease or exchange of all or any substantial part of the assets of the Trust 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 Trust or any subsidiary thereof, in exchange for securities of the Trust, 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 Trust's By-Laws, see "Description of Capital Structure – Common Shares."

The Board believes that these provisions are in the best interests of the Trust and its shareholders. These provisions may provide some protection to the Trust against insurgent campaigns from "activist" investors that may, under some circumstances, impede the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective and may otherwise threaten to harm the long-term interests of the Trust and its other shareholders. These provisions promote continuity and stability and enhance the Trust's ability to pursue the Trust'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 Trust 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 and below under "Conversion to Open-End Fund" are higher than those (if any) established under Massachusetts or federal law. 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 Trust may be converted to an open-end investment company at any time if approved by the lesser of (i) two-thirds or more of the Trust's then outstanding Common Shares and preferred shares, each voting separately as a class, or (ii) more than 50% of the then outstanding Common Shares and preferred shares, 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 Trust could not occur until 90 days after the Common Shareholders' meeting at which such conversion was approved and would also require at least 30 days' prior notice to all Common Shareholders. Conversion of the Trust to an open-end management investment company also would require the redemption of any outstanding preferred sharescould require the repayment of borrowings. The Board believes that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Trust's investment objective and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is unlikely that the Board would vote to convert the Trust to an open-end management investment company.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), One Congress Street, Boston, MA 02114-2016, is the custodian of the Trust and will maintain custody of the securities and cash of the Trust. State Street maintains the Trust'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 Trust'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 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219 is the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent of the Trust.

Legal Matters

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

Reports to Shareholders

The Trust 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 Trust's financial statements. Deloitte and/or its affiliates provide other audit, tax and related services to the Trust.

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 Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc. ("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.

Additional Information

The Prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Trust 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 document 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 Trust'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 Trust's website (funds.eatonvance.com/closed-end-fund-and-term-trust-documents.php61), 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 Trust's transfer agent, American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC ("AST"), you may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust is permitted to "incorporate by reference" the information filed with the SEC, which means that the Trust 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 Trust 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 Trust's SAI, dated May 10, 2023, filed with this Prospectus;
- The Trust's annual report on Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022 filed with the SEC on January 30, 2023; and
- the description of the Trust's common shares contained in its Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on December 11, 1998, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description prior to the termination of the offering registered hereby.

The Trust 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 Trust makes available this Prospectus, SAI and the Trust'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 Trust 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. Information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Trust's website is not part of this Prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Table of Contents for the Statement of Additional Information

The Trusts Privacy Notice April 2021

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: • Social Security number and income • investment experience and risk tolerance • checking account number and wire transfer instructions
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: 6161 **Please note:** 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: 6161

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	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)
What we do	
How does Eaton Vance protect my personal information?	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.
How does Eaton Vance collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you • open an account or make deposits or withdrawals from your account • buy securities from us or make a wire transfer • give us your contact information We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.
Definitions	
Investment Management Affiliates	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.
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Our affiliates include companies with a Morgan Stanley name and financial companies such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co.*
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Eaton Vance does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.*
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. • *Eaton Vance doesn't jointly market.*
Other important information	
Vermont: 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. **California**: 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.	

Up to 2,610,553 Shares

Eaton Vance Municipal Income Trust

Common Shares

Prospectus May 10, 2023

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