

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund
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U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

þ REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

o Pre-Effective Amendment No.

þ Post-Effective Amendment No. 4

and/or

þ REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

þ Amendment No. 9

JOHN HANCOCK TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL SHAREHOLDER YIELD FUND

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2805

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: 1-800-225-6020

Thomas M. Kinzler, Esq.

601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2805

Name and Address (of Agent for Service)

Copies of Communications to:

Mark P. Goshko, Esq.

K&L Gates LLP

One Lincoln Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2950

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

when declared effective pursuant to Section 8(c)

on March 1, 2014 pursuant to Rule 486(b) as applied by no-action relief granted to Registrant on June 26, 2013

BASE PROSPECTUS DATED March 1, 2014

1,200,000 Shares

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund

Common Shares

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund commenced operations in September 2007 following an initial public offering.

Investment Objective. The Fund’s investment objective is to provide total return consisting of a high level of current income and gains and long term capital appreciation. In pursuing its investment objective of total return, the Fund will seek to emphasize high current income. In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund seeks to achieve favorable after-tax returns for its shareholders by seeking to minimize the U.S. federal income tax consequences on income and gains generated by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Offering. The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, the Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share (“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 the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the offer or sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable offering price, sales load, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among its underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated, net proceeds and use of proceeds, and the terms of any sale. The Fund may not sell any Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without

delivery of a Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering of the Common Shares.

Investment Strategy. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world. The Fund seeks to produce superior, risk-adjusted returns by using a disciplined, proprietary investment approach that is focused on identifying companies with strong free cash flow and that use their free cash flow to seek to maximize “shareholder yield” through dividend payments, stock repurchases and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities which, in the aggregate, possess positive growth of free cash flow, high cash dividend yields, share buyback programs and net debt reductions, the Fund seeks to provide shareholders an attractive total return with less volatility than the global equity market as a whole. “Free cash flow” is the cash available for distribution to investors after all planned capital investment and taxes. The Advisor (as defined below) believes that free cash flow is important because it allows a company to pursue opportunities that enhance shareholder value.

Investment Advisor and Subadvisors. The Fund's investment advisor is John Hancock Advisers, LLC (the "Advisor" or "JHA") and its subadvisors are Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. ("Epoch") and Analytic Investors, LLC ("Analytic" and, together with Epoch, the "Subadvisors").

Exchange listing. The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "HTY." Any new Common Shares offered and sold hereby will be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol. As of February 24, 2014 the last reported sale price for the Common Shares was \$12.93.

The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to net asset value ("NAV"). The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV. The provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, 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 (calculated within 48 hours of pricing). The Fund's issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for the 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 the Common Shares involves certain risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 33.

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

This Prospectus, together with any applicable Prospectus Supplement, sets forth concisely the information about the Fund that a prospective investor should know before investing. You should read this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement, which contain important information, before deciding whether to invest in the Common Shares. You should retain the Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated March 1, 2014, containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. The Table of Contents for the SAI is on page 57 of the Prospectus. A copy of the SAI may be obtained without charge by visiting the Fund's website (www.jhinvestments.com) or by calling 1-800-225-6020 (toll-free) or from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Copies of the Fund's annual report and semi-annual report and other information about the Fund may be obtained upon request by writing to the Fund, by calling 1-800-225-6020, or by visiting the Fund's website at www.jhinvestments.com. You also may obtain a copy of any information regarding the Fund filed with the SEC from the SEC's website

(www.sec.gov).

The Common 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.

Prospectus dated March 1, 2014

ii

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>MARKET AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>THE FUND</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>USE OF PROCEEDS</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>INVESTMENT STRATEGIES</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>RISK FACTORS</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>DISTRIBUTION POLICY</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>CLOSED-END FUND STRUCTURE</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST AND BY-LAWS</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>THE FUND’S PRIVACY POLICY</i>	<i>57</i>

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. You should review the more detailed information elsewhere in this prospectus (“Prospectus”), in any related supplement to this Prospectus (each, a “Prospectus Supplement”), and in the Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) prior to making an investment in the Fund. See “Risk Factors.”

The Fund John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund commenced operations in September 2007 following an initial public offering.

The Fund’s investment advisor is John Hancock Advisers, LLC (the “Advisor” or “JHA”) and its subadvisors are Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. (“Epoch”) and Analytic Investors, LLC (“Analytic” and, together with Epoch, the “Subadvisors”).

Investment Objective The Fund’s investment objective is to provide total return consisting of a high level of current income and gains and long term capital appreciation. In pursuing its investment objective of total return, the Fund will seek to emphasize high current income. In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund seeks to achieve favorable after-tax returns for its shareholders by seeking to minimize the U.S. federal income tax consequences on income and gains generated by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The Offering The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, up to 1,200,000 of the Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share (“Common Shares”), on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Common Shares may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more Prospectus Supplements. You should read this Prospectus and the applicable Prospectus Supplement carefully before you invest in Common Shares. Common Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The Prospectus Supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the offer or sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable offering price, sales load, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters, or among its underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated, net proceeds and use of proceeds, and the terms of any sale. See “Plan of Distribution.” The Fund may not sell any of Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a Prospectus Supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering of Common Shares.

Listing and Symbol The Fund’s currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “HTY.” Any new Common Shares offered and sold hereby will be listed on the NYSE and trade under this symbol. As of February 24, 2014 the last reported sale price for the Common Shares was \$12.93.

Investment Strategy Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world. The Fund seeks to produce superior, risk-adjusted returns by using a disciplined, proprietary investment approach that is focused on

identifying companies with strong free cash flow and that use their free cash flow to seek to maximize “shareholder yield” through dividend payments, stock repurchases and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities which, in the aggregate, possess positive growth of free cash flow, high cash dividend yields, share buyback programs and net debt reductions, the Fund seeks to provide shareholders an attractive total return with less volatility than the global equity market as a whole. “Free cash flow” is the cash available for distribution to investors after all planned capital investment and taxes. The Advisor believes that free cash flow is important because it allows a company to pursue opportunities that enhance shareholder value.

1

The relative portions of the Fund's portfolio invested in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers are expected to vary over time. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities issued by companies located in emerging markets when Epoch, the Fund's equity portfolio subadvisor, believes such companies offer attractive opportunities. Securities held by the Fund may be denominated in both U.S. dollars and non-U.S. currencies. Under normal conditions, the Fund invests in the securities of issuers located in at least three different countries, including the United States, and the actual number of countries represented in the Fund's portfolio will vary over time. As of the end of the last fiscal year, 10 countries were represented in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry or group of related industries.

In order to seek to enhance risk-adjusted returns, reduce overall portfolio volatility and generate earnings for current distribution from options premiums, the Fund writes (sell) call options on a variety of both U.S. and non-U.S. broad-based securities indices (the "Options Strategy"). The amount of the value of the Fund's assets that is subject to index call options is expected to vary over time based upon U.S. and non-U.S. equity market conditions and other factors. The indices on which the Fund writes call options also are expected to vary over time based upon a number of factors, including the composition of the Fund's securities portfolio, prevailing U.S. and non-U.S. equity market conditions and the amount of the value of the Fund's assets that is subject to index call options.

On an overall basis, the Fund seeks to implement an investment strategy designed to minimize the U.S. federal income tax consequences on income and gains generated by the Fund. The Fund seeks to accomplish this primarily by (i) investing in dividend-paying securities that are eligible to pay dividends that qualify for U.S. federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gain ("tax-advantaged dividends"), and complying with the holding period and other requirements for such favorable tax treatment; (ii) selling broad-based index call options that qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment as "section 1256 contracts" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), on which capital gain and loss generally are treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term, regardless of holding period; and (iii) offsetting any ordinary income and realized short-term capital gain against Fund expenses and realized short-term loss. In this regard, the Fund's policy described above of investing at least 80% of its total assets in dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world is subject to the requirement that Epoch believes at the time of investment that such securities are eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividends.

The Fund invests in global equity securities across a broad range of market capitalizations. The Fund generally invests in companies with a market capitalization (*i.e.*, total market value of a company's shares) of \$500 million or greater at the time of purchase. The Advisor has engaged Epoch to serve as a subadvisor to the Fund. Epoch is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments, other than with respect to the Options Strategy. Although the Fund may invest in securities of companies with any capitalization, it may at any given time invest a significant portion of its total assets in companies of one particular market capitalization category when Epoch believes such companies offer attractive opportunities. Epoch seeks to produce superior, risk-adjusted returns by investing in businesses with outstanding risk/reward profiles and a focus on high "shareholder yield." Shareholder yield refers to the collective financial impact on shareholders from the return of free cash flow through cash dividends, stock repurchases and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities with these qualities, Epoch believes Fund investors will have the opportunity to realize an attractive total return with less volatility than the global equity market as a whole.

**Equity
Strategy**

Epoch seeks to produce an efficient portfolio on a risk/return basis with a dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI World Index. The MSCI World Index is an unmanaged index that captures large- and mid-cap representation across 23 developed market countries. With 1,610 constituents, the MSCI World Index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country as of December 31, 2013. In selecting securities for the Fund, Epoch utilizes an investment strategy that combines bottom-up stock research and selection with top-down analysis. Epoch looks for companies it believes have solid long-term prospects, attractive valuation comparisons and adequate market liquidity. The equity securities Epoch finds attractive generally have valuations lower than Epoch's estimate of their fundamental value, as reflected in price-to-cash flow, price-to-book ratios or other stock valuation measures.

In selecting securities for the Fund's portfolio, Epoch focuses on dividend-paying common stocks and to a lesser extent preferred securities that produce an attractive level of tax-advantaged income. Epoch also considers an equity security's potential for capital appreciation. Epoch generally uses a value approach in selecting the Fund's equity investments. Epoch evaluates an equity security's potential value, including the attractiveness of its market valuation, based on the company's assets and prospects for earnings growth. Investment decisions are made primarily on the basis of fundamental research. Epoch relies upon information provided by, and the expertise of, Epoch's research staff in making investment decisions. In selecting equity securities, Epoch considers (among other factors) a company's cash flow capabilities, dividend prospects and the anticipated U.S. federal income tax treatment of a company's dividends, the strength of the company's business franchises and estimates of the company's net value.

Epoch sells or reduces a position in a security when it sees the goals of its investment thesis failing to materialize, or when it believes those goals have been met and the valuation of the company's shares fully reflect the opportunities once thought unrecognized in share price. The reasons for a determination by Epoch that such goals are not being met include: the economic or competitive environment might be changing; company management's execution could be disappointing; or in certain cases, management proves to be less than forthright or have an inappropriate assessment of the company's state and the task at hand.

The Fund may seek to enhance the level of dividend income it receives by engaging in dividend capture trading. In a dividend capture trade, the Fund sells a security after having held the security long enough to satisfy the holding period requirements for tax-advantaged dividends, but shortly after the security's ex-dividend date. The Fund then uses the sale proceeds to purchase one or more other securities that are expected to pay dividends before the next dividend payment date on the security being sold. Through this practice, the Fund may receive more dividend payments over a given period of time than if it held a single security. Receipt of a greater number of dividend payments during a given time period could augment the total amount of dividend income received by the Fund. See "Investment Strategies—Equity Strategy."

Tax-advantaged dividends. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world that Epoch believes at the time of investment are eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividends.

Tax-advantaged dividends generally include dividends from U.S. and non-U.S. corporations that meet certain specified criteria. The Fund generally can pass the tax treatment of tax-advantaged dividends it receives through to its holders of Common Shares (the “Common Shareholders”). For the Fund to receive tax-advantaged dividends, the Fund must, in addition to other requirements, hold the otherwise qualified security for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (or, in the case of preferred security, more than 90 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before the ex-dividend date). The

“ex-dividend date” is the date that is established by a stock exchange (usually two business days before the record date) whereby the owner of a security at the commencement of such date is entitled to receive the next issued dividend payment for such security, even if the security is sold by such owner on the ex-dividend date or thereafter. In addition, the Fund cannot be obligated to make payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to substantially similar or related property. For a Common Shareholder to be taxed at the long-term capital gain rates, the Common Shareholder must hold his or her Common Shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. Consequently, short-term investors in the Fund will not realize the benefits of tax-advantaged dividends.

There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Fund’s dividends that will be tax-advantaged. Although the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities that pay tax-advantaged dividends and to satisfy the holding period and other requirements, a portion of the Fund’s income distributions may be taxable as ordinary income (i.e., income other than tax-advantaged dividends).

Options Strategy The Fund writes index options on a substantial portion of the value of the Fund’s security portfolio, although this amount is expected to vary over time based upon U.S. and non-U.S. equity market conditions and other factors. The Fund’s Options Strategy is used to seek to enhance risk-adjusted returns, to generate earnings from options premiums and to reduce overall portfolio volatility. The Advisor has engaged Analytic to formulate, in consultation with the Advisor and Epoch, and implement the Fund’s Options Strategy.

The Fund’s use of written call options involves a tradeoff between the options premiums received and the reduced participation in potential future security price appreciation of its equity portfolio. As the seller of index call options, the Fund receives cash (the premium) from purchasers of the options. The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive from the option seller any appreciation in the value of the index over a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option expiration date). In effect, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the index above the exercise price during the term of the option in exchange for the premium. Analytic also may cause the Fund to sell put options from time to time if Analytic considers the pricing of those options highly favorable and sale of such an option might beneficially alter the risk profile of the Fund’s option exposure.

Analytic primarily writes index call options that it believes generally will qualify for favorable tax-treatment as “section 1256 contracts” under the Code and for which the Fund’s gain and loss on those exchange-listed options generally will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, regardless of the holding period for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Fund also may write call options to a lesser extent, on narrow-based securities indices, exchange-traded funds that represent certain indices, countries or sectors of the market, on futures contracts and on individual securities. Such written call options would not qualify for favorable tax-treatment under the Code.

Analytic actively manages the Fund’s options positions using quantitative and statistical analysis that focuses on relative value and risk/return in an attempt to manage costs and returns, while at the same time be relatively correlated to the underlying securities in the Fund. Analytic uses its proprietary option valuation model to seek to identify options it believes are overvalued and, therefore, offer relatively high premiums to the Fund. Analytic believes that

volatility is an important component to option valuation and employs a proprietary volatility forecasting model to identify what Analytic believes to be overvalued call options.

Analytic's valuation process begins with identifying characteristics for each option, such as strike price, time to expiration and risk-free rate. Analytic then uses a

4

proprietary model to forecast volatility, which includes such factors as short-term volatility, long-run volatility, significant events, term structure, seasonality and option market implied volatilities. Analytic believes its proprietary model can be highly effective in forecasting volatility. Analytic uses this model as an input into its option valuation platform along with multiple other factors to calculate an expected annualized return for all cash/options, stock/option and index/option combinations. Combinations include covered calls and married puts. Puts may be purchased by the Fund if Analytic believes that they are attractively priced or reduce the Fund's risk of holding securities. A married put is a purchased put designed to hedge or provide downside protection for a basket of securities. Analytic believes that, generally, options are overpriced if the implied volatility exceeds its forecasted volatility.

In an attempt to control risk, Analytic calculates in real time, using current market prices, option exposures across several dimensions for each option position and for the entire diversified portfolio.

The extent of the Fund's use of written call options will vary over time based, in part, on the Advisor's, Epoch's and Analytic's assessment of market conditions, pricing of options, related risks and other factors. In addition, the Fund's exposure to call options written by it may at times substantially fluctuate. The ultimate decision as to the extent of the Fund's use of the Options Strategy is made by the Advisor. At any time, the Advisor or Epoch may direct Analytic to modify, limit, or temporarily suspend the Fund's use of the Options Strategy. The Fund's use of written index call options involves a tradeoff between the option premiums received and the reduced participation in potential future stock price appreciation of its equity portfolio. Due to tax considerations, the Fund attempts to limit the overlap between its equity securities holdings (and any subset thereof) and each index on which it has outstanding options positions to less than 70% on an ongoing basis. A portion of the Fund's equity securities holdings normally consists of equity securities not included in the indices on which it writes call options.

As the seller of index call options, the Fund receives cash (the premium) from purchasers of the options. The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive from the option seller any appreciation in the value of the index over a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option expiration date). In effect, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the index above the exercise price during the term of the option in exchange for the premium. Analytic also may cause the Fund to sell put options from time to time if Analytic considers the pricing of those options highly favorable and sale of such an option might beneficially alter the risk profile of the Fund's option exposure.

The Fund primarily uses listed/exchange-traded options contracts but also may use unlisted (or "over-the-counter" or "OTC") options. Listed options contracts typically are originated and standardized by securities exchanges and clearinghouses. OTC options are not originated and standardized by an exchange or clearinghouse or listed and traded on an options exchange, and the OTC options written by the Fund are not issued, guaranteed or cleared by any clearinghouse.

The transaction costs of buying and selling options consist primarily of the bid-ask spread and commissions (which are imposed in opening, closing, exercise and assignment transactions), and may include margin and interest costs in connection with both exchange-traded and over-the-counter transactions.

Options on broad-based indices differ from options on individual securities because (i) the exercise of an index option requires cash payments and does not involve the actual purchase of securities, (ii) the holder of an index call option has the right to receive cash upon exercise of the option if the level of the index upon which the option is based is greater than the exercise price of the option, and (iii) broad-based index options are designed to reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segments of the securities markets rather than price fluctuations in a single security.

Analytic primarily sells call options on “broad-based” equity indices, such as the S&P 500 Composite Stock Price Index® (“S&P 500”), and other U.S. and non-U.S. broad-based equity indices that qualify for favorable tax treatment as “section 1256 contracts.” The Fund also may sell call options on narrower market indices or on indices of securities of companies in a particular industry or sector, including (but not limited to) utilities, energy, telecommunications and other technology, financial services, pharmaceuticals and consumer products. An equity index assigns relative values to the securities included in the index (which change periodically), and the index fluctuates with changes in the market values of those securities. Such call options would not be eligible for favorable tax treatment.

Analytic attempts to maintain for the Fund written call options positions on equity indices whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, closely correlate with the price movements of some or all of the equity securities held in the Fund’s equity portfolio. However, this strategy involves the risk that changes in value of the indices underlying the Fund’s written index call options positions will not correlate closely with changes in the market values of securities held by the Fund. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation, movements in the indices underlying the options positions may result in a loss to the Fund, which may more than offset any gain received by the Fund from the receipt of options premiums and may be significant. In these and other circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to satisfy its obligations as the writer of an index call option when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gain to supplement Fund distributions. Such sales would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and also may result in realization of taxable capital gain, including short-term capital gain taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund’s after-tax returns.

The Fund may be subject to the “straddle rules” under U.S. federal income tax law. Under the “straddle rules,” offsetting positions with respect to personal property generally are considered to be straddles. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. To avoid characterization as straddles, the Fund is required to limit the overlap between its securities holdings (and any subset thereof) and the indices on which it has outstanding option positions to less than 70% (generally based on value) on an ongoing basis. The Fund expects that the index call options it writes generally will not be considered straddles because its securities holdings will be sufficiently dissimilar from the components of each index on which it has open call options positions under applicable Treasury Regulations. Under certain circumstances, however, the Fund may enter into options transactions or certain other investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

There can be no assurance that the Fund’s Options Strategy will be successful, and the Options Strategy may result in a loss. See “Risk Factors.”

Other Investments The foregoing policies relating to investments in securities and options writing are the Fund’s primary investment policies. In addition to its primary investment policies, the Fund may invest to a limited extent in other types of securities and engage in certain other investment practices. The Fund may use a variety of derivative instruments (including long and short positions) for hedging purposes, to adjust portfolio characteristics or more generally for purposes of attempting to increase the Fund’s investment return, including put and call options, options on futures contracts, futures and forward contracts and

swap agreements with respect to securities, indices and currencies. The Fund may invest in securities of other open- and closed-end investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and permissible under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940

Act”). The Fund may lend its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities, including below investment-grade debt securities. See “Investment Strategies—Additional Investment Practices.” Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its total assets to meet its investment objective. The Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in other equity securities and fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or it may hold cash. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, or cash or cash equivalents. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Investment Advisor and Subadvisors JHA, the Fund’s investment advisor, is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation. The Advisor is responsible for overseeing the management of the Fund, including its day-to-day business operations and monitoring Epoch and Analytic. As of December 31, 2013, the Advisor had total assets under management of approximately \$24.4 billion.

Epoch, a subadvisor to the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio investments. Epoch, founded in 2004, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Toronto-Dominion Bank. As of December 31, 2013, Epoch managed on a worldwide basis approximately \$38.4 billion.

Analytic, a subadvisor to the Fund, is responsible for formulating and implementing the Fund’s Options Strategy. Analytic was founded in 1970. As of December 31, 2013, Analytic had total assets under management of approximately \$8.29 billion.

The Advisor also engaged its affiliate John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife Asset Management (North America) Limited (formerly, MFC Global Investment Management (U.S.A.) Limited) to consult from time to time with the Advisor on matters relating to the general application of U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations, compliance and legal issues.

See “Management of the Fund—The Advisor” and “—The Subadvisors.”

Distributions The Fund makes regular quarterly distributions to Common Shareholders which may consist of the Fund’s cash available for distribution and return of capital. “Cash available for distribution” consists of the Fund’s (i) investment company taxable income, which includes among other things, dividend and ordinary income after payment of Fund expenses, the excess of net short-term capital gain (for example, a portion of the premiums earned in connection with the Fund’s Options Strategy) over net long-term capital loss, and income from certain hedging and interest rate transactions, (ii) qualified dividend income and (iii) long-term capital gain (gain from the sale of capital assets held longer than one year). The Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) may modify this distribution policy at any time without obtaining the approval of Common Shareholders.

Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, in the event the Fund makes distributions from sources other than income, a notice will accompany each quarterly distribution with respect to the estimated sources of the distribution made. Such notices will describe the portion, if any, of the quarterly dividend which, in the Fund's good faith judgment, constitutes long-term capital gain, short-term capital gain, investment company taxable income or a return of capital. The actual character of such dividend distributions for U.S. federal income tax purposes, however, will only be determined finally by the Fund at the close of its fiscal year, based on the Fund's full year performance and its actual net investment company taxable income and net capital gain for the year, which may result in a recharacterization of amounts distributed during such fiscal year from the characterization in the quarterly estimates.

If, for any calendar year, as discussed above, the total distributions made exceed the Fund's net investment taxable income and net capital gain, the excess generally will be treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder (up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares) and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares. In each fiscal year the Fund has paid distributions, the Fund's total distributions exceeded the Fund's net investment taxable income and net capital gain, and such excess was treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder. The amount treated as a return of capital reduces the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale of his or her Common Shares. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. To permit the Fund to maintain more stable distributions, distribution rates are based on projected annual cash available for distribution and return of capital. As a result, the distributions paid by the Fund for any particular quarter may be more or less than the amount of cash available for distribution from that quarterly period. In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell a portion of its investment portfolio to fund distributions. Distributions will reduce the Common Shares' net asset value ("NAV").

The 1940 Act currently limits the number of times the Fund may distribute long-term capital gain in any tax year, which may increase the variability of the Fund's distributions and result in certain distributions being comprised more heavily of long-term capital gain eligible for favorable income tax rates. In the future, the Advisor may seek Board approval to implement a managed distribution plan for the Fund. The managed distribution plan would be implemented pursuant to an exemptive order previously granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), which provides an exemption from Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19b-1 thereunder to permit the Fund to include long-term capital gain as a part of its regular distributions to Common Shareholders more frequently than would otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act (generally once or twice per year). If the Fund implements a managed distribution plan, it would do so without a vote of the Common Shareholders.

**Dividend
Reinvestment
Plan**

The Fund has established an automatic dividend reinvestment plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, distributions of dividends and capital gains are automatically reinvested in Common Shares of the Fund by Computershare, Inc. Every shareholder holding at least one full share of the Fund will be automatically enrolled in the Plan. Shareholders who do not participate in the Plan will receive all distributions in cash. Common Shareholders who intend to hold their Common Shares through a broker or nominee should contact such broker or nominee regarding the Plan. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

**Closed-End
Fund
Structure**

Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (which generally are 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. Mutual funds do not trade on securities exchanges and issue securities redeemable at the option of the shareholder. The continuous outflows of assets in a mutual fund can make it difficult to manage the fund's investments. Closed-end funds generally are able to stay more fully invested in securities that are consistent with their investment objectives and also have greater flexibility to make certain types of investments and to use certain

investment strategies, such as financial leverage and investments in illiquid securities. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors; you should not purchase Common Shares if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

Common shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at prices lower than their NAV. Since inception, the market price of the Common Shares has fluctuated and at times has traded below the Fund's NAV and at times has traded above the Fund's NAV.

The Fund cannot predict whether in the future the Common Shares will trade at, above or below NAV. In addition to NAV, the market price of the Common Shares may be affected by such factors as the Fund's dividend stability, dividend levels, which are in turn affected by expenses, and market supply and demand.

In recognition of the possibility that the Common Shares may trade at a discount from their NAV, and that any such discount may not be in the best interest of Common Shareholders, the Board, in consultation with the Advisor, from time to time may review possible actions to reduce any such discount. 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 NAV per Common Share. In the event that the Fund conducts an offering of new Common Shares and such offering constitutes a "distribution" under Regulation M, the Fund and certain of its affiliates may be subject to an applicable restricted period that could limit the timing of any repurchases by the Fund.

Summary of Risks The Fund's main risk factors are listed below by general risks, equity strategy risks, and options strategy risks. Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 33 of this Prospectus.

General Risks *Investment and Market Risk.* An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment and market 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 Fund, which generally are traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Tax Risk. To qualify for the special tax treatment available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must: (i) derive at least 90% of its annual gross income from certain kinds of investment income; (ii) meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter; and (iii) distribute in each taxable year at least 90% of its net investment income (including net interest income and net short term capital gain). If the Fund failed to meet any of these requirements, subject to the opportunity to cure such failures under applicable provisions of the Code, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on its taxable income, including its net capital gain, even if such income were distributed to its shareholders. All distributions by the Fund from earnings and profits, including distributions of net capital gain (if any), would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income. To the extent so designated by the Fund, such distributions generally would be eligible (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income in the case of individual and other noncorporate shareholders and (ii) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders; provided that in each case the shareholder meets the applicable holding period requirements. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a regulated investment company, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gain, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time due to the nature of the Fund's investments. The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions in a calendar year may not finally be determined until after the end of that calendar year. The Fund may make distributions during a calendar

year that exceed the Fund's net investment income and net realized capital gain for that year. In such a situation, the amount by which the Fund's total distributions exceed net investment income and net realized capital gain generally would be treated as a return of capital up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's tax basis in his or her Common Shares, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as gain from the sale of his or her Common Shares. The Fund's

income distributions that qualify for favorable tax treatment may be affected by the Internal Revenue Service's ("IRS") interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations. For instance, Congress is considering numerous proposals to decrease the federal budget deficit, some of which include further increasing U.S. federal income taxes or decreasing certain favorable tax treatments currently included in the Code. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

No assurance can be given as to what percentage of the distributions paid on the Common Shares, if any, will consist of tax-advantaged qualified dividend income or long-term capital gain or what the tax rates on various types of income will be in future years. The maximum long-term capital gain tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income is currently 20% for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for individuals in the 25% to 35% tax brackets, or 0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets. An additional 3.8% medicare tax will also apply in the case of some individuals. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain information regarding whether distributions by non-U.S. entities in which the Fund invests should be regarded as qualified dividend income. Furthermore, to receive qualified dividend income treatment, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend-paying securities in its portfolio, and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Common Shares. Holding periods may be affected by certain of the Fund's transactions in options and other derivatives. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

Distribution Risk. There can be no assurance that quarterly distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders will be maintained at current levels or increase over time. The quarterly distributions shareholders receive from the Fund are derived from the Fund's dividends and interest income after payment of Fund expenses, net option premiums and net realized gain on equity securities investments. If stock market volatility and/or stock prices decline, the premiums available from writing call options and writing put options on individual stocks likely will decrease as well. Payments to purchase put options and to close written call and put options will reduce amounts available for distribution. Net realized gain on the Fund's stock investments will be determined primarily by the direction and movement of the stock market and the particular equity securities held. The Fund's cash available for distribution may vary widely over the short- and long-term. If, for any calendar year, the total distributions made exceed the Fund's net investment taxable income and net capital gain, the excess generally will be treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder (up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares) and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares. The amount treated as a return of capital reduces the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale of his or her Common Shares. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. Dividends on common stocks are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. The Fund's dividend income will be substantially influenced by the activity level and success of its dividend capture trading program and Options Strategy, which may not work as intended.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of Epoch, investment considerations warrant such action. The Fund's Options Strategy may lead to higher levels of portfolio turnover to the extent that the Fund is required to sell portfolio securities to meet its obligations as the seller of index options contracts. In addition, the Fund's dividend capture program also may increase the level of portfolio turnover the Fund experiences. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover likely would result in higher brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gain taxable as ordinary income, which may have a negative impact on the Fund's performance over time.

Defensive Positions Risk. During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. The Fund will not be pursuing its investment objective in these circumstances and could miss favorable market developments.

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

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

Market Discount Risk. The Common Shares will be offered only when Common Shares of the Fund are trading at a price equal to or above the Fund's NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions. As with any security, the market value of the Common Shares may increase or decrease from the amount initially paid for the Common Shares. The Common Shares have traded at both a premium and at a discount to NAV. The shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's NAV than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable NAV.

Leverage Risk. Although the Fund has no current intention to do so, the Fund is authorized and reserves the flexibility to utilize leverage through borrowings and/or the issuance of preferred shares, including the issuance of debt securities. In the event that the Fund determines in the future to use investment leverage, there can be no assurance that such a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Leverage creates risks for Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of the NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in distribution rates on any preferred shares or fluctuations in borrowing costs may affect the return to Common Shareholders. To the extent the returns derived from securities purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions may be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the returns from the securities purchased with such proceeds are 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, the Advisor, in its best judgment, may nevertheless determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or a borrowing program would be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently would result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares. In addition, the fee paid to the Advisor is calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily

gross assets, including proceeds from borrowings and/or the issuance of preferred shares, so the fee will be higher when leverage is utilized, which may create an incentive for the Advisor to employ financial leverage.

Secondary Market for the Common Shares. The issuance of new Common Shares may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. When the Common Shares are trading at a premium, the Fund may issue new Common Shares. The increase in the amount of the Fund's outstanding Common Shares resulting from the offering of new Common Shares may put downward pressure on

the market price for the Common Shares of the Fund. Common Shares will not be issued at any time when Common Shares are trading at a price lower than a price equal to the Fund's NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions.

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

The voting power of current Common 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 proceeds of such offering are unable to be invested as intended, the Fund's per Common Share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and the Fund may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on Epoch's and Analytic's ability to pursue the Fund's investment objective. The Subadvisors apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that they will produce the desired results. Management risk is particularly significant to the Fund because it utilizes two interrelated strategies, managed by separate and unaffiliated subadvisors, requiring communications and coordination between those subadvisors.

Market Disruption Risk. Instability in the Middle East, the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya, geopolitical tensions elsewhere and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have resulted in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund does not know how long the securities markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the economy or the securities markets.

Market Events Risk. The debt and equity capital markets in the United States have been negatively impacted by significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to sub-prime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated market, among other things. These events, along with the deterioration of the housing market, the failure of major financial institutions and the resulting U.S. federal government actions have led to a decline in general economic conditions, which have materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and have reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial firms in particular. These events have been adversely affecting the willingness of some lenders to extend credit, in general, which may make it more difficult for issuers of debt securities to obtain financings or refinancings for their investment or lending activities or operations. There is a risk that such issuers will be unable to successfully complete such financings or refinancings. In particular, because of the current conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

These events may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in its portfolio. These events also may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. A significant decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio likely would result in a significant decline in the value of your investment in the Fund. Prolonged continuation or further deterioration of current market conditions could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

Recent political turmoil within the United States and abroad may also impact the Fund. Although the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the U.S. could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many portfolio investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. Uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union countries and the viability of the European Union has disrupted and may continue to disrupt markets in the U.S. and around the world. If one or more countries leave the European Union or the European Union dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted.

Natural Disasters and Adverse Weather Conditions. Certain areas of the world historically have been prone to major natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, typhoons, flooding, tidal waves, tsunamis, erupting volcanoes, wildfires or droughts, and have been economically sensitive to environmental events. Such disasters, and the resulting damage, could have a severe and negative impact on the Fund's investment portfolio and, in the longer term, could impair the ability of issuers in which the Fund invests to conduct their businesses in the manner normally conducted. Adverse weather conditions also may have a particularly significant negative effect on issuers in the agricultural sector and on insurance companies that insure against the impact of natural disasters.

Changes in U.S. Law. Changes in the state and U.S. federal laws applicable to the Fund, including changes to state and U.S. federal tax laws, or applicable to the Advisor, the Subadvisors and other securities or instruments in which the Fund may invest, may negatively affect the Fund's returns to Common Shareholders. The Fund may need to modify its investment strategy in the future in order to satisfy new regulatory requirements or to compete in a changed business environment.

Anti-takeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other persons or entities to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board. These provisions may deprive shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See "Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and By-Laws—Anti-takeover provisions."

Equity Strategy Risks ***Issuer Risk.*** An issuer of a security may perform poorly and, therefore, the value of its stocks and bonds may decline. An issuer of securities held by the Fund could default or have its credit rating downgraded.

Dividend Strategy Risk. Epoch may not be able to anticipate the level of dividends that companies will pay in any given timeframe. In accordance with the Fund's strategies, Epoch attempts to identify and take advantage of opportunities such as the announcement of major corporate actions that may lead to high current dividend income. These situations typically are non-recurring or infrequent, may be difficult to predict and may not result in an opportunity that allows Epoch to fulfill the Fund's investment objective. In addition, the dividend policies of the Fund's

target companies are heavily influenced by the current economic climate and the favorable U.S. federal tax treatment afforded to dividends.

Common Stock and Other Equity Securities Risk. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, and to a lesser extent in preferred securities. Common stock, preferred securities and other equity securities represent equity ownership in a company. Common stocks and similar equity securities are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment. The price of equity securities will

fluctuate, and can decline and reduce the value of the Fund. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund may fluctuate and may be worth less than your initial investment. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition, and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies in which the Fund invests declines, or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. Even if the Fund invests in high-quality or "blue chip" equity securities, or securities of established companies with large market capitalizations (which generally have strong financial characteristics), the Fund can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions.

The Fund also may invest in securities that can be exercised for or converted into common stocks (such as convertible preferred securities). Because convertible securities can be converted into equity securities, their values normally will increase or decrease as the values of the underlying equity securities increase or decrease.

The Fund maintains substantial exposure to equities and generally does not attempt to time the market. Because of this exposure, the possibility that stock market prices in general will decline over short or extended periods subjects the Fund to unpredictable declines in the value of its investments, as well as periods of poor performance. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise for issuers.

Non-U.S. Investment Risk. As compared to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information relating to foreign companies. Non-U.S. securities may be subject to foreign taxes. The value of non-U.S. securities is subject to currency fluctuations and adverse political and economic developments. Investments in emerging-market countries are subject to greater levels of non-U.S. investment risk.

Medium and Smaller Company Risk. The prices of medium and smaller company stocks can change more frequently and dramatically than those of large company stocks.

Large Company Risk. Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

For purposes of the investment policies with regard to investments in medium and smaller companies and large companies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its market capitalization at the time the Fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities for which there is no readily available trading market or which are otherwise illiquid. Exposure exists when trading volume, lack of a market maker or legal restrictions impair the ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous price.

Industry or Sector Risk. The Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in a particular industry or sector of the economy or invest in a limited number of companies. If a large percentage of the Fund's assets are closely tied to a single sector of the economy, the Fund will be far less diversified than the broad securities markets and it may cause the Fund to underperform other sectors. Accordingly, investing a large percentage of the Fund's assets in a particular industry or sector may make the Fund's value more volatile and investment values may rise and fall more rapidly. In addition, a fund which invests in particular industries or sectors is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory and other factors affecting those industries or sectors.

**Options
Strategy
Risks**

Options Risk. There are various risks associated with the Options Strategy. The purchaser of an index call option written by the Fund has the right to any appreciation in the cash value of the index over the strike price when the option is exercised or on the expiration date. Therefore, as the writer of an index call option, the Fund forgoes the opportunity to profit from increases in the values of securities held by the Fund whose values may be correlated with the securities making up the index. However, the Fund has retained the risk of loss (net of premiums received) should the value of the Fund's portfolio securities decline. This combination of potentially limited appreciation and full depreciation over time may lead to erosion in the NAV of the Fund.

The value of options written by the Fund, which are priced daily, will be affected by, among other factors, changes in the value of underlying securities (including those comprising an index), changes in the dividend rates of underlying securities (including those comprising an index), changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying securities and the remaining time to an option's expiration. The value of an option also may be adversely affected if the market for the option is reduced or becomes less liquid.

There are significant differences between securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. In the case of index options, Analytic attempts to maintain for the Fund written call options positions on equity indexes whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are closely correlated with the price movements of common stocks and other securities held in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund will not, however, hold equity securities that replicate the indices on which it writes call options. Due to tax considerations, the Fund limits the overlap between its equity securities holdings (and any subset thereof) and each index on which it has outstanding options positions to less than 70% on an ongoing basis, and a substantial portion of the Fund's holdings normally is comprised of equity securities not included in the indices on which it writes call options. Accordingly, this strategy involves significant risk that the changes in value of the indices underlying the Fund's written call options positions will not correlate closely with changes in the market value of securities held by the Fund. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation, movements in the indices underlying the options positions may result in a loss to the Fund (including at times when the market values of securities held by the Fund are declining), which may exceed any gain received by the Fund from options premiums and increase in value of the Fund's portfolio securities. In these and other circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to satisfy its obligations as the writer of an index call option, when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gain to supplement Fund distributions. Such sales would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and also may result in realization of taxable capital gain, including short-term capital gain taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an options position. See “—Over-the-counter Options Risk” and “—Listed Options Risk” below.

The exercise price of an index option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate events affecting underlying securities, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits,

mergers, or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option might reduce the Fund's capital appreciation potential on underlying securities held by the Fund.

Listed Options Risk. When the Fund uses listed or exchange-traded options, a liquid secondary market may not exist on an exchange when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions, or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange clearinghouse may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide to or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options). If trading were discontinued, the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist. However, outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by an exchange or clearinghouse as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

In addition, the hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which securities held by the Fund are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. In addition, the Fund's listed options transactions are subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which the options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class which may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options which the Fund may write or purchase may be affected by options written or purchased by other investment advisory clients of Analytic. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose other sanctions.

Over-the-Counter Options Risk. As described above, the Fund may use unlisted (or "over-the-counter") options, which differ from traded options in that they are two-party contracts, with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options. The counterparties to these transactions typically will be major international banks, broker-dealers and financial institutions. The Fund may be required to treat as illiquid over-the-counter options purchased, as well as securities being used to cover certain written over-the-counter options. The over-the-counter options written by the Fund are not issued, guaranteed or cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation (the "OCC") or any other clearing agency. In addition, the Fund's ability to terminate over-the-counter options may be more limited than with exchange-traded options and may involve enhanced risk that banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations. In the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, the Fund may be unable to liquidate an over-the-counter option position.

Given the risks described above, an investment in Common Shares may not be appropriate for all investors. You should carefully consider your ability to assume these risks before making an investment in the Fund.

Summary of Fund Expenses

The purpose of the table below is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. In accordance with SEC requirements, the table below shows the Fund's expenses as a percentage of its average net assets as of October 31, 2013, and not as a percentage of total assets. By showing expenses as a percentage of average net assets, expenses are not expressed as a percentage of all of the assets in which the Fund invests. The offering costs to be paid or reimbursed by the Fund are not included in the Annual Expenses table below. However, these expenses will be borne by Common Shareholders and may result in a reduction in the NAV of the Common Shares. See "Management of the Fund" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan." The table and example are based on the Fund's capital structure as of October 31, 2013.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses

Sales load (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽¹⁾	— %
Offering expenses (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽¹⁾	— %
Dividend Reinvestment Plan fees ⁽²⁾	None

Annual Expenses (Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares)

Management fees ⁽³⁾	1.00 %
Other expenses ⁽⁴⁾	0.37 %
Total Annual Expenses	1.37 %

(1) If Common Shares are sold to or through underwriters, the Prospectus Supplement will set forth any applicable sales load and the estimated offering expenses.

Participants in the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan do not pay brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by the Fund. However, whenever Common Shares are purchased or sold on the NYSE or otherwise on the open market, each participant will pay a *pro rata* portion of brokerage trading fees, currently \$0.05 per share (2) purchased or sold. Brokerage trading fees will be deducted from amounts to be invested. Shareholders participating in the Plan may buy additional Common Shares of the Fund through the Plan at any time and will be charged a \$5 transaction fee plus \$0.05 per share brokerage trading fee for each order. See "Distribution Policy" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

(3) See "Management of the Fund—The Advisor."

(4) Other expenses have been estimated for the current fiscal year.

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 1.37% 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
Total Expenses	\$14	\$43	\$75	\$165

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 Common Shares. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Fund’s costs and expenses, see “Management of the Fund.” In addition, while the example assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at NAV, participants in the Fund’s dividend reinvestment plan may receive Common Shares purchased or issued at a price or value different from NAV. See “Distribution Policy” and “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.” The example does not include sales load or estimated offering costs, which would cause the expenses shown in the example to increase.

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

Financial Highlights

This table details the financial performance of the Common Shares, including total return information showing how much an investment in the Fund has increased or decreased each period.

The financial statements of the Fund as of October 31, 2013, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is included in the Fund's annual report. The Fund's financial statements are included in the Fund's annual report, which has been incorporated by reference into the SAI and is available upon request.

COMMON SHARES	Period ended	10-31-13	10-31-12	10-31-11	10-31-10
Per share operating performance					
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$11.86	\$12.12	\$12.98	\$12.53
Net investment income ³		0.54	0.57	0.64	0.64
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments		1.12	0.45	(0.06)	1.25
Total from investment operations		1.66	1.02	0.58	1.89
Less distributions to common shareholders					
From net realized gain		—	—	—	—
From net investment income		(0.79)	(0.75)	(0.72)	(0.62)
From tax return of capital		(0.49)	(0.53)	(0.72)	(0.82)
Total distributions		(1.28)	(1.28)	(1.44)	(1.44)
Anti-dilutive impact of shelf offering		0.01	—	—	—
Anti-dilutive impact of repurchase plan		—	—	—	—
Offering costs related to common shares		—	—	—	—
Net asset value, end of period		\$12.25	\$11.86	\$12.12	\$12.98
Per share market value, end of period		\$12.64	\$12.37	\$12.39	\$13.66
Total return at net asset value (%)⁶		15.01	8.49	4.62	16.33
Total return at market value (%)⁶		13.78	10.69	1.63	35.39
Ratios and supplemental data					
Net assets applicable to common shares, end of period (in millions)		\$120	\$113	\$115	\$122
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):					
Expenses before reductions		1.37	1.27	1.28	1.25
Expenses net of fee waivers and credits		1.37	1.27	1.28	1.25
Net investment income		4.52	4.76	5.12	5.15
Portfolio turnover (%)		126	98	95	96

COMMON SHARES Period ended	10-31-09	10-31-08	10-31-07	¹
Per share operating performance				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$12.92	\$19.58	\$19.10	²
Net investment income ³	H.72	I.05	H.02	
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	H.42	(5.91)	H.50	
Total from investment operations	I.14	(4.86)	H.52	
Less distributions to common shareholders				
From net realized gain	—	(0.38)	—	
From net investment income	(0.70)	(1.03)	—	
From tax return of capital	(0.83)	(0.39)	—	
Total distributions	(1.53)	(1.80)	—	
Anti-dilutive impact of shelf offering	—	—	—	
Anti-dilutive impact of repurchase plan	<u>4.5</u>	—	—	
Offering costs related to common shares	<u>4</u>	—	(0.04)	
Net asset value, end of period	\$12.53	\$12.92	\$19.58	
Per share market value, end of period	\$11.33	\$11.00	\$10.20	
Total return at net asset value (%)⁶	11.05	(25.56)	J.51	^{7,8}
Total return at market value (%)⁶	17.94	(38.57)	I.00	⁷

Ratios and supplemental data

Net assets applicable to common shares, end of period (in millions)	\$117	\$121	\$171	
Ratios (as a percentage of average net assets):				
Expenses before reductions	I.29	I.23	I.46	⁹
Expenses net of fee waivers and credits	I.29	I.23	I.30	⁹
Net investment income	N.01	N.29	I.10	⁹
Portfolio turnover (%)	I26	I95	K	

(1) Period from 9-26-07 (inception date) to 10-31-07.

(2) Reflects the deduction of a \$0.90 per share sales load

(3) Based on the average daily shares outstanding

(4) Less than \$0.005 per share.

(5) The repurchase plan was completed at an average repurchase price of \$11.09 for 17,400 shares. The redemption for the year ended 10-31-09 was \$192,900 and had a less than \$0.005 NAV impact.

(6) Total return based on net asset value reflects changes in the Fund's net asset value during each period. Total return based on market value reflects changes in the market value. Each figure assumes that dividend and capital gain distributions, if any, were reinvested. These figures will differ depending on the level of any discount from or premium to net asset value at which the Fund's shares traded during the period.

(7) Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

(8) Not annualized.

(9) Annualized.

Market and Net Asset Value Information

The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "HTY" and commenced trading on the NYSE on September 26, 2007.

The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to its net asset value ("NAV"). The Fund cannot predict whether its shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV. The provisions of the 1940 Act generally require that the public offering price of common shares (less any underwriting commissions and discounts) must equal or exceed the NAV per share of a company's common stock (calculated within 48 hours of pricing). The Fund's issuance of Common Shares may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. Shares of common stock of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV. See "Risk Factors—General Risks—Market Discount Risk."

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 Common Shares were trading as of such date. NAV is determined once daily as of the close of regular trading of the NYSE (typically 4:00 P.M., Eastern Time). See "Determination of Net Asset Value" for information as to the determination of the Fund's NAV.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Market Price		NAV per Share on Date of Market Price High and Low		Premium/(Discount) on Date of Market Price High and Low			
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low		
January 31, 2012	\$14.16	\$12.21	\$ 11.97	\$ 12.06	18.30	%	1.24	%
April 30, 2012	\$13.50	\$12.12	\$ 12.20	\$ 11.75	10.66	%	3.15	%
July 31, 2012	\$13.16	\$11.43	\$ 12.06	\$ 11.53	9.12	%	(0.87)	%
October 31, 2012	\$13.66	\$12.03	\$ 12.04	\$ 11.97	13.46	%	0.50	%
January 31, 2013	\$12.90	\$11.50	\$ 11.69	\$ 11.38	10.35	%	1.05	%
April 30, 2013	\$12.99	\$12.18	\$ 11.98	\$ 11.66	8.43	%	4.46	%
July 31, 2013	\$13.01	\$12.02	\$ 12.36	\$ 11.32	5.26	%	6.18	%
October 31, 2013	\$12.98	\$11.33	\$ 12.05	\$ 11.65	7.72	%	(2.75)	%
January 31, 2014	\$12.96	\$11.63	\$ 12.24	\$ 11.69	5.88	%	(0.51)	%

The last reported sale price, NAV per share and percentage premium to NAV per share of the Common Shares as of February 24, 2014 were \$12.93, \$12.26 and 5.46%, respectively. As of February 24, 2014, the Fund had 9,848,068 Common Shares outstanding and net assets of the Fund were \$120,749,122.

The Fund

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized on April 23, 2007 as a Massachusetts business trust pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”). The Fund commenced operations in September 2007 following an initial public offering. On September 25, 2007, the Fund issued an aggregate of 8,750,000 Common Shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share, pursuant to the initial public offering thereof. On November 14, 2007, the Fund issued an additional 600,000 Common Shares in connection with the exercise by the initial underwriters of an over-allotment option. The Fund’s principal office is located at 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 and its phone number is 800-225-6020.

The following provides information about the Fund’s outstanding securities as of October 31, 2013.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Fund or for its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	unlimited	0	9,774,773

Use of Proceeds

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

Investment Objective

The Fund’s investment objective is to provide total return consisting of a high level of current income and gains and long term capital appreciation. In pursuing its investment objective of total return, the Fund will seek to emphasize high current income. In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund seeks to achieve favorable after-tax returns for its shareholders by seeking to minimize the U.S. federal income tax consequences on income and gains generated by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world. The Fund seeks to produce superior, risk-adjusted returns by using a disciplined, proprietary investment approach that is focused on identifying companies with strong free cash flow and that use their free cash flow to seek to maximize “shareholder yield” through dividend payments, stock repurchases and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities which, in the aggregate, possess positive growth of free cash flow, high cash dividend yields, share buyback programs and net debt reductions, the Fund seeks to provide shareholders an attractive total return with less volatility than the global equity market as a whole. “Free cash flow” is the cash available for distribution to investors after all planned capital investment and taxes. The Advisor believes that free cash flow is important because it allows a company to pursue opportunities that enhance shareholder value.

The relative portions of the Fund’s portfolio invested in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers are expected to vary over time. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S.

issuers. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities issued by companies located in emerging markets when Epoch, the Fund's equity portfolio subadvisor, believes such companies offer attractive opportunities. Securities held by the Fund may be denominated in both U.S. dollars and non-U.S. currencies. The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry or group of related industries. Under normal conditions, the Fund invests in the securities of issuers located in at least three different countries, including the United States. The actual number of countries represented in the Fund's portfolio will vary over time and as of the end of the last fiscal year 14 countries were represented.

In order to seek to enhance risk-adjusted returns, reduce overall portfolio volatility and generate earnings for current distribution from options premiums, the Fund, as part of its Options Strategy, writes (sell) call options on a variety of both U.S. and non-U.S. broad-based securities indices. The amount of the value of the Fund's assets that is subject to index call options is expected to vary over time based upon U.S. and non-U.S. equity market conditions and other factors. The indices on which the Fund will write call options also are expected to vary over time based upon a number of factors, including the composition of the Fund's securities portfolio, prevailing U.S. and non-U.S. equity market conditions and the amount of the value of the Fund's assets that is subject to index call options.

On an overall basis, the Fund seeks to implement an investment strategy designed to minimize the U.S. federal income tax consequences on income and gain generated by the Fund. The Fund seeks to accomplish this primarily by (i) investing in dividend-paying securities that are eligible to pay dividends that qualify for U.S. federal income taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gain ("tax-advantaged dividends"), and complying with the holding period and other requirements for such favorable tax treatment; (ii) selling broad-based index call options that qualify for favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment as "section 1256 contracts" under the Code on which capital gain and loss generally are treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term, regardless of holding period; and (iii) offsetting any ordinary income and

realized short-term capital gain against Fund expenses and realized short-term loss. In this regard, the Fund's policy described above of investing at least 80% of its total assets in dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world is subject to the requirement that Epoch believes at the time of investment that such securities are eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividends. This is a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board without approval of the Common Shareholders following the provision of 60 days' prior written notice to Common Shareholders.

Equity Strategy

The Fund invests in global equity securities across a broad range of market capitalizations. The Fund generally invests in companies with a market capitalization (*i.e.*, total market value of a company's shares) of \$500 million or greater at the time of purchase. The Advisor has engaged Epoch to serve as a subadvisor to the Fund. Epoch is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments. Although the Fund may invest in securities of companies with any capitalization, it may at any given time invest a significant portion of its total assets in companies of one particular market capitalization category when Epoch believes such companies offer attractive opportunities. Epoch seeks to produce superior, risk-adjusted returns by investing in businesses with outstanding risk/reward profiles and a focus on high "shareholder yield." Shareholder yield refers to the collective financial impact on shareholders from the return of free cash flow through cash dividends, stock repurchases and debt reduction. By assembling a diversified portfolio of securities with these qualities, Epoch believes Fund investors will have the opportunity to realize an attractive total return with less volatility than the global equity market as a whole.

Epoch seeks to produce an efficient portfolio on a risk/return basis with a dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI World Index. The MSCI World Index is an unmanaged index that captures large- and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets countries. With 1,610 constituents, the MSCI World Index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country as of December 31, 2013. In selecting securities for the Fund, Epoch utilizes an investment strategy that combines bottom-up stock research and selection with top-down analysis. Epoch looks for companies it believes have solid long-term prospects, attractive valuation comparisons and adequate market liquidity. The equity securities that Epoch finds attractive generally have valuations lower than Epoch's estimate of their fundamental value, as reflected in price-to-cash flow, price-to-book ratios or other stock valuation measures.

In selecting securities for the Fund's portfolio, Epoch focuses on dividend-paying common stocks and, to a lesser extent, preferred securities that produce an attractive level of tax-advantaged income. Epoch also considers an equity security's potential for capital appreciation. Epoch generally uses a value approach in selecting the Fund's equity investments. Epoch evaluates an equity security's potential value, including the attractiveness of its market valuation, based on the company's assets and prospects for earnings growth. Investment decisions are made primarily on the basis of fundamental research. Epoch relies upon information provided by, and the expertise of, Epoch's research staff in making investment decisions. In selecting equity securities, Epoch considers (among other factors) a company's cash flow capabilities, dividend prospects and the anticipated U.S. federal income tax treatment of a company's dividends, the strength of the company's business franchises and estimates of the company's net value.

Epoch sells or reduces a position in a security when it sees the goals of its investment thesis failing to materialize, or when it believes those goals have been met and the valuation of the company's shares fully reflect the opportunities once thought unrecognized in share price. The reasons for a determination by Epoch that such goals are not being met include: the economic or competitive environment might be changing; company management's execution could be disappointing; or in certain cases, management proves to be less than forthright or have an inappropriate assessment of the company's state and the task at hand.

Tax-advantaged dividends. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of dividend-paying securities of issuers located throughout the world that Epoch believes at the time of investment are eligible to pay tax-advantaged dividends.

Tax-advantaged dividends generally include dividends from domestic corporations and dividends from foreign corporations that meet certain specified criteria. The Fund generally can pass the tax treatment of tax-advantaged dividends it receives through to its Common Shareholders. For the Fund to receive tax-advantaged dividends, the Fund must, in addition to other requirements, hold the otherwise qualified security for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (or, in the case of preferred securities, more than 90 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before the ex-dividend date). The "ex-dividend date" is the date that is established by a stock exchange (usually two business days before the record date) whereby the owner of a security at the commencement of such date is entitled to receive the next issued dividend payment for such security, even if the security is sold by such owner on the ex-dividend date or thereafter. In addition, the Fund cannot be obligated to make payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to substantially similar or related property. For a Common Shareholder to be taxed at the long-term capital gain rates, the Common Shareholder must hold his or her Common Shares for more than 60 days

during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. Consequently, short-term investors in the Fund will not realize the benefits of tax-advantaged dividends.

There can be no assurance as to the portion of the Fund's dividends that will be tax-advantaged. Although the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its assets in equity securities that pay tax-advantaged dividends and to satisfy the holding period and other requirements, a portion of the Fund's income distributions may be taxable as ordinary income (*i.e.*, income other than tax-advantaged dividends).

Dividend capture strategy. The Fund may seek to enhance the level of dividend income it receives by engaging in dividend capture trading. In a dividend capture trade, the Fund sells a security after having held the security long enough to satisfy the holding period requirements for tax-advantaged dividends, but shortly after the security's ex-dividend date. The Fund then uses the sale proceeds to purchase one or more other securities that are expected to pay dividends before the next dividend payment date on the security being sold. Through this practice, the Fund may receive more dividend payments over a given period of time than if it held a single security. Receipt of a greater number of dividend payments during a given time period could augment the total amount of dividend income received by the Fund. For example, during the course of a single year, it may be possible through dividend capture trading for the Fund to receive five or more dividend payments on different securities which have been held for the requisite holding period to qualify as a tax-advantaged dividend, whereas it may only have received four payments in a hold strategy. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and the potential for recognizing short-term capital gain or loss on the sale of security. Also, any net short-term capital gain recognized by the Fund and distributed to shareholders will be taxed to individual shareholders at ordinary U.S. federal income tax rates, whereas if the Fund held the security for more than one year, any gain recognized on the sale of the security and distributed to shareholders would be taxable to individual shareholders at U.S. federal long-term capital gain rates. Consequently, Epoch employs dividend capture trading as a strategy in an attempt to produce a positive net effect on the Fund's total after-tax return. By complying with applicable holding period and other requirements while engaging in dividend capture trading, the Fund may be able to enhance the level of tax-advantaged dividend income it receives because it will receive more dividend payments qualifying for favorable treatment during the same time period than if it simply held its portfolio securities. The Fund's ability to benefit from this strategy may be adversely affected by any loss carryforwards the Fund might have.

Options Strategy

The Fund writes index options on a substantial portion of the value of the Fund's securities portfolio, although this amount is expected to vary over time based upon U.S. and non-U.S. equity market conditions and other factors. The Fund's Options Strategy is used to seek to enhance risk-adjusted returns, generate earnings from options premiums and to reduce overall portfolio volatility. The Advisor has engaged Analytic to formulate and implement the Fund's Options Strategy. Analytic primarily writes index call options that it believes generally will qualify for favorable tax-treatment as "section 1256 contracts" under the Code. The Fund also may write call options to a lesser extent, on narrow-based securities indices, exchange traded funds that represent certain indices, countries or sectors of the market, on futures contracts and on individual securities. Such written call options would not qualify for favorable tax

treatment under the Code.

Analytic primarily writes index call options on broad-based equity indices that trade on a national securities exchange registered with the SEC or on a domestic board of trade designated as a contract market by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission that qualify for treatment as “section 1256 contracts” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For options that qualify as “section 1256 contracts,” the Fund’s gain and loss on those exchange-listed options generally will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, regardless of the holding period for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund generally is required to “mark to market” (*i.e.*, treat as sold for fair market value) each such outstanding index option position at the close of each taxable year (and on October 31 of each year for excise tax purposes), resulting in potential tax gain or loss to the Fund notwithstanding that the option has not been exercised or terminated. Options that do not qualify as “section 1256 contracts” (including, for example, options on exchange traded funds, options on individual securities, options on narrow-based indices, and over-the-counter options) generally will give rise to short-term capital gain or loss that will be recognized upon exercise, lapse, or disposition; any such gain, when distributed to U.S. taxable shareholders, will be taxable at ordinary income rates.

Analytic actively manages the Fund’s options positions using quantitative and statistical analysis that focuses on relative value and risk/return in an attempt to manage costs and returns, while at the same time be relatively correlated to the underlying securities in the Fund. Analytic uses its proprietary option valuation model to seek to identify options it believes are overvalued and, therefore, offer relatively high premiums to the Fund. Analytic believes that volatility is an important component to option valuation and employs a proprietary volatility forecasting model to identify what Analytic believes to be overvalued call options.

Analytic's valuation process begins with identifying characteristics for each option, such as strike price, time to expiration and risk-free rate. Analytic then uses a proprietary model to forecast volatility, which includes such factors as short-term volatility, long-run volatility, significant events, term structure, seasonality and option market implied volatilities. Analytic believes its proprietary model can be highly effective in forecasting volatility. Analytic uses this model as an input into its option valuation platform along with multiple other factors to calculate an expected annualized return for all cash/options, stock/option and index/option combinations. Combinations include covered calls and married puts. Puts may be purchased by the Fund if Analytic believes that they are attractively priced or reduce the Fund's risk of holding securities. A married put is a purchased put designed to hedge or provide downside protection for a basket of equity securities. Analytic believes that, generally, options are overpriced if the implied volatility exceeds its forecasted volatility.

In an attempt to control risk, Analytic calculates in real time, using current market prices, option exposures across several dimensions for each option position and for the entire diversified portfolio. These exposures include delta (the change in the options price versus the change in the underlying asset) and gamma (the change in the delta versus the change in the underlying asset). Analytic also calculates the expected time decay for each option and for the portfolio (theta), and calculates the expected growth-exposures and Black-Scholes value for each position. An option's time decay (theta) is a property of an option that generally causes the price of an option (in absence of any other factors or changes in the market place) to fall as the time to expiration shortens. Black-Scholes is a standard options pricing model. Analytic uses these statistics to estimate the combined stock option portfolio's market exposure and risk.

The extent of the Fund's use of written call options will vary over time based, in part, on the Advisor's, Epoch's and Analytic's assessment of market conditions, pricing of options, related risks and other factors. In addition, the Fund's exposure to call options written by it may at times substantially fluctuate. The ultimate decision as to the extent of the Fund's use of the Options Strategy is made by the Advisor. At any time, the Advisor or Epoch may direct Analytic to modify, limit or temporarily suspend the Fund's use of the Options Strategy. The Fund's use of written index call options involves a tradeoff between the option premiums received and the reduced participation in potential future security price appreciation of its equity portfolio. Due to tax considerations, the Fund attempts to limit the overlap between its equity security holdings (and any subset thereof) and each index on which it has outstanding options positions to less than 70% on an ongoing basis. A portion of the Fund's equity securities holdings normally consists of equity securities not included in the indices on which it writes call options.

As the seller of index call options, the Fund receives cash (the premium) from purchasers of the options. The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive from the option seller any appreciation in the value of the index over a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option expiration date). In effect, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the index above the exercise price during the term of the option in exchange for the premium. Analytic also may cause the Fund to sell put options from time to time if Analytic considers the pricing of those options highly favorable and sale of such an option might beneficially alter the risk profile of the Fund's option exposure.

The Fund primarily uses listed/exchange-traded options contracts but also may use unlisted (or “over-the-counter” or “OTC”) options. Listed options contracts typically are originated and standardized by securities exchanges and clearinghouses. OTC options are not originated and standardized by an exchange or clearinghouse or listed and traded on an options exchange, and the OTC options written by the Fund are not issued, guaranteed or cleared by any clearinghouse.

The transaction costs of buying and selling options consist primarily of the bid-ask spread and commissions (which are imposed in opening, closing, exercise and assignment transactions), and may include margin and interest costs in connection with both exchange traded and over-the-counter transactions.

Options on broad-based indices differ from options on individual securities because (i) the exercise of an index option requires cash payments and does not involve the actual purchase of securities, (ii) the holder of an index call option has the right to receive cash upon exercise of the option if the level of the index upon which the option is based is greater than the exercise price of the option, and (iii) broad-based index options are designed to reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segments of the securities markets rather than price fluctuations in a single security.

Analytic primarily sells call options on “broad-based” equity indices, such as the S&P 500, and other U.S. and non-U.S. broad-based equity indices that qualify for favorable tax treatment as “section 1256 contracts.” The Fund also may sell call options on narrower market indices or on indices of securities of companies in a particular industry or sector, including (but not limited to) utilities, energy, telecommunications and other technology, financial services, pharmaceuticals and consumer products. An equity index assigns relative values to the securities included in the index (which change periodically), and the index fluctuates with changes in the market values of those securities. Such call options would not be eligible for favorable tax treatment. There can be no assurances that the Fund’s Options Strategy

will be successful, and the Options Strategy may result in a loss.

The Fund generally writes (sell) index call options that are out-of-the-money or at-the-money at the time of sale. Out-of-the-money call options are call options with an exercise price that is above the current cash value of the index and at-the-money call options are call options with an exercise price that is equal to the current cash value of the index. The Fund also may from time to time sell in-the-money options when Analytic believes that in-the-money call options are appropriate (*i.e.*, with an exercise price that is below the current cash value of the index), based on market conditions and other factors.

Analytic attempts to maintain for the Fund written call options positions on equity indices whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, closely correlate with the price movements of some or all of the equity securities held in the Fund's equity portfolio. However, this strategy involves the risk that changes in value of the indices underlying the Fund's written index call options positions will not correlate closely with changes in the market values of securities held by the Fund. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation, movements in the indices underlying the options positions may result in a loss to the Fund, which may more than offset any gain received by the Fund from the receipt of options premiums and may be significant. In these and other circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to satisfy its obligations as the writer of an index call option when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gain to supplement Fund distributions. Such sales would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and also may result in realization of taxable capital gain, including short-term capital gain taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

The Fund may be subject to the "straddle rules" under U.S. federal income tax law. Under the "straddle rules," offsetting positions with respect to personal property generally are considered to be straddles. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. To avoid characterization as straddles, the Fund is required to limit the overlap between its stock holdings (and any subset thereof) and the indices on which it has outstanding option positions to less than 70% (generally based on value) on an ongoing basis. The Fund expects that the index call options it writes generally will not be considered straddles because its stock holdings will be sufficiently dissimilar from the components of each index on which it has open call options positions under applicable Treasury Regulations. Under certain circumstances, however, the Fund may enter into options transactions or certain other investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

There can be no assurance that the Fund's Options Strategy will be successful, and the Options Strategy may result in a loss. See "Risk Factors."

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by any index sponsor. No index sponsor has passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of, descriptions and disclosures relating to the Fund. No index sponsor has made any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the Common Shareholders or any member of

the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly, or the ability of any index to track general stock market performance. The indices are determined, composed and calculated by the respective index sponsors without regard to the Fund or its use of the indices for option writing. The index sponsors have no obligation to take the needs of the Fund or its Common Shareholders into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the indices. No index sponsor is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, price of, or number of Common Shares to be issued. No index sponsor has any liability in connection with the management, administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

Other Investments

The foregoing policies relating to investments in equity securities and options writing are the Fund's primary investment policies. In addition to its primary investment policies, the Fund may invest to a limited extent in other types of securities and engage in certain other investment practices. The Fund may use a variety of derivative instruments (including long and short positions) for hedging purposes, to adjust portfolio characteristics or more generally for purposes of attempting to increase the Fund's investment return, including put and call options, options on futures contracts, futures and forward contracts and swap agreements with respect to securities, indices and currencies. The Fund may invest in securities of other open- and closed-end investment companies, including exchange traded funds, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and permissible under the 1940 Act. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities, including below investment-grade debt securities. See "—Additional Investment Practices." Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its total assets to meet its investment objective. The Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in other equity securities and fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or it may hold cash. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its total assets in fixed-income securities

with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

Equity Strategy

Common stocks

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks. Common stocks represent an ownership interest in an issuer. While offering greater potential for long-term growth, common stocks are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including adverse events, such as an unfavorable earnings report, changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

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

Non-U.S. securities

Typically, the Fund invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, including direct investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers and investments in depository receipts (such as American Depository Receipts) that represent indirect interests in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund is not limited in the amount of assets it may invest in such non-U.S. securities. These investments involve risks not associated with investments in the United States, including the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange

rates, unreliable and untimely information about the issuers and political and economic instability. These risks could result in Epoch misjudging the value of certain securities or in a significant loss in the value of those securities.

The value of non-U.S. securities is affected by changes in currency rates, non-U.S. tax laws (including withholding tax), government policies (in this country or abroad), relations between nations and trading, settlement, custodial and other operational risks. In addition, the costs of investing abroad generally are higher than in the United States, and non-U.S. securities markets may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than markets in the United States. As an alternative to holding non-U.S.-traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of non-U.S. companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter markets (including depositary receipts as described below, which evidence ownership in underlying non-U.S. securities, and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) as described below).

Because non-U.S. companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information about a non-U.S. company than about a domestic company. Volume and liquidity in most non-U.S. debt markets is less than in the United States and securities of some non-U.S. companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There generally is less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, broker-dealers and listed companies than in the United States. Mail service between the United States and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Payment for securities before delivery may be required. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments, which could affect investments in those countries. Moreover, individual non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Non-U.S. securities markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, generally are not as developed as those in the United States, and securities of some non-U.S. issuers (particularly those located in developing countries) may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies.

The Fund may invest in the securities of non-U.S. issuers in the form of sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), and European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) (collectively,

“Depository Receipts”), which are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of non-U.S. issuers and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying non-U.S. securities in their national markets and currencies. However, such depository receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in non-U.S. securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks associated with the underlying issuer’s country. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. Unsponsored receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses, they may not pass-through voting or other shareholder rights, and they may be less liquid. Less information is normally available on unsponsored receipts.

Emerging markets

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The risks of non-U.S. investments described above apply to an even greater extent to investments in emerging markets. The securities markets of emerging market countries generally are smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the United States and developed non-U.S. markets. Disclosure and regulatory standards in many respects are less stringent than in the United States and developed non-U.S. markets. There also may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of securities markets in emerging market countries, and enforcement of existing regulations may be limited. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Economies in emerging markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of these countries also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries in which they trade. The economies of countries with emerging markets also may be predominantly based on only a few industries or dependent on revenues from particular commodities. In addition, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in non-U.S. markets may be more expensive in emerging markets than in many developed non-U.S. markets, which could reduce the Fund’s income from such securities.

Options Strategy

Index options generally

The Fund pursues its objective in part through its Options Strategy by writing (selling) stock index call options with respect to a portion of its common stock portfolio value. The Fund generally sells index call options that are exchange-listed and “European style,” meaning that the options may be exercised only on the expiration date of the option. Index call options differ from options on individual securities in that index call options (i) typically are settled in cash rather than by delivery of securities (meaning the exercise of an index option does not involve the actual

purchase or sale of securities) and (ii) reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segments of the securities market rather than price fluctuations in a single security.

U.S. listed options contracts are originated and standardized by the OCC. Currently, U.S. listed index options are available on approximately 89 indexes, with new listings added periodically. In the United States, the Fund generally sells index call options that are issued, guaranteed and cleared by the OCC. The Fund also may sell index call options in the United States and outside the United States that are not issued, guaranteed or cleared by the OCC, including OTC options. The Advisor and Analytic believe that there exists sufficient liquidity in the index options markets to fulfill the Fund's requirements to implement its strategy.

To implement its options program most effectively, the Fund may sell index options that trade in OTC markets. Participants in these markets typically are not subject to the same credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as members of "exchange based" markets. By engaging in index option transactions in these markets, the Fund may take credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and also may bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those involved in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are characterized by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from these protections, which may subject the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with agreed terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract or because of a credit or liquidity problem. Such "counterparty risk" is increased for contracts with longer maturities when events may intervene to prevent settlement. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or any number of counterparties, the lack of any independent evaluation of the counterparties or their financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate a settlement may increase the potential for loss to the Fund.

Selling call options under the Options Strategy

The Fund's Options Strategy is used to seek to enhance risk-adjusted returns, generate earnings from options premiums and to reduce overall portfolio volatility. This Options Strategy is of a hedging nature, and is not designed to speculate on equity market performance.

As the seller of call options, the Fund receives cash (the premium) from the purchasers thereof. The purchaser of an option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the applicable index over a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option valuation date). The Fund generally writes (sell) index call options that are out-of-the-money or at-the-money at the time of sale. Out-of-the-money call options are call options with an exercise price that is above the current cash value of the index and at-the-money call options are call options with an exercise price that is equal to the current cash value of the index. The Fund may from time to time also sell in-the-money options when Analytic believes that in-the-money are appropriate (*i.e.*, with an exercise price that is below the current cash value of the index), based on market conditions and other factors. The Fund also may sell call options that are more substantially out-of-the-money. Such options that are more substantially out-of-the-money provide greater potential for the Fund to realize capital appreciation on its portfolio stocks but generally would pay a lower premium than options that are slightly out-of-the-money. When it writes call options, the Fund will, in effect, sell the potential appreciation in the value of the applicable index above the exercise price in exchange for the option premium received. If, at expiration, a call option sold by the Fund is exercised, the Fund will pay the purchaser the difference between the cash value of the applicable index and the exercise price of the option. The premium, the exercise price and the market value of the applicable index will determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund as the seller of the call option.

Prior to expiration, the Fund may close an option position by making an offsetting market purchase of identical option contracts (same type, underlying index, exercise price and expiration). The cost of closing transactions and payments in settlement of exercised options will reduce the net option premiums available for distribution to Common Shareholders by the Fund. The reduction in net option premiums due to a rise in stock prices generally should be offset, at least in part, by appreciation in the value of common stocks held and by the opportunity to realize higher premium income from selling new index options at higher exercise prices.

In certain extraordinary market circumstances, to limit the risk of loss on the Fund's Options Strategy, the Fund may enter into "spread" transactions by purchasing call options with higher exercise prices than those of call options written. The Fund only engages in such transactions when Analytic believes that certain extraordinary events temporarily have depressed equity prices and substantial short-term appreciation of such prices is expected. By engaging in spread transactions in such circumstances, the Fund will reduce the limitation imposed on its ability to participate in such recovering equity markets that exist if the Fund only writes call options. The premiums paid to purchase such call options are expected to be lower than the premiums earned from the call options written at lower exercise prices. However, the payment of these premiums will reduce amounts available for distribution from the Fund's options activity.

In other extraordinary market circumstances, the Fund may purchase put options when Analytic believes that extra risk is present in the equity market. The premium for these puts may reduce amounts available for distribution, but may protect the Fund's assets in the event of a decline in the equity markets.

The Fund sells only "covered" call options. A call option is considered covered if the Fund maintains with its custodian assets determined to be liquid (in accordance with procedures established by the Board) in an amount at least equal to the contract value of the index. A call option also is covered if the Fund holds a call on the same index as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated assets determined to be liquid (in accordance with procedures established by the Board).

If an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes on the expiration date a capital gain equal to the premium received by the Fund at the time the option was written. If an option written by the Fund is exercised, the Fund realizes on the expiration date a capital gain if the cash payment made by the Fund upon exercise is less than the premium received from writing the option and a capital loss if the cash payment made is more than the premium received. If a written option is repurchased, the Fund realizes upon the closing purchase transaction a capital gain if the cost of repurchasing the option is less than the premium received from writing the option and a capital loss if the cost of repurchasing the option is more than the premium received.

For written index options that qualify as "section 1256 contracts," the Fund's gain and loss thereon generally will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, regardless of holding period. In addition, the Fund generally will be required to "mark to market" (*i.e.*, treat as sold for fair market value) each outstanding index option position at the close of each taxable year (and on October 31 of each year for excise tax purposes) and to adjust the amount of gain or loss subsequently realized to reflect the marking to market. Gain or loss on index options not qualifying

as “section 1256 contracts” under the Code would be realized upon disposition, lapse or exercise of the positions and would be treated as short-term gain or loss. Certain indices on which the Fund will sell call options may not qualify for treatment as “section 1256 contracts.”

The principal factors affecting the market value of an option contract include supply and demand in the options market, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying index in relation to the exercise price of the option, the actual or perceived volatility associated with the underlying index, and the time remaining until the expiration date. The premium received for an option written by the Fund is recorded as an asset of the Fund and its obligation under the option contract as an initially equivalent liability. The Fund then adjusts over time the liability as the market value of the option changes. The value of each written option will be marked to market daily and valued at the closing price on the exchange on which it is traded or, if not traded on an exchange or no closing price is available, at the mean between the last bid and asked prices or otherwise at fair value as determined by the Board.

The transaction costs of buying and selling options consist primarily of commissions (which are imposed in opening, closing and exercise transactions), but also may include margin and interest costs in particular transactions. The impact of transaction costs on the profitability of a transaction may often be greater for options transactions than for transactions in the underlying securities because these costs are often greater in relation to option premiums than in relation to the prices of underlying securities. Transaction costs may be especially significant in option strategies calling for multiple purchases and sales of options over short periods of time or concurrently. Transaction costs associated with the Fund’s Options Strategy will vary depending on market circumstances and other factors.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE STRATEGIES

There may be times when, in the Advisor’s judgment, conditions in the securities market would make pursuit of the Fund’s investment strategy inconsistent with achievement of the Fund’s investment objectives. At such times, the Advisor may employ alternative strategies primarily to seek to reduce fluctuations in the value of the Fund’s assets. In implementing these temporary defensive strategies, depending on the circumstances, the Fund may invest part or all of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations. During such market circumstances, the Fund may not pay tax-advantaged dividends. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Fund may use these alternative strategies.

ADDITIONAL PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

Preferred securities

The Fund may invest in preferred securities. Preferred securities, like common stock, represent an equity ownership in an issuer. Generally, preferred securities have a priority of claim over common stock in dividend payments and upon liquidation of the issuer. Unlike common stock, preferred securities do not usually have voting rights. Preferred securities in some instances are convertible into common stock. Although they are equity securities, preferred securities have characteristics of both debt and common stock. Like debt, their promised income is contractually fixed. Like common stock, they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Other equity characteristics are their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and that their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

Distributions on preferred securities must be declared by the board of directors and may be subject to deferral, and thus they may not be automatically payable. Income payments on preferred securities may be cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accrue even if not declared by the board or otherwise made payable, or they may be non-cumulative, so that skipped dividends and distributions do not continue to accrue. There is no assurance that dividends on preferred securities in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable. The Fund may invest in non-cumulative preferred securities, although Epoch would consider, among other factors, their non-cumulative nature in making any decision to purchase or sell such securities.

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

Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by preferred securities may become onerous when interest rates fall below the rate payable on the security or for other reasons, the issuer may redeem preferred securities, generally after an initial period of call protection during which the security is not redeemable. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Fund's holdings of higher dividend-paying preferred securities may be reduced and the Fund may be unable to acquire securities paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds. For the Fund to receive tax-advantaged dividend income on preferred securities, the Fund must hold securities paying an otherwise tax-advantaged dividend for more than 90 days during the associated 180-day period. In addition, as is the case for Common Shares the Fund cannot be obligated to make related payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to substantially similar or related property. Similar provisions apply to each Common Shareholder's investment in the Fund as discussed herein.

Derivatives

Other than in connection with the Options Strategy, the Fund does not expect to, but reserves the flexibility to, use a variety of derivative instruments (including both long and short positions) for hedging purposes, to adjust portfolio characteristics, or more generally for purposes of attempting to increase the Fund's investment return, including, for example, buying and selling call and put options, buying and selling futures contracts and options on futures contracts, and entering into forward contracts and swap agreements with respect to securities, indices, and currencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will enter into any such transaction at any particular time or under any specific circumstances.

The Fund may purchase and sell derivative instruments such as exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, financial futures, equity, fixed-income, interest rate indices and other financial instruments, purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options thereon, and enter into various interest rate transactions such as swaps, caps, floors or collars. The Fund also may purchase or sell derivative instruments that combine features of these instruments. Derivatives have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, the possible default of the other party to the transaction, and illiquidity of the derivative instruments. The ability to use derivatives successfully depends, in part, on the Advisor's or Epoch's ability to predict market movements correctly, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of derivatives may result in a loss greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than the values the Fund has placed on them, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment, or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. Additionally, amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to derivatives may not otherwise be available to the Fund for investment purposes.

The Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act and therefore is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO.

Put options

In certain extraordinary market circumstances, the Fund may purchase put options (including married puts as described herein) when Analytic believes that extra risk is present in the equity market. Put options are contracts that give the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to sell to the writer of the option the security/index underlying the option at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. The Fund would use put options as a general hedge against potential declines in equity markets. As the purchaser of index put options, the Fund seeks to benefit from a decline in the market prices of the underlying index, thereby hedging the Fund's exposure to market risk. The Fund will pay a premium to the seller of the option for the right to receive payments of cash to the extent that the value of the applicable index declines below a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option valuation date). If the index price is above the exercise price of the option as of the option valuation date, the option expires worthless and the Fund will not be able to recover the option premium paid. In buying index put options, the Fund, in effect, acquires protection against a decline in the value of the applicable index below the exercise price in exchange for the option premium paid. If, at expiration, an index put option purchased by the Fund is exercised, the Fund will receive from the option seller the difference between the cash value of the applicable index and the exercise price of the option. The premium paid, the exercise price and the market value of the applicable index will determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund as the buyer of the index put option.

Debt securities

The Fund may invest to a limited extent in a wide variety of bonds, debentures and similar debt securities of varying maturities and durations issued by corporations and other business entities, including limited liability companies. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. Bonds and other debt securities generally are issued by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a

fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain debt securities are “perpetual” in that they have no maturity date. The Fund may invest in debt securities of below investment grade quality, commonly known as “junk bonds,” which are considered to be predominantly speculative in nature because of the credit risk of the issuers. Income payments on debt securities received by the Fund will be fully taxable as ordinary income. To the extent the Fund invests in debt securities, such investments will not be eligible for favorable tax treatment. Prices of bonds tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Some bonds give the issuer the option to call (redeem) the bonds before their maturity date. If an issuer calls its bond during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. Failure of an issuer to make timely interest or principal payments, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of a bond, can cause a bond’s price to fall. The Fund’s investments in preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality, if any, are predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Issuers of below investment grade quality preferred stocks and bonds are more likely to default on their payments of dividends/interest and liquidation value/principal owed to the Fund, and such defaults will reduce the Fund’s NAV and income distributions. The prices of these lower quality preferred stocks and bonds are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse business conditions, such as a decline in the issuer’s revenues or an economic downturn, generally lead to a higher non-payment rate.

Exchange traded funds

The Fund may invest in ETFs, which are investment companies that aim to track or replicate a desired index, such as a sector, market or global segment. ETFs are passively managed and their shares are traded on a national exchange or the NASDAQ. ETFs do not sell individual shares directly to investors and only issue their shares in large blocks known as “creation units.” The investor purchasing a creation unit may sell the individual shares on a secondary market. Therefore, the liquidity of ETFs depends on the adequacy of the secondary market. There can be no assurance that an ETF’s investment objective will be achieved, as ETFs based on an index may not replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weightings of securities in the index. ETFs are subject to the risks of investing in the underlying securities. The Fund, as a holder of the securities of the ETF, will bear its *pro rata* portion of the ETF’s expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund’s own operations.

Other investment companies

The Fund may invest in securities of open- or other closed-end investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies and permissible under the 1940 Act. The Fund, 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 Fund’s own operations. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. In addition, these other investment companies may utilize leverage, in which case an investment would subject the Fund to additional risks associated with leverage. See “Risk Factors—Leverage Risk.”

Repurchase agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. When the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it receives collateral which is held in a segregated account by the Fund's custodian. The collateral amount is marked-to-market and monitored on a daily basis to ensure that the collateral held is in an amount not less than the principal amount of the repurchase agreement plus any accrued interest. In the event of a default by the counterparty, realization of the collateral proceeds could be delayed, during which time the collateral value may decline.

Illiquid securities

The Fund may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities that have legal or contractual restrictions on resale, securities that are not readily marketable, and repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities.

Other investments

The Fund may use a variety of other investment instruments in pursuing its investment programs. The investments of the Fund may include fixed income securities, sovereign debt, options on foreign currencies and forward foreign currency contracts.

OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Fund may, but is under no obligation to, from time to time employ a variety of investment techniques, including those described below, to hedge against fluctuations in the price of portfolio securities, to enhance total return or to provide a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. The Fund's ability to use any of the techniques described below may be limited by restrictions imposed on its operations in connection with obtaining and maintaining its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code. Additionally, other factors (such as cost) may make it impractical or undesirable to use any of these investment techniques from time to time.

Borrowing

The Fund has no current intention to borrow for investment purposes or to issue preferred shares. However, it may borrow from banks for extraordinary or emergency purposes. Further, the Fund is authorized and reserves the flexibility to utilize leverage through borrowing and/or the issuance of preferred shares, including the issuance of debt securities, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

Portfolio turnover

The Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of Epoch, investment considerations warrant such action. The Fund's Options Strategy may lead to higher levels of portfolio turnover to the extent that the Fund is required to sell portfolio securities to meet its obligations under index options contracts. In addition, the Fund's dividend capture program also may increase the level of portfolio turnover that the Fund experiences. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. A high turnover rate (100% or more) necessarily involves greater trading costs to the Fund and may result in the realization of net short term capital gain. The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012 was 126% and 98%, respectively. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous U.S. federal tax rates. See "Investment Strategies" and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

Lending of portfolio securities

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to registered broker-dealers, or other institutional investors, under agreements which require that the loans be secured continuously by collateral in cash, cash equivalents, or U.S. Treasury bills or other collateral maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned.

The Fund continues to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned as well as the benefit of any increase and the detriment of any decrease in the market value of the securities loaned and also would receive a portion of the investment return on the collateral. The Fund would not have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but would have the right to call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of consent on a material matter affecting the investment.

As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. In addition, under such circumstances, the Fund may not be able to recover securities loaned. At no time would the value of the securities loaned exceed 33% of the value of the Fund's total assets. Compensation received by the Fund in connection with securities lending activities will not constitute tax-advantaged qualified dividend income.

Defensive positions

During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. The Fund will not be pursuing its investment objective in these circumstances. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations. During such market circumstances, the Fund may not pay tax-advantaged dividends.

Foreign currency transactions

The value of non-U.S. assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency rates and exchange control regulations. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. The Fund may (but is not required to) engage in transactions to

hedge against changes in foreign currencies, and will use such hedging techniques when the Advisor or Epoch deems appropriate. Foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into derivative currency transactions. Currency futures contracts are exchange-traded and change in value to reflect movements of a currency or a basket of currencies. Settlement must be made in a designated currency.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Such contracts may be used when a security denominated in a foreign currency is purchased or sold, or when the receipt in a foreign currency of dividend or interest payments on such a security is anticipated. A forward contract can then “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest payment, as the case may be.

Additionally, when the Advisor or Epoch believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the securities held that are denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved generally will not be possible. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against long-term currency changes. Cross-hedging may be performed by using forward contracts in one currency (or basket of currencies) to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency if the Advisor or Epoch determines that there is an established historical pattern of correlation between the two currencies (or the basket of currencies and the underlying currency). Use of a different foreign currency magnifies exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Forward contracts also may be used to shift exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes from one currency to another. Short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of portfolio assets. Income or gain earned on any of the Fund’s foreign currency transactions generally will be treated as fully taxable income (*i.e.*, income other than tax-advantaged dividends).

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

Risk Factors

Below are descriptions of the main factors that may play a role in shaping the Fund’s overall risk profile. The descriptions of are grouped by general risks, equity strategy risks, and options strategy risks. For further details about

Fund risks, including additional risk factors that are not discussed in this Prospectus because they are not considered primary factors, see the Fund's SAI.

General Risks

INVESTMENT AND MARKET RISK

An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment and market 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 Fund, which generally are traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

TAX RISK

To qualify for the special tax treatment available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must: (i) derive at least 90% of its annual gross income from certain kinds of investment income; (ii) meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter; and (iii) distribute in each taxable year at least 90% of its net investment income (including net interest income and net short term capital gain). If the Fund failed to meet any of these requirements, subject to the opportunity to cure such failures under applicable provisions of the Code, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on its taxable income, including its net capital gain, even if such income were distributed to its shareholders. All distributions by the Fund from earnings and profits, including distributions of net

capital gain (if any), would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income. To the extent so designated by the Fund, such distributions generally would be eligible (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income in the case of individual and other noncorporate shareholders and (ii) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders; provided that in each case the shareholder meets the applicable holding period requirements. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a regulated investment company, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gain, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund’s distributions may vary significantly from time to time due to the nature of the Fund’s investments. The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund’s distributions in a calendar year may not finally be determined until after the end of that calendar year. The Fund may make distributions during a calendar year that exceed the Fund’s net investment income and net realized capital gain for that year. In such a situation, the amount by which the Fund’s total distributions exceed net investment income and net realized capital gain generally would be treated as a return of capital up to the amount of the Common Shareholder’s tax basis in his or her Common Shares, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as gain from the sale of his or her Common Shares. The Fund’s income distributions that qualify for favorable tax treatment may be affected by the Internal Revenue Service’s (“IRS”) interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations. For instance, Congress is considering numerous proposals to decrease the U.S. federal budget deficit, some of which include further increasing U.S. federal income taxes or decreasing certain favorable tax treatments currently included in the Code. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

No assurance can be given as to what percentage of the distributions paid on the Common Shares, if any, will consist of tax-advantaged qualified dividend income or long-term capital gain or what the tax rates on various types of income will be in future years. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain information regarding whether distributions by non-U.S. entities in which the Fund invests should be regarded as qualified dividend income. Furthermore, to receive qualified dividend income treatment, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend-paying securities in its portfolio, and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Common Shares. Holding periods may be affected by certain of the Fund’s transactions in options and other derivatives. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

DISTRIBUTION RISK

There can be no assurance that quarterly distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders will be maintained at current levels or increase over time. The quarterly distributions shareholders receive from the Fund are derived from the Fund’s dividends and interest income after payment of Fund expenses, net option premiums, net realized gains on equity securities investments and return of capital. If stock market volatility and/or stock prices decline, the premiums available from writing call options and writing put options on individual stocks likely will decrease as well. Payments to purchase put options and to close written call and put options will reduce amounts available for distribution. Net realized gain on the Fund’s stock investments will be determined primarily by the direction and movement of the stock market and the equity securities held. The Fund’s cash available for distribution may vary widely over the short- and

long-term. If, for any calendar year, the total distributions made exceed the Fund's net investment taxable income and net capital gain, the excess generally will be treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder (up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares) and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares. The amount treated as a return of capital reduces the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale of his or her Common Shares. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. Dividends on common stocks are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. The Fund's dividend income will be substantially influenced by the activity level and success of its dividend capture trading program and Options Strategy, which may not work as intended.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RISK

The Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of Epoch, investment considerations warrant such action. The Fund's Options Strategy may lead to higher levels of portfolio turnover to the extent that the Fund is required to sell portfolio securities to meet its obligations as the seller of index options contracts. In addition, the Fund's dividend capture program also may increase the level of portfolio turnover the Fund experiences. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover likely would result in higher brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gain taxable as ordinary income, which may have a negative impact on the Fund's performance over time.

DEFENSIVE POSITIONS RISK

During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. The Fund will not be pursuing its investment objective in these circumstances and could miss favorable market developments.

INTEREST RATE RISK

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

INFLATION RISK

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

LEVERAGE RISK

Although the Fund has no current intention to do so, the Fund is authorized and reserves the flexibility to utilize leverage through borrowings and/or the issuance of preferred shares, including the issuance of debt securities. In the event that the Fund determines in the future to utilize investment leverage, there can be no assurance that such a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Leverage creates risks for Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of the NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in distribution rates on any preferred shares or fluctuations in borrowing costs may affect the return to Common Shareholders. To the extent the returns derived from securities purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions may be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the returns from the securities purchased with such proceeds are 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, the Advisor, in its best judgment, may nevertheless determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or a borrowing program would be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently would result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares. In addition, the fee paid to the Advisor is calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily gross assets, including proceeds from borrowings and/or the issuance of preferred shares, so the fee will be higher when leverage is utilized, which may create an incentive for the Advisor to employ financial leverage. In this regard, holders of 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 preferred shares offering.

MARKET DISCOUNT RISK

The Common Shares will be offered only when Common Shares of the Fund are trading at a price equal to or above the Fund's NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions. As with any security, the market value of the Common Shares may increase or decrease from the amount initially paid for the Common Shares. The Common Shares have traded at both a premium and at a discount to NAV. The shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's NAV than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable NAV.

SECONDARY MARKET FOR THE COMMON SHARES

The issuance of new Common Shares may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. When the Common Shares are trading at a premium, the Fund may issue new Common Shares. The increase in the amount of the Fund's outstanding Common Shares resulting from the offering of new Common Shares may put downward pressure on the market price for the Common Shares of the Fund. Common Shares will not be issued at any time when Common Shares are trading at a price lower than a price equal to the Fund's NAV per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of commissions.

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

The voting power of current Common 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 proceeds of such offering are unable to be invested as intended, the Fund's per Common Share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and the Fund may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

MANAGEMENT RISK

The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on Epoch's and Analytic's ability to pursue the Fund's investment objective. The Subadvisors apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that they will produce the desired results. The Subadvisors' securities and options selections and other investment decisions might produce a loss or cause the Fund to underperform when compared to other funds with similar investment goals. If one or more key individuals leave the employ of a Subadvisor, then the Subadvisor may not be able to hire qualified replacements, or may require an extended time to do so. This could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Management risk is particularly significant to the Fund because it utilizes two interrelated strategies, managed by separate and unaffiliated subadvisors. In particular, the implementation of the Options Strategy requires communications and coordination between Epoch and Analytic (including with respect to achieving correlation between the performance of the Fund's equity and options positions), which increases the risk that the Fund's overall investment program may not be carried out as intended. The Advisor oversees and assists with the communication and coordination process between Epoch and Analytic.

MARKET DISRUPTION RISK

Instability in the Middle East, the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya, geopolitical tensions elsewhere and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have resulted in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund does not know how long the securities markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the economy or the securities markets.

MARKET EVENTS RISK

The debt and equity capital markets in the United States have been negatively impacted by significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to sub-prime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated market, among other things. These events, along with the deterioration of the housing market, the failure of major financial institutions and the resulting U.S. federal government actions have led to a decline in general economic conditions, which have materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and have reduced

the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial firms in particular. These events have been adversely affecting the willingness of some lenders to extend credit in general, which may make it more difficult for issuers of debt securities to obtain financings or refinancings for their investment or lending activities or operations. There is a risk that such issuers will be unable to successfully complete such financings or refinancings. In particular, because of the current conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

These events may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in its portfolio. These events also may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. A significant decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio likely would result in a significant decline in the value of your investment in the Fund. Prolonged continuation or further deterioration of current market conditions could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

Recent political turmoil within the United States and abroad may also impact the Fund. Although the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the U.S. could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Fund's investments. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of portfolio investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. Uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union countries and the viability of the European Union has disrupted and may continue to disrupt markets in the U.S. and around the world. If one or more countries leave the European Union or the European Union dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted.

NATURAL DISASTERS AND ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Certain areas of the world historically have been prone to major natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes,

typhoons, flooding, tidal waves, tsunamis, erupting volcanoes, wildfires or droughts, and have been economically sensitive to environmental events. Such disasters, and the resulting damage, could have a severe and negative impact on the Fund's investment portfolio and, in the longer term, could impair the ability of issuers in which the Fund invests to conduct their businesses in the manner normally conducted. Adverse weather conditions also may have a particularly significant negative effect on issuers in the agricultural sector and on insurance companies that insure against the impact of natural disasters.

CHANGES IN U.S. LAW

Changes in the state and U.S. federal laws applicable to the Fund, including changes to state and U.S. federal tax laws, or applicable to the Advisor, the Subadvisors and other securities or instruments in which the Fund may invest, may negatively affect the Fund's returns to Common Shareholders. The Fund may need to modify its investment strategy in the future in order to satisfy new regulatory requirements or to compete in a changed business environment.

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other persons or entities to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board. These provisions may deprive shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See "Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and By-Laws—Anti-takeover provisions."

Equity Strategy Risks

ISSUER RISK

An issuer of a security may perform poorly and, therefore, the value of its stocks and bonds may decline and the issuer may default on its obligations. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, breakthroughs in technology, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors.

DIVIDEND STRATEGY RISK

Epoch may not be able to anticipate the level of dividends that companies will pay in any given timeframe. In accordance with the Fund's strategies, Epoch attempts to identify and exploit opportunities such as the announcement of major corporate actions that may lead to high current dividend income. These situations typically are non-recurring or infrequent, may be difficult to predict and may not result in an opportunity that allows Epoch to fulfill the Fund's investment objective. In addition, the dividend policies of the Fund's target companies are heavily influenced by the current economic climate and the favorable U.S. federal tax treatment afforded to dividends.

COMMON STOCK AND OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES RISK

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks, which represent an ownership interest in a company. The Fund also can invest in securities that can be exercised for or converted into common stocks (such as convertible preferred stock). Common stocks and similar equity securities are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund may fluctuate and may be worth less than your initial investment. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer, the general condition of the relevant stock market or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise for issuers. Because convertible securities can be converted into equity securities, their values will normally increase or decrease as the values of the underlying equity securities increase or decrease.

NON-U.S. INVESTMENT RISK

Funds that invest in securities traded principally in securities markets outside the United States are subject to additional and more varied risks, as the value of non-U.S. securities may change more rapidly and extremely than the value of U.S. securities. The securities markets of many foreign countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Additionally, issuers of non-U.S. securities may not be subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Reporting, accounting and auditing standards of foreign countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. There generally are higher commission rates on non-U.S. portfolio transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs and the possibility that non-U.S. taxes will be charged on dividends and interest payable on non-U.S. securities, some or all of which may not be reclaimable. Also, for lesser-developed countries, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations

(which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency or assets from a country), political changes or diplomatic developments could adversely affect the Fund's investments. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, the Fund could lose its entire investment in a non-U.S. security. All funds that invest in non-U.S. securities are subject to these risks. Some of the non-U.S. risks also are applicable to funds that invest a material portion of their assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers traded in the United States.

European Markets Risk. Countries in Europe may be significantly affected by fiscal and monetary controls implemented by the European Union ("EU") and European Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU"), which require member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or other regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the Euro, the default or threat of default by one or more EU member countries on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in one or more EU member countries may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of these and other EU member countries and major trading partners outside Europe.

The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns, rising government debt levels and the possible default of government debt in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Several countries, including Greece and Italy, have agreed to multi-year bailout loans from the European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund, and other institutions. A default or debt restructuring by any European country, such as the restructuring of Greece's outstanding sovereign debt, can adversely impact holders of that country's debt and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness, which may be located in countries other than those listed above, and can affect exposures to other EU countries and their financial companies as well. The manner in which the EU and EMU responded to the global recession and sovereign debt issues raised questions about their ability to react quickly to rising borrowing costs and the potential default by Greece and other countries of their sovereign debt and revealed a lack of cohesion in dealing with the fiscal problems of member states. To address budget deficits and public debt concerns, a number of European countries have imposed strict austerity measures and comprehensive financial and labor market reforms, which could increase political or social instability. Many European countries continue to suffer from high unemployment rates.

Investing in the securities of Eastern European issuers is highly speculative and involves risks not usually associated with investing in the more developed markets of Western Europe. Securities markets of Eastern European countries typically are less efficient and have lower trading volume, lower liquidity, and higher volatility than more developed markets. Eastern European economies also may be particularly susceptible to the international credit market due to their reliance on bank related inflows of capital.

The Fund may be exposed to these risks through its direct investments in European securities, including sovereign debt, or indirectly through investments in money market funds and financial institutions with significant investments in such securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in the securities of issuers based in countries with “emerging market” economies. Funds that invest a significant portion of their assets in the securities of issuers based in countries with “emerging market” economies are subject to greater levels of non-U.S. investment risk than funds investing primarily in more-developed non-U.S. markets, since emerging market securities may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political and other risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in developed non-U.S. countries. These risks include: high currency exchange-rate fluctuations; increased risk of default (including both government and private issuers); greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability (including the risk of war); more substantial governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the Fund’s ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; unavailability of currency hedging techniques in certain emerging market countries; the fact that companies in emerging market countries may be newly organized, smaller and less seasoned; the difference in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions; difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments in non-U.S. jurisdictions; and significantly smaller market capitalizations of emerging market issuers.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund’s investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which the Fund’s investments are traded, or currencies in which the Fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly for a number of reasons, including the forces of supply and demand in the non-U.S. exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and intervention (or the failure to

intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. All funds with foreign currency holdings and/or that invest or trade in securities denominated in foreign currencies or related derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Derivative foreign currency transactions (such as futures, forwards and swaps) also may involve leveraging risk, in addition to currency risk. Leverage may disproportionately increase the Fund's portfolio losses and reduce opportunities for gain when interest rates, stock prices or currency rates are changing.

MEDIUM AND SMALLER COMPANY RISK

Market risk and liquidity risk may be pronounced for securities of companies with medium-sized market capitalizations and are particularly pronounced for securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or they may depend on a few key employees. The securities of companies with medium and smaller market capitalizations may trade less frequently and in lesser volume than more widely held securities, and their value may fluctuate more sharply than those securities. They also may trade in the over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Investments in less-seasoned companies with medium and smaller market capitalizations may present greater opportunities for growth and capital appreciation, but also involve greater risks than customarily are associated with more established companies with larger market capitalizations. These risks apply to all funds that invest in the securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, each of which primarily makes investments in companies with smaller- or medium-sized market capitalizations.

LARGE COMPANY RISK

Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

For purposes of the two investment policies with regard to investments in medium and smaller companies and large companies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its capitalization at the time the Fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time. The Fund is not obligated to sell a company's security simply because, subsequent to its purchase, the company's market capitalization has changed to be outside the capitalization range for the Fund.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities for which there is no readily available trading market or which are otherwise illiquid. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk when trading volume, lack of a market maker or legal restrictions impair the Fund's ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous market price. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve investments in securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, foreign securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Exposure to liquidity risk may be heightened for funds that invest in emerging markets and related derivatives that are not widely traded, and that may be subject to purchase and sale restrictions.

INDUSTRY OR SECTOR RISK

The Fund may invest a large percentage of its assets in a particular industry or sector of the economy or invest in a limited number of companies. If a large percentage of the Fund's assets are closely tied to a single sector of the economy, the Fund will be far less diversified than the broad securities markets and it may cause the Fund to underperform other sectors. For example, utilities can be hurt by higher interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, costs associated with environmental and other regulations and the effects of economic declines, surplus capacity and increased competition. In addition, telecommunication services are subject to government regulation of rates of return and services that may be offered and can be significantly affected by intense competition. Accordingly, investing a large percentage of the Fund's assets in a particular industry or sector may make the Fund's value more volatile and investment values may rise and fall more rapidly. In addition, a fund which invests in particular industries or sectors is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory and other factors affecting those industries or sectors.

Options Strategy Risks

OPTIONS RISK

There are various risks associated with the Options Strategy. The purchaser of an index call option written by the Fund has the right to any appreciation in the cash value of the index over the strike price when the option is exercised or on the expiration date. Therefore, as the writer of an index call option, the Fund forgoes the opportunity to profit from increases

in the values of securities held by the Fund whose values may be correlated with the securities making up the index. However, the Fund has retained the risk of loss (net of premiums received) should the value of the Fund's portfolio securities decline. This combination of potentially limited appreciation and full depreciation over time may lead to erosion in the NAV of the Fund.

The value of options written by the Fund, which are priced daily, will be affected by, among other factors, changes in the value of underlying securities (including those comprising an index), changes in the dividend rates of underlying securities (including those comprising an index), changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying securities and the remaining time to an option's expiration. The value of an option also may be adversely affected if the market for the option is reduced or becomes less liquid.

There are significant differences between securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. In the case of index options, Analytic attempts to maintain for the Fund written call options positions on equity indexes whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are closely correlated with the price movements of common stocks and other securities held in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund will not, however, hold equity securities that replicate the indices on which it writes call options. Due to tax considerations, the Fund limits the overlap between its equity securities holdings (and any subset thereof) and each index on which it has outstanding options positions to less than 70% on an ongoing basis, and a substantial portion of the Fund's holdings normally are comprised of equity securities not included in the indices on which it writes call options. Accordingly, this strategy involves significant risk that the changes in value of the indices underlying the Fund's written call options positions will not correlate closely with changes in the market value of securities held by the Fund. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation, movements in the indices underlying the options positions may result in a loss to the Fund (including at times when the market values of securities held by the Fund are declining), which may exceed any gain received by the Fund from options premiums and increase in value of the Fund's portfolio securities. In these and other circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to satisfy its obligations as the writer of an index call option, when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gain to supplement Fund distributions. Such sales would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and also may result in realization of taxable capital gain, including short-term capital gain taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an options position. See “—Listed Options Risk” and “—Over-the-counter Options Risk” below.

The exercise price of an index option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate events affecting underlying securities, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, mergers, or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option might reduce the Fund's capital appreciation potential on underlying securities held by the Fund.

Listed Options Risk

When the Fund uses listed or exchange-traded options, a liquid secondary market may not exist on an exchange when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions, or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange clearinghouse may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide to or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options). If trading were discontinued, the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist. However, outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by an exchange or clearinghouse as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

In addition, the hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which securities held by the Fund are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. In addition, the Fund's listed options transactions is subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which the options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class which may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held

or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options which the Fund may write or purchase may be affected by options written or purchased by other investment advisory clients of Analytic. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose other sanctions.

Over-the-counter Options Risk

As described above, the Fund may use unlisted (or “over-the-counter”) options, which differ from traded options in that they are two-party contracts, with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options. The counterparties to these transactions typically will be major international banks, broker-dealers and financial institutions. The Fund may be required to treat as illiquid over-the-counter options purchased, as well as securities being used to cover certain written over-the-counter options. The over-the-counter options written by the Fund are not issued, guaranteed or cleared by the OCC or any other clearing agency. In addition, the Fund’s ability to terminate over-the-counter options may be more limited than with exchange-traded options and may involve enhanced risk that banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations. In the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, the Fund may be unable to liquidate an over-the-counter option position.

Derivatives and Counterparty Risk

The use of derivative instruments may involve risks different from, or potentially greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. Specifically, derivative instruments expose the Fund to the risk that the counterparty to an OTC derivatives contract will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise to honor its obligations. OTC derivatives transactions typically can only be closed out with the other party to the transaction. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies, but there is no assurance that the counterparty will meet its contractual obligations or that, in the event of default, the Fund will succeed in enforcing them. The specific risks applicable to the derivatives in which the Fund may invest are described below:

Futures contracts. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (*i.e.*, the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving futures contracts.

Exchange-traded options. Liquidity risk (*i.e.*, the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving exchange-traded options.

Over-the-counter options. Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (*i.e.*, the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving over-the-counter options.

Given the risks described above, an investment in Common Shares may not be appropriate for all investors. You should carefully consider your ability to assume these risks before making an investment in the Fund.

Management of the Fund

TRUSTEES

The overall management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by the Advisor, Epoch and Analytic, is the responsibility of the Board, under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the 1940 Act. The Trustees are responsible for the Fund's overall management, including adopting the investment and other policies of the Fund, electing and replacing officers and selecting and supervising the Fund's Advisor and Subadvisors. The names and business addresses of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, as well as a description of committees of the Board, are set forth under "Those Responsible for Management" in the SAI.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Subadvisory Agreements (each, as defined below) is available in the Fund's October 31, 2013 annual shareholder report.

THE ADVISOR

The Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company whose principal offices are located at 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 and serves as the Fund's investment advisor. The Advisor is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act").

Founded in 1968, the Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), a

subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (“Manulife Financial” or the “Company”). Manulife Financial is the holding company of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (the “Life Company”) and its subsidiaries. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) and its subsidiaries (“John Hancock”) today offer a broad range of financial products and services, including whole, term, variable, and universal life insurance, as well as college savings products, mutual funds, fixed and variable annuities, long-term care insurance and various forms of business insurance.

The Advisor’s parent company has been helping individuals and institutions work toward their financial goals since 1862. The Advisor offers investment solutions managed by institutional money managers, taking a disciplined team approach to portfolio management and research, leveraging the expertise of seasoned investment professionals. The Advisor has been managing closed-end funds since 1971. As of December 31, 2013, the Advisor had total assets under management of approximately \$24.4 billion.

Established in 1887, Manulife Financial is a Canada-based financial services group with principal operations in Asia, Canada and the United States. Its international network of employees, agents and distribution partners offers financial protection and wealth management products and services to millions of clients. It also provides asset management services to institutional customers. Funds under management by Manulife Financial and its subsidiaries were C\$599 billion (US\$593 billion) as at December 31, 2013. The Company operates as Manulife Financial in Canada and Asia and primarily as John Hancock in the United States

Advisory Agreement. The Fund entered into an investment management contract dated July 1, 2009 (the “Advisory Agreement”) with the Advisor. As compensation for its advisory services under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor receives a fee from the Fund, calculated and paid daily, at an annual rate of the Fund’s average daily gross assets. “Gross assets” means total assets of the Fund, including any form of investment leverage, minus all accrued expenses incurred in the normal course of operations, but not excluding any liabilities or obligations attributable to investment leverage obtained through (i) indebtedness of any type (including, without limitation, borrowing through a credit facility/commercial paper program or other forms of borrowings or the issuance of debt securities), (ii) the issuance of preferred shares or other similar preference securities, and/or (iii) any other means.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Advisor selects, contracts with, and compensates the Subadvisors to manage the investments and determine the composition of the assets of the Fund. The Advisor does not itself manage any of the Fund’s portfolio assets but has ultimate responsibility to oversee the Subadvisors and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. In this connection, the Advisor monitors the Subadvisors’ management of the Fund’s investment operations in accordance with the investment objectives and related investment policies of the Fund, reviews the performance of the Subadvisors and reports periodically on such performance to the Board.

Service Agreement. The Fund entered into a management-related service contract dated July 1, 2009 (the “Service Agreement”) with JHA, under which the Fund receives Non-Advisory Services. These “Non-Advisory Services” include,

but are not limited to, legal, tax, accounting, valuation, financial reporting and performance, compliance, service provider oversight, portfolio and cash management, project management office, EDGAR conversion and filing, graphic design, and other services that are not investment advisory in nature. JHA is reimbursed for its costs in providing Non-Advisory Services to the Fund under the Service Agreement.

Consulting Agreement. The Advisor entered into a consulting agreement dated September 21, 2007 (“Consulting Agreement”) with its affiliate John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife Asset Management (North America) Limited (formerly, MFC Global Investment Management (U.S.A.) Limited) (“JHAM(NA)”). JHAM(NA) is located at 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto, ON, Canada, M4W1EW. JHAM(NA) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Manulife Financial, a publicly traded company based in Toronto, Canada. JHAM(NA) has been an investment advisor since 1979 and manages registered investment companies. As of December 31, 2013, JHAM(NA) had approximately \$106.8 billion in assets under management.

Under the Consulting Agreement and as the Advisor may request from time to time, JHAM(NA) consults with the Advisor on matters relating to the application of U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations to the operations of the Fund and assists the Advisor with compliance monitoring and the implementation and use of compliance systems and in addressing and legal and regulatory matters related to the Fund. JHAM(NA) does not have any day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities or regularly provide investment advice to the Advisor regarding the Fund and its portfolio. In return for its consulting and other services, the Advisor (and not the Fund) pays JHAM(NA) a fee.

THE SUBADVISORS

Epoch

The Advisor entered into a Subadvisory Agreement dated June 27, 2013 with Epoch (the “Epoch Agreement”). Epoch is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio investments other than the Fund’s Option Strategy. Epoch, founded in 2004, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Epoch Holding Corporation, which is a subsidiary of The Toronto-Dominion Bank. As of December 31, 2013, Epoch managed on a worldwide basis approximately \$38.4 billion for mutual funds and institutional investors such as pension plans, endowments and foundations. Epoch is located at 399 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Under the terms of the Epoch Agreement, Epoch is responsible for implementing the Fund’s investment equity strategy on a day-to-day basis, all subject to the supervision and direction of the Board and the Advisor. For services rendered by Epoch under the Epoch Agreement, the Advisor (and not the Fund) pays Epoch a fee.

Analytic

The Advisor entered into a Subadvisory Agreement dated March 22, 2013 with Analytic (the “Analytic Agreement” and, together with the Epoch Agreement, the “Subadvisory Agreements”). Analytic is responsible for formulating and implementing the Fund’s Options Strategy. Analytic was founded in 1970 as one of the first independent counsel firms specializing in the creation and continuous management of option strategies of both equity and debt portfolios for fiduciaries and other long-term investors. Analytic serves mutual funds, pensions, profit-sharing plans, endowments, foundations, corporate investment portfolios, mutual savings banks and insurance companies. Analytic had approximately \$8.29 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2013. Analytic is located at 555 West Fifth Street, 50th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90013.

Under the terms of the Analytic Agreement, Analytic provides advice and assistance with the development, implementation and execution of the Fund’s options strategy, all subject to the supervision and direction of the Board and the Advisor. For services rendered by Analytic under the Analytic Agreement, the Advisor (and not the Fund) pays Analytic a fee.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Below are lists of the Fund's investment management team at each Subadvisor, listed in alphabetical order, which include a brief summary of their business careers during the past five years. The Epoch portfolio managers share joint responsibility for the day-to-day investment management of the Fund and the Analytic portfolio managers share joint responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Fund's options strategy. For more details about these individuals, including information about their compensation, other accounts they manage and any investments they may have in the Fund, see the SAI.

Epoch

William W. Priest

Founder, chief executive officer, co-chief investment officer and portfolio manager, Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. since 2004

Began business career in 1965

Joined Fund team in 2007

Eric Sappenfield

Managing director, portfolio manager and senior analyst, Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. since 2006

Began business career in 1985

Joined Fund team in 2007

John Tobin

Director, portfolio manager and senior analyst, Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. since 2012

Began business career in 1981

Joined Fund team in 2014

Kera Van Valen

Director, portfolio manager and senior analyst, Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. since 2005

Began business career in 2001

Joined Fund team in 2014

43

Michael A. Welhoelter

Managing director, portfolio manager and head of quantitative research and risk management, Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. since 2005

Began business career in 1986

Joined Fund team in 2007

Analytic

Harindra de Silva, Ph. D., CFA

President and portfolio manager, Analytic Investors, LLC since 1995

Began business career in 1986

Joined Fund team in 2007

Gregory M. McMurrin

Chief investment officer and portfolio manager, Analytic Investors, LLC since 1976

Began business career in 1976

Joined Fund team in 2007

Dennis Bein, CFA

Chief investment officer and portfolio manager, Analytic Investors, LLC since 1995

Began business career in 1990

Joined Fund team in 2007

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

The Fund's portfolio securities are held pursuant to a custodian agreement between the Fund and State Street Corporation ("State Street"), State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. Under the custodian agreement, State Street performs custody, foreign custody manager and fund accounting services.

Computershare, Inc., 480 Washington Boulevard, Jersey City, New Jersey, 07310-1900, is the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent of the Fund.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Common Shares is determined once daily as of the close of regular trading of the NYSE (typically 4:00 P.M., Eastern Time) on each business day that the NYSE is open. On holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated.

The NAV is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

Distribution Policy

The Fund makes regular quarterly distributions to Common Shareholders which may consist of the Fund's cash available for distribution and return of capital. "Cash available for distribution" consists of the Fund's (i) investment company taxable income, which includes among other things, dividend and ordinary income after payment of Fund expenses, the excess of net short-term capital gain (for example, a portion of the premiums earned in connection with the Fund's Options Strategy) over net long-term capital loss, and income from certain hedging and interest rate transactions, (ii) qualified dividend income and (iii) long-term capital gain (gain from the sale of capital assets held longer than one year). The Board may modify this distribution policy at any time without obtaining the approval of Common Shareholders.

Expenses of the Fund are accrued each day. To the extent that the Fund's net investment income for any year exceeds the total quarterly distributions paid during the year, the Fund may make a special distribution at or near year-end of such excess amount as may be required. If it does, over time, all of the Fund's investment company taxable income will be distributed.

If, for any calendar year, as discussed above, the total distributions made exceed the Fund's net investment taxable income and net capital gain, the excess generally will be treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder (up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares) and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares. In each fiscal year the Fund has paid distributions, the Fund's total distributions exceeded the

Fund's

44

net investment taxable income and net capital gain, and such excess was treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder. The amount treated as a return of capital reduces the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale of his or her Common Shares. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component.

Pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act, in the event the Fund makes distributions from sources other than income, a notice will accompany each quarterly distribution with respect to the estimated source of the distribution made. Such notices will describe the portion, if any, of the quarterly dividend which, in the Fund's good faith judgment, constitutes long-term capital gain, short-term capital gain, investment company taxable income or a return of capital. The actual character of such dividend distributions for U.S. federal income tax purposes, however, will only be determined finally by the Fund at the close of its fiscal year, based on the Fund's full year performance and its actual net investment company taxable income and net capital gain for the year, which may result in a recharacterization of amounts distributed during such fiscal year from the characterization in the quarterly estimates.

At least annually, the Fund intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) or, alternatively, to retain all or a portion of the year's net capital gain and pay U.S. federal income tax on the retained gain. As provided under U.S. federal tax law, Common Shareholders of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year will include their attributable share of the retained gain in their income for the year as a long-term capital gain, and will be entitled to a tax credit or refund for the tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Fund. The Fund may treat the cash value of tax credit and refund amounts in connection with retained capital gain as a substitute for equivalent cash distributions.

The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary substantially from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. If the Fund's total quarterly distributions in any year exceed the amount of its net investment taxable income for the year, any such excess would be characterized as a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent not designated as a capital gain dividend. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income (calculated on a book basis), the Fund 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. A return of capital is a distribution to Common Shareholders that is not attributable to the Fund's earnings but, represents a return of part of the Common Shareholder's investment. If the Fund's distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess will be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in Common Shares (thus reducing a shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his or her Common Shares), and thereafter as capital gain assuming Common Shares are held as a capital asset. Upon the sale of Common Shares, a shareholder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in Common Shares sold. For example, in year one, a Common Shareholder purchased 100 shares of the Fund at \$10 per Share. In year two, the Common Shareholder received a \$1-per-share return of capital distribution, which reduced the basis in each share by \$1, to give the Common Shareholder an adjusted basis of \$9 per share. In year three, the Common Shareholder sells the 100 shares for \$15 per Share. Assuming no other transactions during this period, a Common Shareholder would have a capital gain in year three of \$6 per share (\$15 minus \$9) for a total capital gain of \$600.

During periods in which the Options Strategy does not generate sufficient option premiums or results in net loss, a substantial portion of the Fund's distributions may be comprised of capital gain from the sale of equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio, which would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and also may result in realization of taxable short-term capital gain taxed at ordinary income tax rates. To the extent capital gain from the sale of equity securities does not arise, a substantial portion of the Fund's distributions may be return of capital.

The 1940 Act currently limits the number of times the Fund may distribute long-term capital gain in any tax year, which may increase the variability of the Fund's distributions and result in certain distributions being comprised more heavily of long-term capital gain eligible for favorable income tax rates. In the future, the Advisor may seek Board approval to implement a managed distribution plan for the Fund. The managed distribution plan would be implemented pursuant to an exemptive order previously granted by the SEC, which provides an exemption from Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19b-1 thereunder to permit the Fund to include long-term capital gain as a part of its regular distributions to Common Shareholders more frequently than would otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act (generally once or twice per year). If the Fund implements a managed distribution plan, it would do so without a vote of the Common Shareholders.

The distributions paid by the Fund for any particular quarter may be more or less than the amount of cash available for distribution from that quarterly period. In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell a portion of its investment portfolio to fund distributions. Distributions will reduce the Common Shares' NAV.

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

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Pursuant to the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"), distributions of dividends and capital gain are automatically reinvested in Common Shares by Computershare, Inc. (the "Plan Agent"). Every shareholder holding at least one full share of the Fund is automatically enrolled in the Plan. Shareholders who do not participate in the Plan will receive all distributions in cash.

If the Fund declares a dividend or distribution payable either in cash or in Common Shares and the market price of shares on the payment date for the distribution or dividend equals or exceeds the Fund's NAV per share, the Fund will issue Common Shares to participants at a value equal to the higher of NAV or 95% of the market price. The number of additional Common Shares to be credited to each participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the distribution or dividend by the higher of NAV or 95% of the market price. If the market price is lower than NAV, or if dividends or distributions are payable only in cash, then participants will receive Common Shares purchased by the Plan Agent on participants' behalf on the NYSE or otherwise on the open market. If the market price exceeds NAV before the Plan Agent has completed its purchases, the average per share purchase price may exceed NAV, resulting in fewer Common Shares being acquired than if the Fund had issued new Common Shares.

There are no brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by the Fund. However, whenever shares are purchased or sold on the NYSE or otherwise on the open market, each participant will pay a *pro rata* portion of brokerage trading fees, currently \$0.05 per share purchased or sold. Brokerage trading fees will be deducted from amounts to be invested.

The reinvestment of dividends and net capital gain distributions does not relieve participants of any income tax that may be payable on such dividends or distributions even though cash is not received by the participant.

Shareholders participating in the Plan may buy additional Common Shares of the Fund through the Plan at any time in amounts of at least \$50 per investment, up to a maximum of \$10,000, with a total calendar year limit of \$100,000. Shareholders will be charged a \$5 transaction fee plus \$0.05 per share brokerage trading fee for each order. Purchases of additional shares of the Fund will be made on the open market. Shareholders who elect to utilize monthly electronic fund transfers to buy additional shares of the Fund will be charged a \$2 transaction fee plus \$0.05 per share brokerage trading fee for each automatic purchase. Shareholders also can sell Fund shares held in the Plan account at any time by contacting the Plan Agent by telephone, in writing or by visiting the Plan Agent's website at www.computershare.com and clicking "EquityAccess & More." The Plan Agent will mail a check to you (less applicable brokerage trading fees)

on settlement date, which is three business days after your shares have been sold. If you choose to sell your shares through your stockbroker, you will need to request that the Plan Agent electronically transfer your shares to your stockbroker through the Direct Registration System.

Shareholders participating in the Plan may elect to receive all distributions in cash by withdrawing from the Plan at any time by contacting the Plan Agent by telephone, in writing or by visiting the Plan Agent's website at www.computershare.com and clicking "EquityAccess & More." Such termination will be effective immediately if the notice is received by the Plan Agent prior to any dividend or distribution record date; otherwise, such termination will be effective on the first trading day after the payment date for such dividend or distribution, with respect to any subsequent dividend or distribution. If you withdraw, your shares will be credited to your account; or, if you wish, the Plan Agent will sell your full and fractional shares and send you the proceeds, less a transaction fee of \$5.00 and less brokerage trading fees of \$0.05 per share. If a shareholder does not maintain at least one whole share of common stock in the Plan account, the Plan Agent may terminate such shareholder's participation in the Plan after written notice. Upon termination, shareholders will be sent a check for the cash value of any fractional share in the Plan account, less any applicable broker commissions and taxes.

Shareholders who hold at least one full share of the Fund may join the Plan by notifying the Plan Agent by telephone, in writing or by visiting the Plan Agent's website at www.computershare.com and clicking "EquityAccess & More." If received in proper form by the Plan Agent before the record date of a dividend, the election will be effective with respect to all dividends paid after such record date. If you wish to participate in the Plan and your shares are held in the name of a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, please contact your nominee to see if it will participate in the Plan for you. If you wish to participate in the Plan, but your brokerage firm, bank or other nominee is unable to participate on your behalf, you will need to request that your shares be re-registered in your own name, or you will not be able to participate. The Plan Agent will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of shares certified from time to time by you as representing the total amount registered in your name and held for your account by your nominee.

Experience under the Plan may indicate that changes are desirable. Accordingly, the Fund and the Plan Agent reserve the right to amend or terminate the Plan. Participants generally will receive written notice at least 90 days before the effective date of any amendment. In the case of termination, participants will receive written notice at least 90 days before the record date for the payment of any dividend or distribution by the Fund.

All correspondence or additional information about the Plan should be directed to Computershare, Inc., (Telephone: 1-800-852-0218 (within the United States and Canada), 1-201-680-6578 (International Telephone Inquiries), and 1-201-680-6610 (For the Hearing Impaired (TDD))).

Closed-End Fund Structure

Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (which generally are 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. Mutual funds do not trade on securities exchanges and issue securities redeemable at the option of the shareholder. The continuous outflows of assets in a mutual fund can make it difficult to manage the fund’s investments. Closed-end funds generally are able to stay more fully invested in securities that are consistent with their investment objectives and also have greater flexibility to make certain types of investments and to use certain investment strategies, such as financial leverage and investments in illiquid securities. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors; you should not purchase Common Shares if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

Common shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at prices lower than their NAV. Since inception, the market price of the Common Shares has fluctuated and at times has traded below the Fund’s NAV and at times has traded above the Fund’s NAV. The Fund cannot predict whether in the future the Common Shares will trade at, above or below NAV. In addition to NAV, the market price of the Common Shares may be affected by such factors as the Fund’s dividend stability, dividend levels, which are in turn affected by expenses, and market supply and demand.

In recognition of the possibility that Common Shares may trade at a discount from their NAV, and that any such discount may not be in the best interest of Common Shareholders, the Board, in consultation with the Advisor, from time to time may review possible actions to reduce any such discount. 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 Common Shares trading at a price equal to or close to NAV per Common Share. In the event that the Fund conducts an offering of new Common Shares and such offering constitutes a “distribution” under Regulation M, the Fund and certain of its affiliates may be subject to an applicable restricted period that could limit the timing of any repurchases by the Fund.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax matters is based on the advice of K&L Gates LLP, counsel to the Fund. The Fund has elected to be treated and to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Code. Accordingly, the Fund intends to satisfy certain requirements relating to sources of its income and diversification of its total assets and to distribute substantially all of its net income and net short-term capital gain (after reduction by net long-term capital loss and any available capital loss carryforwards) in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code, so as to maintain its RIC status and to avoid paying U.S. federal income or excise tax thereon. To the extent it qualifies for treatment as a RIC and satisfies the above-mentioned distribution requirements, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income paid to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions.

At least annually, the Fund intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) or, alternatively, to retain all or a portion of the year’s net capital gain and pay U.S. federal income tax on the retained gain. As provided under U.S. federal tax law, Common Shareholders of record as of the end of the Fund’s taxable year will include their attributable share of the retained gain in their income for the year as long-term capital gain (regardless of holding period in Common Shares), and will be entitled to a tax credit or refund for the tax paid on their behalf by the Fund. Common Shareholders of record for the retained capital gain also will be entitled to increase their tax basis in their Common Shares by 65% of the allocated gain. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (“capital gain distributions”), if any, are taxable to Common Shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of their holding period in Common Shares. Distributions of the Fund’s net realized short-term capital gain will be taxable as ordinary income.

If, for any calendar year, the Fund’s total distributions exceed the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder (up to the amount of the Common Shareholder’s basis in his or her Common Shares) and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares (assuming

Common Shares are held as a capital asset). In each fiscal year the Fund has paid distributions, the Fund's total distributions exceeded the Fund's net investment taxable income and net capital gain, and such excess was treated as a return of capital to each Common Shareholder. The amount treated as a return of capital reduces the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale or other disposition of his or her Common Shares. See below for a summary of the current maximum tax rates applicable to long-term capital gain (including capital gain distributions). A corporation that owns Fund shares may be eligible for the dividends received deduction ("DRD") with respect to a portion of the distributions it receives from the Fund, provided the Fund designates the eligible portion and the corporate shareholder satisfies certain holding period requirements. Fund distributions that are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund from certain domestic corporations may be designated by the Fund as being eligible for the DRD.

For federal income tax purposes, the Fund is generally permitted to carry forward a net capital loss incurred in any taxable year beginning after December 23, 2010, for an unlimited period to offset net capital gains, if any, during its taxable years following the year of the loss. The carryforward of capital losses realized in taxable years beginning prior to December 23, 2010, however, is limited to an eight-year period following the year of realization. Further, capital losses carried forward from taxable years beginning after December 23, 2010 will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses, rather than being considered all short-term as under previous law. The Fund must use losses that do not expire before it uses losses that do expire, and the Fund's ability to utilize capital losses in a given year or in total may be limited. To the extent subsequent net capital gains are offset by such losses, they would not result in federal income tax liability to the Fund and would not be distributed as such to shareholders.

To qualify as a RIC for income tax purposes, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its annual gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gain from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities and currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. A "qualified publicly traded partnership" is a publicly traded partnership that meets certain requirements with respect to the nature of its income. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its assets. The Fund must have, at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities that, in respect of any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the value of the assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the voting securities of that issuer. In addition, at those times not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets can be invested in securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or of two or more issuers, which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. If the Fund fails to meet the annual gross income test described above, the Fund will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test if (i) (a) such failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and (b) the Fund reports the failure pursuant to Treasury Regulations to be adopted, and (ii) the Fund pays an excise tax equal to the excess non-qualifying income. If the Fund fails to meet the asset diversification test described above with respect to any quarter, the Fund will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the requirements for such quarter if the Fund cures such failure within 6 months and either (i) such failure is *de minimis* or (ii) (a) such failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and (b) the Fund reports the failure under Treasury Regulations to be adopted and pays an excise tax.

As a RIC, the Fund generally will not be subject to federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deductions for dividend paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes in each taxable year to its shareholders, provided that it distributes at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income for such taxable year. The Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain. In order to avoid incurring a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax obligation, the Code requires that the Fund distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income (which is the excess of its realized net long-term capital gain over its realized net short-term capital loss), generally computed on the basis of the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year, after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards and (iii) 100% of any ordinary income and capital gain net income from the prior year (as previously computed) that were not paid out during such year and on which the Fund paid no U.S. federal income tax.

If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to corporate income taxes, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net capital gain (if any), will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. Such distributions generally would be eligible (i) to be treated as qualified dividend

income in the case of individual and other non-corporate shareholders and (ii) for the DRD in the case of corporate shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gain, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

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

For the Fund's index call options that qualify as "section 1256 contracts," Code Section 1256 generally will require any gain or loss arising from the lapse, closing out or exercise of such positions to be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. In addition, the Fund generally will be required to "mark to market" (*i.e.*, treat as sold for fair market value) each outstanding index option position at the close of each taxable year (and on October 31 of each year for excise tax purposes). If a "section 1256 contract" held by the Fund at the end of a taxable year is sold in the following year, the amount of any gain or loss realized on such sale will be adjusted to reflect the gain or loss previously taken into account under the "mark to market" rules. In addition to most index call options, "section 1256 contracts" under the Code include certain other options contracts, certain regulated futures contracts, and certain other financial contracts. For an index option to qualify as a "section 1256 contract" it must be traded on a qualified board or exchange. Only a limited number of non-U.S. exchanges and boards of trade have been determined by the IRS to be qualified boards or exchanges for these purposes.

The Fund's index call options that do not qualify as "section 1256 contracts" under the Code generally will be treated as equity options governed by Code Section 1234. Pursuant to Code Section 1234, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the premium received for writing the option, and the amount paid to close out its position generally is short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by the Fund that is not a "section 1256 contract" is cash settled, any resulting gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss.

The Code contains special rules that apply to "straddles," defined generally as the holding of "offsetting positions with respect to personal property." For example, the straddle rules normally apply when a taxpayer holds stock and an offsetting option with respect to such stock or substantially identical stock or securities. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. The Fund expects that the index call options it writes will not be considered

straddles for this purpose because the Fund's portfolio of common stocks will be sufficiently dissimilar from the components of each index on which it has outstanding options positions under applicable Treasury Regulations. Under certain circumstances, however, the Fund may enter into options transactions or certain other investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position generally must be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that is part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, "wash sale" rules apply to prevent the recognition of loss by the Fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period.

The Code allows a taxpayer to elect to offset gain and loss from positions that are part of a "mixed straddle." A "mixed straddle" is any straddle in which one or more but not all positions are "section 1256 contracts." The Fund may be eligible to elect to establish one or more mixed straddle accounts for certain of its mixed straddle trading positions. The mixed straddle account rules require a daily "marking to market" of all open positions in the account and a daily netting of gain and loss from all positions in the account. At the end of a taxable year, the annual net gain or loss from the mixed straddle account are recognized for tax purposes. The net capital gain or loss is treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss if attributable to the "section 1256 contract" positions, or all short-term capital gain or loss if attributable to the non-section 1256 contract positions.

The Fund may recognize gain (but not loss) from a constructive sale of certain "appreciated financial positions" if the Fund enters into a short sale, offsetting notional principal contract, or forward contract transaction with respect to the

appreciated position or substantially identical property. Appreciated financial positions subject to this constructive sale treatment include interests (including options and forward contracts and short sales) in stock and certain other instruments. Constructive sale treatment does not apply if the transaction is closed out not later than thirty days after the end of the taxable year in which the transaction was initiated, and the underlying appreciated securities position is held unhedged for at least the next sixty days after the hedging transaction is closed.

Gain or loss from a short sale of property generally is considered as capital gain or loss to the extent the property used to close the short sale constitutes a capital asset in the Fund's hands. Except with respect to certain situations where the property used to close a short sale has a long-term holding period on the date the short sale is entered into, gain on short sales generally are short-term capital gain. A loss on a short sale will be treated as a long-term capital loss if, on the date of the short sale, "substantially identical property" has been held by the Fund for more than one year. In addition, entering into a short sale may result in suspension of the holding period of "substantially identical property" held by the Fund.

Gain or loss on a short sale generally will not be realized until such time as the short sale is closed. However, as described above in the discussion of constructive sales, if the Fund holds a short sale position with respect to securities that have appreciated in value, and it then acquires property that is the same as or substantially identical to the property sold short, the Fund generally will recognize gain on the date it acquires such property as if the short sale were closed on such date with such property. Similarly, if the Fund holds an appreciated financial position with respect to securities and then enters into a short sale with respect to the same or substantially identical property, the Fund generally will recognize gain as if the appreciated financial position were sold at its fair market value on the date it enters into the short sale. The subsequent holding period for any appreciated financial position that is subject to these constructive sale rules will be determined as if such position were acquired on the date of the constructive sale.

Currently, certain dividend distributions paid by the Fund (whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Common Shares) to individual taxpayers are taxed at rates applicable to net long-term capital gain (currently 20% for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for individuals in the 25% to 35% tax brackets, or 0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets). An additional 3.8% medicare tax will also apply in the case of some individuals. This tax treatment applies only if certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied by the Common Shareholder, as discussed below, and the dividends are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund itself. For this purpose, "qualified dividend income" means dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations and "qualified foreign corporations," provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations.

Subject to certain exceptions, a "qualified foreign corporation" is any foreign corporation that is either (i) incorporated in a possession of the United States (the "possessions test"), or (ii) eligible for benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the Secretary of the Treasury determines is satisfactory for these purposes and which includes an exchange of information program (the "treaty test"). The Secretary of the Treasury has currently identified tax treaties between the United States and 57 other countries that satisfy the treaty test. Subject to the same exceptions, a foreign corporation that does not satisfy either the possessions test or the treaty test will still be considered a

“qualified foreign corporation” with respect to any dividend paid by such corporation if the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. The Treasury Department has issued a notice stating that common or ordinary stock, or an ADR in respect of such stock, is considered “readily tradable” if it is listed on a national securities exchange that is registered under section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or on the Nasdaq system. Foreign corporations that are passive foreign investment companies (as defined by the Code) will not be “qualified foreign corporations.”

In order for qualified dividends paid by the Fund to a Common Shareholder to be taxable at long-term capital gain rates, the Common Shareholder must hold his or her Common Shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date. For dividends the Fund receives to qualify for tax-advantaged treatment, the Fund must hold securities paying qualified dividend income for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (or more than 90 days during the associated 181-day period, in the case of certain preferred securities). In addition, neither a Common Shareholder nor the Fund can be obligated to make related payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to positions in any security that is substantially similar or related property with respect to his or her Common Shares or such stock, respectively. Gain on option positions treated as short-term and other short-term capital gain, interest income and non-qualified dividends are not eligible for the lower tax rate. There can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund’s dividend distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified dividend income. The Fund’s investment program and the tax treatment of Fund distributions may be affected by the IRS’s interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations.

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

Selling Common Shareholders generally will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and the Common Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the Common Shares sold. If Common Shares are held as a capital asset, the gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss. The maximum tax rate applicable to net capital gain recognized by individuals and other non-corporate taxpayers is (i) the same as the maximum ordinary income tax rate for gain recognized on the sale of capital assets held for one year or less (currently 39.6%), or (ii) for gain recognized on the sale of capital assets held for more than one year (as well as any capital gain distributions), 20% for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for individuals in the 25% to 35% tax brackets, or 0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets. An additional 3.8% medicare tax will also apply in the case of some individuals.

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

An investor should be aware that, if Common Shares are purchased shortly before the record date for any taxable distribution (including a capital gain distribution), the purchase price likely will reflect the value of the distribution and the investor then would receive a taxable distribution that is likely to reduce the trading value of such Common Shares, in effect resulting in a taxable return of some of the purchase price.

Taxable distributions to certain individuals and certain other non-corporate Common Shareholders, including those who have not provided their correct taxpayer identification number and other required certifications, may be subject to "backup" U.S. federal income tax withholding at the fourth lowest rate of tax applicable to a single individual (28%). Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be refunded or credited against such shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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

The Fund's investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends, interest, or capital gain, which will decrease the Fund's yield. Foreign withholding taxes may be reduced under income tax treaties between the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions.

Depending on the number of non-U.S. shareholders in the Fund, however, such reduced foreign withholding tax rates may not be available for investments in certain jurisdictions.

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

Plan of Distribution

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

The Fund may distribute Common Shares from time to time in one or more transactions at: (i) a fixed price or prices,

which may be changed; (ii) market prices prevailing at the time of sale; (iii) prices related to prevailing market prices; or (iv) negotiated prices; provided, however, that in each case the offering price per Common Share (less any underwriting commission or discount) must equal or exceed the NAV per Common Share.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to facilitate the offering of Common Shares, any underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of Common Shares or any other Common Shares the prices of which may be

used to determine payments on the Common Shares. Specifically, any underwriters may over-allot in connection with the offering, creating a short position for their own accounts. In addition, to cover over-allotments or to stabilize the price of Common Shares or of any such other Common Shares, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, Common Shares or any such other Common Shares in the open market. Finally, in any offering of Common Shares through a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or a dealer for distributing Common Shares in the offering if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed Common Shares in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilization transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of Common Shares above independent market levels. Any such underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time.

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

The Fund or one of the Fund's affiliates may loan or pledge Common Shares to a financial institution or other third party that in turn may sell Common Shares using this Prospectus. Such financial institution or third party may transfer its short position to investors in Common Shares or in connection with a simultaneous offering of other Common Shares offered by this Prospectus or otherwise.

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 through a single Prospectus Supplement.

Any underwriter, agent or dealer utilized in the initial 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.

Description of Capital Structure

The Fund is a business trust established under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts by the Declaration of Trust dated and filed with the Secretary of The Commonwealth on April 23, 2007, as may be amended from time to time. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Board may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. The Board has authorized an unlimited number of Common Shares. The Fund holds annual meetings of Common Shareholders in compliance with the requirements of the NYSE.

COMMON SHARES

The Declaration of Trust permits the Fund to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional Common Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value per share. Each Common Share represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets of the Fund with each other Common Share in the Fund. Holders of Common Shares will be entitled to the payment of distributions when, and if declared by the Fund. The 1940 Act or the terms of any future borrowings or issuance of preferred shares may limit the payment of distributions to the holders of Common Shares. Each whole Common Share is entitled to one vote and each fractional Common Share is entitled to a proportionate fractional vote as to matters on which it is entitled to vote pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund and the liquidation preference with respect to any outstanding preferred shares, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Board may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among the holders of Common Shares. The Declaration of Trust provides that Common Shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Fund, and requires inclusion of a clause to that effect in agreements entered into by the Fund and, in coordination with the Fund's by-laws (the "By-laws"), indemnifies shareholders against any such liability. Although shareholders of a business trust established under Massachusetts law, in certain limited circumstances, may be held personally liable for the obligations of the business trust as though they were general partners, the provisions of the Declaration of Trust and By-laws described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote. The Fund will not issue Common Share certificates.

The Fund has no current intention to borrow money or to issue preferred shares. However, if at some future time there are any borrowings or preferred shares outstanding, subject to certain exceptions, the Fund might not be permitted to declare any cash distribution on its Common Shares, unless at the time of such declaration, (i) all accrued distributions on preferred shares and accrued interest on borrowings, if any, have been paid and (ii) the value of the Fund's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of any such distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities, is at least 300% of the aggregate amount of any securities representing indebtedness and at least 200% of the aggregate amount of any securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate

liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares. In addition to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Fund may be required to comply with other asset coverage requirements under a credit facility or as a condition of the Fund obtaining a rating of preferred shares from a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (a “Rating Agency”). These requirements may include an asset coverage test more stringent than under the 1940 Act. This limitation on the Fund’s ability to make distributions on its Common Shares could in certain circumstances impair the ability of the Fund to maintain its qualification for taxation as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Fund were in the future to borrow money or issue preferred shares, it would intend, however, to the extent possible, to reduce borrowings or purchase or redeem preferred shares from time to time to maintain compliance with such asset coverage requirements and may pay special distributions to the holders of the preferred shares in certain circumstances in connection with any potential impairment of the Fund’s status as a RIC. Depending on the timing of any such redemption or repayment, the Fund may be required to pay a premium in addition to the liquidation preference of the preferred shares to the holders thereof.

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

CREDIT FACILITY

The Fund has no current intention to utilize leverage through borrowing. However, in the event the Fund borrows, the Fund may enter into definitive agreements with respect to a credit facility in an amount not to exceed the limits permitted under the 1940 Act. Such a facility is not expected to be convertible into any other securities of the Fund, outstanding

amounts are expected to be prepayable by the Fund prior to final maturity without significant penalty and there are not expected to be any sinking fund or mandatory retirement provisions. Outstanding amounts would be payable at maturity or such earlier times as required by the agreement. The Fund may be required to prepay outstanding amounts under the facility or incur a penalty rate of interest in the event of the occurrence of certain events of default. The Fund would be expected to indemnify the lenders under the facility against liabilities they may incur in connection with the facility. The Fund may be required to pay commitment fees under the terms of any such facility.

In addition, the Fund expects that such a credit facility would contain covenants that, among other things, likely will limit the Fund's ability to pay dividends in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change its fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations, and may require asset coverage ratios in addition to those required by the 1940 Act. The Fund may be required to pledge its assets and to maintain a portion of its total assets in cash or high-grade securities as a reserve against interest or principal payments and expenses. The Fund expects that any credit facility would have customary covenant, negative covenant and default provisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will enter into an agreement for a credit facility on terms and conditions representative of the foregoing, or that additional material terms will not apply. In addition, if entered into, any such credit facility may in the future be replaced or refinanced by one or more credit facilities having substantially different terms.

REPURCHASE OF SHARES AND OTHER DISCOUNT MEASURES

In recognition of the possibility that Common Shares might trade at a discount to NAV and that any such discount may not be in the interest of the Fund's shareholders, the Board, in consultation with the Advisor, from time to time may review possible actions to help reduce any such discount. The Board, in consultation with the Advisor, may review the possibility of open market repurchases and/or tender offers for the Common Shares and consider such factors as the market price of the Common Shares, the NAV of the Common Shares, the liquidity of the assets of the Fund, effect on the Fund's expenses, whether such transactions would impair the Fund's status as a RIC 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 Fund's ability to consummate such transactions. There are no assurances that the Board will, in fact, decide to undertake either of these actions or, if undertaken, that such actions will result in the Common Shares trading at a price which is equal to or approximates their NAV.

In the event that the Fund conducts an offering of new Common Shares and such offering constitutes a "distribution" under Regulation M, the Fund and certain of its affiliates may be subject to an applicable restricted period that could limit the timing of any repurchases by the Fund.

PREFERRED SHARES

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with preference rights, including preferred shares (“Preferred Shares”), having no par value per share or such other amount as the Board may establish, in one or more series, with rights as determined by the Board, by action of the Board without the approval of the Common Shareholders. The Board has no current intention to issue Preferred Shares.

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

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

Shares. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distribution to which they are entitled, the holders of Preferred Shares would not be entitled to any further participation in any distribution of assets by the Fund.

Under the 1940 Act, if at any time dividends on the Preferred Shares are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years' dividends thereon, the holders of all outstanding Preferred Shares, voting as a class, will be allowed to elect a majority of the Fund's Trustees until all dividends in default have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In addition, if required by the Rating Agency rating the Preferred Shares or if the Board determines it to be in the best interests of the Common Shareholders, issuance of the Preferred Shares may result in more restrictive provisions than required by the 1940 Act being imposed. In this regard, holders of the Preferred Shares may be entitled to elect a majority of the Board in other circumstances, for example, if one payment on the Preferred Shares is in arrears.

If the Fund were to issue Preferred Shares, it is expected that the Fund would seek a credit rating for the Preferred Shares from a Rating Agency. In that case, as long as Preferred Shares are outstanding, the composition of its portfolio would reflect guidelines established by such Rating Agency. Although, as of the date hereof, no such Rating Agency has established guidelines relating to any such Preferred Shares, based on previous guidelines established by such Rating Agencies for the securities of other issuers, the Fund anticipates that the guidelines with respect to the 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, at this time, no assurance can be given as to the nature or extent of the guidelines, which may be imposed in connection with obtaining a rating of the Preferred Shares, the Fund currently anticipates that such guidelines will include asset coverage requirements, which are more restrictive than those under the 1940 Act, restrictions on certain portfolio investments and investment practices, requirements that the Fund maintain a portion of its total assets in short-term, high-quality, fixed-income securities and certain mandatory redemption requirements relating to the Preferred Shares. No assurance can be given that the guidelines actually imposed with respect to the Preferred Shares by such Rating Agency will be more or less restrictive than as described in this Prospectus.

Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and By-Laws

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders, in certain circumstances, could be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for debts or obligations of the Fund. The By-laws further provide for indemnification out of the assets and property of the Fund for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. In addition, at the request of the shareholder, the Fund will assume the defense of any claim against a shareholder for personal liability. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund would be unable to meet its obligations. The Fund believes that the likelihood of such circumstances is remote.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may amend the Declaration of Trust without Common Shareholder approval to change the name of the Fund, to make other changes as do not have a materially adverse effect on the rights or interests of shareholders, or if the Trustees deem it necessary to conform the Declaration to any applicable law. The Declaration of Trust, however, prohibits amendments that impair the exemption from personal liability of the shareholders, Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Fund or permit assessments upon shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust and By-laws provide that the Trustees have the power, to the exclusion of shareholders, to make, alter or repeal any of the By-laws, except for any By-law that requires a vote of the shareholders to be amended, adopted or repealed by the terms of the Declaration of Trust, By-laws or applicable law. This provision of the Declaration of Trust cannot be amended or repealed except by the vote of such required number of shares.

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

The Declaration of Trust and By-laws include provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board and could have the effect of depriving Common Shareholders of an opportunity to sell their Common Shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Fund, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. They provide, however, the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Fund to negotiate with its management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Fund's investment objectives and policies. The Board has considered and approved the following anti-takeover provisions. The following is only a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Declaration of Trust and By-laws on file with the SEC.

The number of Trustees is currently thirteen, but by action of a majority of the Trustees, the Board may from time to time be increased or decreased. The Board is divided into three classes of Trustees serving staggered three-year term, with the

terms of one class expiring at each annual meeting of shareholders or special meeting in lieu thereof. This provision could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board. If the Fund issues Preferred Shares, the Fund may establish a separate class for the Trustees elected by the holders of the Preferred Shares. Subject to applicable provisions of the 1940 Act, vacancies on the Board may be filled by a majority action of the remaining Trustees. Such provisions may work to delay a change in the majority of the Board.

Generally, the Declaration of Trust requires a vote by holders of at least two-thirds of the Common Shares and Preferred Shares, if any, voting separately, except as described below and in the Declaration of Trust, to authorize: (i) a conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company; (ii) a merger or consolidation of the Fund with any other corporation, association, trust or other organization, including a series or class of such other organization; (iii) a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the Fund's assets; or (iv) a removal of a Trustee. With respect to (i) through (iii), if such transaction is recommended by the Trustees, then the affirmative vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities is required; provided that when only a particular class is affected (or, in the case of removing a Trustee, when the Trustee has been elected by only one class), only the required vote of the particular class will be required. However, with respect to (iv) above, if there are Preferred Shares outstanding, all shares vote as a single class.

Additionally, the Fund's By-laws contain certain provisions that may tend to make a change of control of the Fund more difficult. For example, the By-laws (i) require a shareholder to give written advance notice and other information to the Fund of the shareholder's nominees for Trustees and proposals for other business to be considered at annual shareholders' meetings (or special meetings in lieu of annual shareholders' meetings); (ii) require any such notice by a shareholder be accompanied by certain information as provided in the By-laws; (iii) provide that Trustees may be nominated by shareholders only at an annual meeting of the Fund or special meeting in lieu of an annual meeting; (iv) prohibit shareholders from acting by written consent or requiring that the Fund call a special meeting of shareholders, except in limited circumstances set forth in the By-laws and Declaration of Trust, and from proposing other business at a special meeting of shareholders; (v) reserve to the Board the exclusive power to adopt, alter, or repeal any provision of the By-laws or to make new By-laws, except where the Declaration of Trust, By-laws or applicable law would additionally require a shareholder vote to effect such adoption, alteration or repeal; and (vi) provide that Trustees and officers are entitled to indemnification and that the Fund may pay or reimburse expenses of Trustees and officers. The foregoing description of the By-laws is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Amended and Restated By-laws effective as of September 27, 2013.

POTENTIAL CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

The Fund may be converted to an open-end management investment company at any time if approved by each of the following: (i) a majority of the Trustees then in office, (ii) the holders of not less than 75% of the Fund's outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon and (iii) by such vote or votes of the holders of any class or classes or series of shares as may be required by the 1940 Act. In the event of conversion, the Common Shares would cease to be listed on the NYSE or other national securities exchange or market system. The Board believes, however, that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Fund's investment objective and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is

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

Reports to Shareholders

The Fund sends to its shareholders unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports, including a list of investments held.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, who has offices at 125 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110 is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and audits the Fund's financial statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC (file No. 333-181288). The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC at www.sec.gov. See the cover page of this Prospectus for information about how to obtain a paper copy of the Registration Statement or SAI without charge.

Table of Contents of the Statement of Additional Information

	Page
Organization of the Fund	2
Additional Investment Policies and Risks	2
Investment Restrictions	5
Portfolio Turnover	6
Those Responsible for Management	7
Shareholders of the Fund	15
Investment Advisory and Other Services	15
Determination of Net Asset Value	23
Brokerage Allocation	23
Additional Information Concerning Taxes	26
Other Information	33
Custodian and Transfer Agent	33
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	33
Reports to Shareholders	33
Legal and Regulatory Matters	34
Codes of Ethics	34
Additional Information	34
Appendix A: Description of Ratings	A-1
Appendix B: Proxy voting policies and procedures	B-1

The Fund's Privacy Policy

The Fund is committed to maintaining the privacy of its shareholders and to safeguarding their non-public personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information the Fund collects, how the Fund protects that information and why, in certain cases, the Fund may share information with select other parties.

Generally, the Fund does not receive any non-public personal information relating to its shareholders, although certain non-public personal information of its shareholders may become available to the Fund. The Fund does not disclose any non-public personal information about its shareholders or former shareholders to anyone, except as permitted by law (which includes disclosure to employees necessary to service your account). The Fund may share information with unaffiliated third parties that perform various required services, such as transfer agents, custodians and broker/dealers.

The Fund restricts access to non-public personal information about its shareholders to employees of the Fund's investment advisor and its affiliates with a legitimate business need for the information. The Fund maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards designed to protect the non-public personal information of its shareholders.

1,200,000 Shares

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund

Common Shares

PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2014

JOHN HANCOCK TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL SHAREHOLDER YIELD FUND

Statement of Additional Information

March 1, 2014

601 Congress Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02210

1-800-225-6020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Organization of the Fund</i>	2
<i>Additional Investment Policies and Risks</i>	2
<i>Investment Restrictions</i>	5
<i>Portfolio Turnover</i>	6
<i>Those Responsible for Management</i>	7
<i>Shareholders of the Fund</i>	15
<i>Investment Advisory and Other Services</i>	15
<i>Determination of Net Asset Value</i>	23
<i>Brokerage Allocation</i>	23
<i>Additional Information Concerning Taxes</i>	27
<i>Other Information</i>	33
<i>Custodian and Transfer Agent</i>	33
<i>Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</i>	34
<i>Reports to Shareholders</i>	34
<i>Legal and Regulatory Matters</i>	34
<i>Codes of Ethics</i>	34
<i>Additional Information</i>	34
<i>Appendix A: Description of Ratings</i>	A-1
<i>Appendix B: Proxy voting policies and procedures</i>	B-1

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and is authorized for distribution to prospective investors only if preceded or accompanied by the prospectus of John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund (the “Fund”) dated March 1, 2014 (the “Prospectus”) and any related supplement thereto (“Prospectus Supplements”), which are incorporated herein by reference. This SAI should be read in conjunction with such Prospectus and any related Prospectus Supplements, copies of which may be obtained without charge by contacting your financial intermediary or calling the Fund at 1-800-225-6020.

Capitalized terms used in this SAI and not otherwise defined have the meanings given them in the Fund's Prospectus and any related Prospectus Supplements.

Organization of the Fund

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund was organized on April 23, 2007 as a Massachusetts business trust pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust").

John Hancock Advisers, LLC (the "Advisor" or "JHA") is the Fund's investment advisor and is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Advisor is responsible for overseeing the management of the Fund, including its day-to-day business operations and monitoring the subadvisors. The Advisor has been managing closed-end funds since 1971.

Founded in 1968, the Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation ("Manulife Financial" or the "Company"). John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) and its subsidiaries ("John Hancock") today offer a broad range of financial products and services, including whole, term, variable, and universal life insurance, as well as college savings products, mutual funds, fixed and variable annuities, long-term care insurance and various forms of business insurance.

The Advisor's parent company has been helping individuals and institutions work toward their financial goals since 1862. The Advisor offers investment solutions managed by institutional money managers, taking a disciplined team approach to portfolio management and research, leveraging the expertise of seasoned investment professionals.

Established in 1887, Manulife Financial is a Canada-based financial services group with principal operations in Asia, Canada and the United States. Its international network of employees, agents and distribution partners offers financial protection and wealth management products and services to millions of clients. It also provides asset management services to institutional customers.

The Fund's subadvisors are Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. ("Epoch") and Analytic Investors, LLC ("Analytic" and, together with Epoch, the "Subadvisors"). Epoch is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments. Epoch, founded in 2004 is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Toronto-Dominion Bank. Analytic is responsible for formulating and implementing the Fund's Options Strategy. Analytic was founded in 1970.

Additional Investment Policies and Risks

The Fund's primary investment strategies are described in the Prospectus. The following is a description of the various investment policies that the Fund may engage in, whether as a primary or secondary strategy, and a summary of certain attendant risks. The Subadvisors may not buy any of the following instruments or use any of the following techniques unless they believe that doing so will help to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

Equity Investments

As described in the Prospectus, the Fund invests primarily in common stocks.

Preferred Securities

The Fund may invest in preferred securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects, with respect to that portion of its total assets invested in preferred securities, to invest only in preferred securities of investment grade quality as determined by S&P, Fitch or Moody's or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by Epoch, a subadvisor to the Fund. The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of a security in the event of a downgrade of an assessment of credit quality or the withdrawal of a rating. Preferred securities involve credit risk, which is the risk that a preferred security will decline in price, or fail to pay dividends when expected, because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. In addition to credit risk, investment in preferred securities involves certain other risks as more fully described in the Prospectus.

Derivatives

The Fund may use a variety of derivative instruments (including both long and short positions) for hedging purposes, to adjust portfolio characteristics or more generally for purposes of attempting to increase the Fund's investment return, including, for example, buying and selling call and put options, buying and selling futures contracts and options on futures contracts and entering into forward contracts and swap agreements with respect to securities, indices and currencies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will enter into any such transaction at any particular time or under any specific circumstances.

The Fund may purchase and sell derivative instruments such as exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, financial futures, equity, fixed-income, interest rate indices and other financial instruments, purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options thereon and enter into various interest rate transactions such as swaps, caps, floors or collars. The Fund also may enter derivative instruments or transactions that combine features of these instruments. Derivatives have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, the possible default of the other party to the transaction and illiquidity of the derivative instruments. The ability to use derivatives successfully depends, in part, on the Advisor's or Epoch's ability to predict market movements correctly, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of derivatives may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than the values the Fund has placed on them, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. Additionally, amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to derivatives may not otherwise be available to the Fund for investment purposes.

Additional Regulatory Limitations on the Use of Derivatives

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") has adopted regulations that subject registered investment companies and/or their investment advisors to regulation by the CFTC if the registered investment company invests more than a prescribed level of its NAV in commodity futures, options on commodities or commodity futures, swaps, or other financial instruments regulated under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") ("commodity interests"), or if the registered investment company markets itself as providing investment exposure to such commodity interests. The Advisor is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the CEA and is a National Futures Association member firm; however, the Advisor does not act in the capacity of a registered CPO with respect to the Fund.

Although the Advisor is a registered CPO, the Advisor has claimed an exclusion from CPO registration pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.5 with respect to the Fund. To remain eligible for this exclusion, the Fund must comply with certain limitations, including limits on trading in commodity interests, and restrictions on the manner in which the Fund markets its commodity interests trading activities. These limitations may restrict the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy, increase the costs of implementing its strategy, increase its expenses and/or adversely affect its

total return.

Under CFTC rules, certain mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations will not apply to the Advisor with respect to the Fund.

Risk of Potential Government Regulation of Derivatives

It is possible that additional government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures, options on futures and swap agreements, may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as part of its investment strategy, which could negatively impact the Fund. While many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) (which was enacted in July 2010), have yet to be implemented through rulemaking, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon a Fund, it is possible that, upon implementation of these measures or any future measures, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions also could prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change the availability of certain investments.

Short Sales

The Fund may sell a security short if it owns at least an equal amount of the security sold short or another security convertible or exchangeable for an equal amount of the security sold short without payment of further compensation (a short sale against-the-box).

Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short-selling exposes the Fund to unlimited risk with respect to that security due to the lack of an upper limit on the price to which an instrument can rise. Although the Fund reserves the right to utilize short sales, Epoch is under no obligation to utilize short sales at all.

Securities Lending

As described in the Prospectus, the Fund may lend a portion of its portfolio securities to broker-dealers or other institutional borrowers. Loans are made only to organizations whose credit quality or claims paying ability is considered by the Advisor or Epoch to be at least investment grade. All securities loans are collateralized on a continuous basis by cash, cash equivalents (such as money market instruments) or other liquid securities held by the custodian and maintained in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The Fund may receive loan fees in connection with loans that are collateralized by securities or on loans of securities for which there is special demand. The Fund may also seek to earn income on securities loans by reinvesting cash collateral in securities consistent with its investment objective and policies, seeking to invest at rates that are higher than the “rebate” rate that it normally will pay to the borrower with respect to such cash collateral. Any such reinvestment will be subject to the investment policies, restrictions and risk considerations described in the Prospectus and in this SAI. Compensation received by the Fund in connection with securities lending activities will not constitute tax-advantaged qualified dividend income.

Securities loans may result in delays in recovering, or a failure of the borrower to return, the loaned securities. The defaulting borrower ordinarily would be liable to the Fund for any losses resulting from such delays or failures, and the collateral provided in connection with the loan normally would also be available for that purpose. Securities loans normally may be terminated by either the Fund or the borrower at any time. Upon termination and the return of the loaned securities, the Fund would be required to return the related cash or securities collateral to the borrower and it may be required to liquidate longer term portfolio securities in order to do so. To the extent that such securities have decreased in value, this may result in the Fund realizing a loss at a time when it would not otherwise do so. The Fund also may incur losses if it is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates higher than applicable rebate rates paid to borrowers and related administrative costs. These risks are substantially the same as those incurred through investment leverage and will be subject to the investment policies, restrictions and risk considerations described in the Prospectus and in this SAI.

The Fund will receive amounts equivalent to any interest or other distributions paid on securities while they are on loan, and the Fund will not be entitled to exercise voting or other beneficial rights on loaned securities. The Fund will exercise its right to terminate loans and thereby regain these rights whenever the Advisor considers it to be in the Fund’s interest to do so, taking into account the related loss of reinvestment income and other factors.

Cash Equivalents

The Fund may invest in cash equivalents to invest daily cash balances or for temporary defensive purposes. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. Government obligations and may include Cash Management Portfolio, an affiliated money market fund which invests in such short-term securities.

Exchange-Traded Funds

The Fund may invest in shares of exchange-traded funds (collectively, “ETFs”), which are designed to provide investment results corresponding to an index. These indexes may be either broad-based, sector or international and may include Standard & Poor’s Depository Receipts (“SPDRs”), DIAMONDS, NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock (also referred to as “NASDAQ-100 Shares”) and iShares exchange-traded funds (“iShares”), such as iShares Russell 2000 Growth Index Fund and HOLDRS (Holding Company Depository Receipts). ETFs usually are units of beneficial interest in an investment trust or represent undivided ownership interests in a portfolio of securities, in each case with respect to a portfolio of all or substantially all of the component securities of, and in substantially the same weighting as, the relevant benchmark index. The benchmark indices of SPDRs, DIAMONDS and NASDAQ-100 Shares are the Standard & Poor’s 500 Stock Index, the Dow Jones Industrial Average and the NASDAQ-100 Index, respectively. The benchmark index for iShares varies, generally corresponding to the name of the particular iShares fund. ETFs are 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.

Investments in ETFs generally are subject to limits in the 1940 Act on investments in other investment companies. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component securities (or commodities) fluctuate

according to market volatility. Investments in ETFs that are designed to correspond to an equity index involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a broadly based portfolio of common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of ETFs invested in by the Fund. Moreover, the Fund's 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, ETF programs bear their own operational expenses, which are deducted from the dividends paid to investors. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

The Fund reserves the right to invest up to 10% of its total assets, calculated at the time of purchase, in the securities of pooled investment vehicles including other investment companies unaffiliated with the Advisor. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees paid by pooled investment vehicles in which it invests in addition to the advisory fee paid by the Fund. Please refer to "Cash Equivalents" for additional information about investment in other investment companies. The 10% limitation does not apply to the Fund's investment in money market funds and certain other pooled investment vehicles. If the Fund invests in Cash Management Portfolio, an affiliated money market fund, the management fee paid on such investment will be credited against the Fund's management fee.

Temporary Investments

There may be times when, in the Advisor's judgment, conditions in the securities market would make pursuit of the Fund's investment strategy inconsistent with achievement of the Fund's investment objectives. At such times, the Advisor may employ alternative strategies primarily to seek to reduce fluctuations in the value of the Fund's assets. In implementing these temporary defensive strategies, depending on the circumstances, the Fund may invest part or all of its total assets in fixed-income securities with remaining maturities of less than one year, cash or cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations.

Investment Restrictions

The investment policies and strategies of the Fund described in this SAI and the Prospectus, except for the investment objective of the Fund and the nine investment restrictions designated as fundamental policies under this caption, are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) without shareholder approval.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

As referred to above, the following nine investment restrictions of the Fund are designated as fundamental policies and as such cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities, which as used in this SAI means the lesser of (a) 67% of the shares of the Fund present or represented by proxy at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented at the meeting or (b) more than 50% of outstanding shares of the Fund. As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

Borrow money, except as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The (1) 1940 Act currently requires that any indebtedness incurred by a closed-end investment company have an asset coverage of at least 300% at the time of borrowing;

Issue senior securities, as defined in the 1940 Act, other than (i) preferred shares which immediately after issuance will have asset coverage of at least 200%, (ii) indebtedness which immediately after issuance will have asset coverage of at least 300%, or (iii) the borrowings permitted by investment restriction (1) above. The 1940 Act (2) currently defines “senior security” as any bond, debenture, note or similar obligation or instrument constituting a security and evidencing indebtedness and any stock of a class having priority over any other class as to distribution of assets or payment of dividends. Debt and equity securities issued by a closed-end investment company meeting the foregoing asset coverage provisions are excluded from the general 1940 Act prohibition on the issuance of senior securities;

Purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the (3) clearance of purchases and sales of securities). The purchase of investment assets with the proceeds of a permitted borrowing or securities offering will not be deemed to be the purchase of securities on margin;

- (4) Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except insofar as it may technically be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in selling or disposing of a portfolio investment;

Make loans to other persons, except by (a) the acquisition of loans, loan interests, debt securities and other (5) obligations in which the Fund is authorized to invest in accordance with its investment objective and policies, (b) entering into repurchase agreements and (c) lending its portfolio securities;

Purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase and sell securities which are secured by interests in real estate (6) and securities of issuers which invest or deal in real estate. The Fund reserves the freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the ownership of securities;

Purchase or sell physical commodities or contracts for the purchase or sale of physical commodities. Physical (7) commodities do not include futures contracts with respect to securities, securities indices, currency or other financial instruments;

With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or (8) purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer, except obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities and except securities of other investment companies; and

(9) Invest 25% or more of its total assets in any single industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities).

In regard to restriction (1), the Fund may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities. The 1940 Act currently requires that the Fund have 300% asset coverage at the time of borrowing with respect to all borrowings other than temporary borrowings.

In regard to restriction (5)(c), the value of the securities loaned by the Fund may not exceed 33 1/3% of its total assets.

For purposes of construing restriction (9), securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities are not considered to represent industries. Municipal obligations backed by the credit of a governmental entity also are not considered to represent industries.

Whenever an investment policy or investment restriction set forth in the Prospectus or this SAI states a maximum percentage of assets that may be invested in any security or other asset or describes a policy regarding quality

standards, such percentage limitation or standard shall be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or asset. Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, assets or other circumstances or any subsequent rating change made by a rating agency (or as determined by the Subadvisor if the security is not rated by a rating agency) will not compel the Fund to dispose of such security or other asset. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund must always be in compliance with the borrowing policies set forth above.

Non-fundamental Investment Restrictions

The Fund has adopted the following non-fundamental investment policy, which may be changed by the Board without approval of the Fund's shareholders. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, the Fund may not make short sales of securities or maintain a short position, unless at all times when a short position is open the Fund either owns an equal amount of such securities or owns securities convertible into or exchangeable, without payment of any further consideration, for securities of the same issue as, and equal in amount to, the securities sold short.

Upon the Board's approval, the Fund may invest more than 10% of its total assets in one or more other management investment companies (or may invest in affiliated investment companies) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules thereunder.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund's annual rate of portfolio turnover may vary from year to year as well as within a year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally involves correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses, which must be borne directly by the Fund. Portfolio turnover is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of Fund securities during the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the Fund's securities. (Excluded from the computation are all securities, including options, with maturities at the time of acquisition of one year or less.) The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012 was 126% and 98%, respectively.

Those Responsible for Management

The business of the Fund is managed by the Board, including certain Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund (the “Independent Trustees”). The Trustees elect officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and who execute policies formulated by the Trustees. Several of the Trustees and officers of the Fund also are officers or directors of the Advisor, or officers or directors of its affiliates. Each Trustee oversees the Fund and other funds in the John Hancock Fund Complex (as defined below).

The tables below present certain information regarding the Trustees and officers of the Fund, including their principal occupations which, unless specific dates are shown, are of at least five years’ duration. In addition, the table includes information concerning other directorships held by each Trustee in other registered investment companies or publicly traded companies. Information is listed separately for each Trustee who is an “interested person” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund (the “Non-Independent Trustee”) and the Independent Trustees. As of February 21, 2014, the John Hancock Fund Complex consisted of 233 funds (including this Fund, nine other closed-end funds, and separate series of series mutual funds: John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust (“JHVIT”) (82 funds); John Hancock Funds II (“JHF II”) (103 funds); John Hancock Funds III (“JHF III”) (11 funds); and 27 series of other John Hancock trusts (collectively with the Fund, the “John Hancock Fund Complex”). The address of each Trustee and officer of the Fund is 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

The Board is divided into three staggered term classes, with the term of one class expiring each year, and no term continuing for longer than three years after the applicable election. Should a Trustee in a class wish to serve an additional term, he or she must stand for re-election. Classifying the Trustees in this manner may prevent replacement of a majority of the Trustees for a period of up to two years. The Board consists of twelve members. Each of the three staggered term classes is composed of four Trustees.

Interested Trustees

Name (Birth Year)	Position with the Fund⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in John Hancock Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Craig Bromley ⁽²⁾	Trustee	President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2012); Senior Executive Vice President and General Manager, U.S. Division, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2012); President and Chief Executive Officer, Manulife Life Insurance Company (Manulife	233

(1966) (since 2012) Japan) (2005–2012, including prior positions).

Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust, John Hancock Funds II and John Hancock retail funds⁽³⁾ (since 2012).

Warren A. Thomson ⁽²⁾ (1955)	Trustee (since 2012)	Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, Manulife Financial Corporation and The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (since 2009); Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Manulife Asset Management (since 2001, including prior positions); Director (since 2006), and President and Chief Executive Officer (since 2013), Manulife Asset Management Limited; Director and Chairman, Hancock Natural Resources Group, Inc. (since 2013).	233
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Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust, John Hancock Funds II and John Hancock retail funds⁽³⁾ (since 2012).

Independent Trustees

Name (Birth Year)	Position with Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in John Hancock Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Charles L. Bardelis (1941)	Director, Island Commuter Corp. (marine transport). Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust (since 1988); Trustee, John Hancock Funds II (since 2005); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock Funds III (2005–2006 and since 2012).	233

Interested Trustees

Name (Birth Year)	Position with the Fund⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in John Hancock Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Peter S. Burgess (1942)	Trustee (since 2012)	Consultant (financial, accounting and auditing matters) (since 1999); Certified Public Accountant; Partner, Arthur Andersen (independent public accounting firm) (prior to 1999); Director, Lincoln Educational Services Corporation (since 2004); Director, Symetra Financial Corporation (since 2010); Director, PMA Capital Corporation (2004–2010). Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2005); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock Funds III (2005–2006 and since 2012).	233
William H. Cunningham (1944)	Trustee (since 2007)	Professor, University of Texas, Austin, Texas (since 1971); former Chancellor, University of Texas System and former President of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Director, LIN Television (since 2009); Chairperson (since 2009) and Director (since 2006), Lincoln National Corporation (insurance); Director, Resolute Energy Corporation (since 2009); Director, Southwest Airlines (since 2000); former Director, Introgen (manufacturer of biopharmaceuticals) (until 2008); former Director, Hicks Acquisition Company I, Inc. (until 2007); former Director, Texas Exchange Bank, SSB (formerly Bank of Crowley) (until 2009); former Advisory Director, JPMorgan Chase Bank (formerly Texas Commerce Bank–Austin) (until 2009).	233
Grace K. Fey	Trustee	Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock Funds II (since 2012 and 2005–2006); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 1986). Chief Executive Officer, Grace Fey Advisors (since 2007); Director and Executive Vice President, Frontier Capital	233

(1946)	(since 2012)	Management Company (1988–2007); Director, Fiduciary Trust (since 2009).	233
		Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2008); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 2012).	
Theron S. Hoffman	Trustee	Chief Executive Officer, T. Hoffman Associates, LLC (consulting firm) (since 2003); Director, The Todd Organization (consulting firm) (2003–2010); President, Westport Resources Management (consulting firm) (2006–2008); Senior Managing Director, Partner and Operating Head, Putnam Investments (2000–2003); Executive Vice President, The Thomson Corp. (financial and legal information publishing) (1997–2000).	233
(1947)	(since 2012)		
		Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2008); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 2012).	
Deborah C. Jackson	Trustee	President, Cambridge College, Cambridge, Massachusetts (since 2011); Chief Executive Officer, American Red Cross of Massachusetts Bay (2002–2011); Board of Directors of Eastern Bank Corporation (since 2001); Board of Directors of Eastern Bank Charitable Foundation (since 2001); Board of Directors of American Student Assistance Corporation (1996–2009); Board of Directors of Boston Stock Exchange (2002–2008); Board of Directors of Harvard Pilgrim Healthcare (health benefits company) (2007–2011).	233
(1952)	(since 2008)		
		Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 2008).	
Hassell H. McClellan	Trustee	Trustee, Virtus Variable Insurance Trust (formerly, Phoenix Edge Series Funds) (since 2008); Director, The Barnes Group (since 2010); Associate Professor, The Wallace E. Carroll School of Management, Boston College (retired 2013).	233
(1945)	(since 2012)		

Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2005); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds⁽³⁾ (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock Funds III (2005–2006 and since 2012).

James M. Oates (1946)	Trustee and Chairperson of the Board (since 2012)	Managing Director, Wydown Group (financial consulting firm) (since 1994); Chairperson and Director, Emerson Investment Management, Inc. (since 2000); Independent Chairperson, Hudson Castle Group, Inc. (formerly IBEX Capital Markets, Inc.) (financial services company) (1997–2011); Director, Stifel Financial (since 1996); Director, Investor Financial Services Corporation (1995–2007);	233
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Interested Trustees

Name (Birth Year)	Position with the Fund ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in John Hancock Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
		Director, Connecticut River Bancorp (since 1998); Director, Virtus Funds (formerly, Phoenix Mutual Funds) (since 1988).	
		Trustee (since 2004) and Chairperson of the Board (since 2005), John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust; Trustee and Chairperson of the Board, John Hancock Funds II (since 2005); Trustee and Chairperson of the Board, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock Funds III (2005–2006 and since 2012).	
Steven R. Pruchansky (1944)	Trustee (since 2007) and Vice Chairperson of the Board	Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer, Greenscapes of Southwest Florida, Inc. (since 2000); Director and President, Greenscapes of Southwest Florida, Inc. (until 2000); Member, Board of Advisers, First American Bank (until 2010); Managing Director, Jon James, LLC (real estate) (since 2000); Director, First Signature Bank & Trust Company (until 1991); Director, Mast Realty Trust (until 1994); President, Maxwell Building Corp. (until 1991).	233
	(since 2012)	Trustee and Vice Chairperson of the Board, John Hancock retail funds ⁽³⁾ , John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2012); Trustee (since 1992) and Chairperson of the Board (2011–2012), John Hancock retail funds. ⁽³⁾	
Gregory A. Russo (1949)	Trustee (since 2008)	Director and Audit Committee Chairperson (since 2012) and Member, Audit Committee and Finance Committee (since 2011), NCH Healthcare System, Inc. (holding company for multi-entity healthcare system); Director and Member of Finance Committee, The Moorings, Inc. (nonprofit continuing care community) (since 2012); Vice Chairperson, Risk & Regulatory Matters, KPMG LLP (“KPMG”) (2002–2006); Vice Chairperson, Industrial Markets, KPMG (1998–2002);	233

Chairperson and Treasurer, Westchester County, New York, Chamber of Commerce (1986–1992); Director, Treasurer and Chairperson of Audit and Finance Committees, Putnam Hospital Center (1989–1995); Director and Chairperson of Fundraising Campaign, United Way of Westchester and Putnam Counties, New York (1990–1995).

Trustee, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2012); Trustee, John Hancock retail funds⁽³⁾ (since 2008).

Mr. Cunningham, Ms. Fey, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Russo serve for a term expiring in 2017; Mr. Bromley, Ms. (1) Jackson, Mr. Oates and Mr. Pruchansky serve as Trustees for a term expiring in 2016; Mr. Bardelis, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Thomson serve as Trustees for a term expiring in 2015.

(2) The Trustee is an Interested Trustee due to his position with the Advisor and certain of its affiliates.

(3) “John Hancock retail funds” is comprised of ten closed-end funds (including the Fund), as well as the series of John Hancock Funds III and 11 other investment companies.

Correspondence intended for any of the Trustees may be sent to the attention of the individual Trustee or to the Board c/o the Secretary of the Fund at 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. All communications addressed to the Board or individual Trustee will be logged and sent to the Board or individual Trustee. The Secretary may determine not to forward any letter to Trustees that does not relate to the business of the Fund.

Principal Officers

Name, (Birth Year)	Position with Officer the Fund since	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Hugh McHaffie (1959)	President J012	Executive Vice President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2006, including prior positions); Chairperson and Director, John Hancock Advisers, LLC, John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC and John Hancock Funds, LLC (since 2010); President, John Hancock Advisers, LLC (since 2012); President, John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC (since 2010); President (since 2012) and former Trustee (2010-2012), John Hancock retail funds ⁽¹⁾ ; President, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John

Hancock Funds II (since 2009).

Andrew G. Arnott	Executive Vice President	J009	Senior Vice President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2009); Director and Executive Vice President, John Hancock Advisers, LLC (since 2005, including prior positions); Director and Executive Vice President, John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC (since 2006, including prior positions); President, John Hancock Funds, LLC (since 2004, including prior positions); Executive Vice President, John Hancock retail funds ⁽¹⁾ (since 2007, including prior positions); Executive Vice President, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2007, including prior positions).
(1971)			
Thomas M. Kinzler	Secretary and Chief Legal Officer	J007	Vice President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2006); Secretary and Chief Legal Counsel, John Hancock Funds, LLC (since 2007); Secretary and Chief Legal Officer, John Hancock retail funds ⁽¹⁾ and John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2006).
(1955)			
Francis V. Knox, Jr.	Chief Compliance Officer	J007	Vice President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2005); Chief Compliance Officer, John Hancock retail funds ⁽¹⁾ , John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust, John Hancock Funds II, John Hancock Advisers, LLC and John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC (since 2005); Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife Asset Management (US) LLC (2005–2008).
(1947)			
Charles A. Rizzo	Chief Financial Officer	J007	Vice President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2008); Senior Vice President, John Hancock Advisers, LLC and John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC (since 2008); Chief Financial Officer, John Hancock retail funds ⁽¹⁾ , John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2007).
(1957)			
Salvatore Schiavone	Treasurer	J009	Assistant Vice President, John Hancock Financial Services (since 2007); Vice President, John Hancock Advisers, LLC and John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC (since 2007); Treasurer, John Hancock retail funds ⁽¹⁾ (since 2007, including prior positions); Treasurer, John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust and John Hancock Funds II (since 2010 and 2007–2009, including prior positions).
(1965)			

⁽¹⁾ “John Hancock retail funds” is comprised of ten closed-end funds (including the Fund), as well as the series of John Hancock Funds III and 11 other investment companies.

All of the officers listed are officers or employees of the Advisor or affiliated companies. Some of the Trustees and officers also may be officers and/or directors and/or trustees of one or more of the other funds for which the Advisor or an affiliate of the Advisor serves as investment advisor.

Additional Information about the Trustees

In addition to the description of each Trustee's Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships set forth above, the following provides further information about each Trustee's specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills. The information in this section should not be understood to mean that any of the Trustees is an "expert" within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws.

There are no specific required qualifications for Board membership. The Board believes that the different perspectives, viewpoints, professional experience, education, and individual qualities of each Trustee represent a diversity of experiences and a variety of complementary skills. Each Trustee has experience as a Trustee of the Fund, as well as experience as a Trustee of other John Hancock funds. It is the Trustees' belief that this allows the Board, as a whole, to oversee the business of the Fund in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. When considering potential nominees to fill vacancies on the Board, and as part of its annual self-evaluation, the Board reviews the mix of skills and other relevant experiences of the Trustees.

Charles L. Bardelis — As a director and former chief executive of an operating company, Mr. Bardelis has experience with a variety of financial, staffing, regulatory and operational issues. He also has experience as a director of publicly traded companies.

Craig Bromley — Through his positions as President and Chief Executive Officer of Manulife Life Insurance Company (Manulife Japan), positions as a senior executive of Manulife Financial, the Advisor's parent company, and positions with other affiliates of the Advisor, Mr. Bromley has experience as a strategic business builder expanding product offerings and distribution, enabling him to provide valuable management input to the Board.

Peter S. Burgess — As a financial consultant and certified public accountant and a former partner in a major international public accounting firm, Mr. Burgess has experience in the auditing of financial services companies and mutual funds. He also has experience as a director of publicly traded operating companies.

William H. Cunningham — Mr. Cunningham has management and operational oversight experience as a former Chancellor and President of a major university. Mr. Cunningham regularly teaches a graduate course in corporate governance at the law school and the Red McCombs School of Business at The University of Texas at Austin. He also has oversight and corporate governance experience as a current and former director of a number of operating companies, including an insurance company.

Grace K. Fey — As a consultant to nonprofit and corporate boards, and as a former director and executive of an investment management firm, Ms. Fey has experience in the investment management industry. She also has experience as a director of an operating company.

Theron S. Hoffman — As a consultant and as a former senior executive of several large public and private companies, including a global reinsurance company and a large investment management firm, Mr. Hoffman has extensive experience in corporate governance, business operations and new product development. In addition, his prior service as chair of corporate pension trusts has given him experience in the oversight of investment managers.

Deborah C. Jackson — Ms. Jackson has management and operational oversight experience as the president of a college and as the former chief executive officer of a major charitable organization. She also has oversight and corporate governance experience as a current and former director of various corporate organizations, including a bank, an insurance company and a regional stock exchange, and nonprofit entities.

Hassell H. McClellan — As a professor in the graduate management department of a major university and as a former director of several privately held companies, Mr. McClellan has experience in corporate and financial matters. He also has experience as a director of other investment companies not affiliated with the Fund.

James M. Oates — As a senior officer and director of investment management companies, Mr. Oates has experience in investment management. Mr. Oates previously served as chief executive officer of two banks. He also has experience as a director of other publicly traded companies and investment companies not affiliated with the Fund.

Steven R. Pruchansky — Mr. Pruchansky has entrepreneurial, executive and financial experience as a chief executive officer of an operating services company and a current and former director of real estate and banking companies. Mr. Pruchansky, an Independent Trustee, serves as the Board's Vice Chairperson.

Gregory A. Russo — As a certified public accountant and former partner in a major independent registered public accounting firm, Mr. Russo has accounting and executive experience. He also has experience as a current and former director of various operating entities.

Warren A. Thomson — Through his positions as Chairman of Manulife Asset Management and Chief Investment Officer of Manulife Financial, the Advisor’s parent company, Mr. Thomson has experience in the management of investments, registered investment companies, variable annuities and retirement products, enabling him to provide management input to the Board.

Duties of Trustees

The Fund is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees are responsible for managing the affairs of the Fund, including the appointment of advisors and subadvisors. Each Trustee has the experience, skills, attributes or qualifications described above (see “—Principal Occupation(s) and Other Directorships” and “—Additional Information about the Trustees” above). The Board appoints officers who assist in managing the day-to-day affairs of the Fund. The Board met seven times during the latest fiscal year.

The Board has appointed an Independent Trustee as Chairperson. The Chairperson presides at meetings of the Trustees and may call meetings of the Board and any Board committee whenever he deems it necessary. The Chairperson participates in the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the Board and the identification of information to be presented to the Board with respect to matters to be acted upon by the Board. The Chairperson also acts as a liaison with the Fund’s management, officers, attorneys, and other Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairperson may perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board has also designated a Vice Chairperson to serve in the absence of the Chairperson. Except for any duties specified in this SAI or pursuant to the Fund’s Declaration of Trust or By-laws, or as assigned by the Board, the designation of a Trustee as Chairperson or Vice Chairperson does not impose on that Trustee any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations or liability imposed on any other Trustee, generally. The Board has designated a number of standing committees as further described below, each of which has a Chairperson. The Board also may designate working groups or ad hoc committees as it deems appropriate.

The Board believes that this leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees or

working groups of Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight. The Board considers leadership by an Independent Trustee as Chairperson to be integral to promoting effective independent oversight of the Fund's operations and meaningful representation of the shareholders' interests. The Board also believes that having a super-majority of Independent Trustees is appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. Nevertheless, the Board also believes that having interested persons serve on the Board brings corporate and financial viewpoints that are, in the Board's view, helpful elements in its decision-making process. In addition, the Board believes that Messrs. Bromley and Thomson, as senior executives of Manulife Financial, the parent company of the Advisor, and of other affiliates of the Advisor, provide the Board with the perspective of the Advisor in managing and sponsoring the Fund. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed, at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Fund.

Board Committees

The Board has established an Audit Committee; Compliance Committee; Contracts, Legal & Risk Committee; Nominating and Governance Committee; and Investment Committee.

The current membership of each committee is set forth below. As Chairperson of the Board, Mr. Oates is considered an *ex officio* member of each committee and, therefore, is able to attend and participate in any committee meeting, as appropriate.

Audit Committee. The Board has a standing Audit Committee composed solely of Independent Trustees (Messrs. Bardelis, Burgess and Hoffman). Mr. Burgess serves as Chairperson of this Committee. The Committee met five times during the Fund's last fiscal year to review the internal and external accounting and auditing procedures of the Fund and, among other things, to consider the selection of an independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, approve all significant services proposed to be performed by its independent registered public accounting firm and to consider the possible effect of such services on its independence.

Compliance Committee. The Board also has a standing Compliance Committee (Ms. Jackson and Messrs. Cunningham and McClellan). This Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the full Board regarding certain compliance matters relating to the Fund. Mr. McClellan serves as Chairperson of this Committee. This Committee met four times during the last fiscal year.

Contracts, Legal & Risk Committee. The Board also has a standing Contracts, Legal & Risk Committee (Ms. Fey and Messrs. Pruchansky and Russo). This Committee met four times during the last fiscal year. This Committee oversees the initiation, operation, and renewal of the various contracts between the Fund and other entities. These contracts include advisory and subadvisory agreements, custodial and transfer agency agreements and arrangements with other service providers. The Committee also reviews the significant legal affairs of the Fund, as well as any significant regulatory and legislative actions or proposals affecting or relating to the Fund or its service providers. The

Committee also assists the Board in its oversight role with respect to the processes pursuant to which the Advisor and the subadvisor identify, manage and report the various risks that affect or could affect the Fund. Mr. Russo serves as Chairperson of this Committee.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Board also has a Nominating and Governance Committee (formerly known as the Nominating, Governance & Administration Committee) composed of all of the Independent Trustees. Mr. Oates serves as Chairperson of this Committee. This Committee met three times during the last fiscal year. This Committee will consider nominees recommended by Fund shareholders. Nominations should be forwarded to the attention of the Secretary of the Fund at 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Any shareholder nomination must be submitted in compliance with all of the pertinent provisions of Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), in order to be considered by this Committee. All recommendations shall include all information relating to such person as specified in the Fund’s By-Laws.

Investment Committee. The Board also has an Investment Committee composed of all of the Trustees. The Investment Committee has five subcommittees with the Trustees divided among the five subcommittees (each, an “Investment Sub-Committee”). Each Investment Sub-Committee reviews investment matters relating to a particular group of funds and coordinates with the full Board regarding investment matters. Mses. Fey and Jackson and Messrs. Hoffman, Bardelis and Cunningham serve as Chairpersons of the Investment Sub-Committees. In addition, the Chairperson of the Board serves on each Investment Sub-Committee as an *ex officio* member. The Investment Committee met five times during the last fiscal year.

Annually, the Board evaluates its performance and that of its Committees, including the effectiveness of the Board’s

Committee structure.

Risk Oversight

As a registered investment company, the Fund is subject to a variety of risks, including investment risks (such as, among others, market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk), financial risks (such as, among others, settlement risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk), compliance risks, and operational risks. As a part of its overall activities, the Board oversees the Fund's risk management activities that are implemented by the Advisor, the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and other service providers to the Fund. The Advisor has primary responsibility for the Fund's risk management on a day-to-day basis as a part of its overall responsibilities. The Fund's subadvisor, subject to oversight of the Advisor, is primarily responsible for managing investment and financial risks as a part of its day-to-day investment responsibilities, as well as operational and compliance risks at its firm. The Advisor and the CCO also assist the Board in overseeing compliance with investment policies of the Fund and regulatory requirements, and monitor the implementation of the various compliance policies and procedures approved by the Board as a part of its oversight responsibilities.

The Advisor identifies to the Board the risks that it believes may affect the Fund and develops processes and controls regarding such risks. However, risk management is a complex and dynamic undertaking and it is not always possible to comprehensively identify and/or mitigate all such risks at all times since risks are at times impacted by external events. In discharging its oversight responsibilities, the Board considers risk management issues throughout the year with the assistance of its various Committees as described below. Each Committee meets at least quarterly and presents reports to the Board, which may prompt further discussion of issues concerning the oversight of the Fund's risk management. The Board as a whole also reviews written reports or presentations on a variety of risk issues as needed and may discuss particular risks that are not addressed in the Committee process.

The Board has established an Investment Committee, which consists of five Investment Sub-Committees. Each Investment Sub-Committee assists the Board in overseeing the significant investment policies of the relevant fund and the performance of its subadvisors. The Advisor monitors these policies and subadvisor activities and may recommend changes in connection with the Fund to the relevant Investment Sub-Committee in response to subadvisor requests or other circumstances. On at least a quarterly basis, the Investment Sub-Committee reviews reports from the Advisor regarding the Fund's investment performance, which include information about investment and financial risks and how they are managed, and from the CCO regarding subadvisor compliance matters. In addition, the Investment Sub-Committee meets periodically with the portfolio managers of the Fund's subadvisor to receive reports regarding management of the Fund, including with respect to risk management processes.

The Audit Committee assists the Board in reviewing with the independent auditors, at various times throughout the year, matters relating to the Fund's financial reporting. In addition, this Committee oversees the process of each Fund's valuation of its portfolio securities, with day-to-day responsibility for valuation determinations having been delegated to the Fund's Pricing Committee (composed of officers of the Fund).

The Compliance Committee assists the Board in overseeing the activities of the Fund's CCO with respect to the compliance programs of the Fund, the Advisor, the subadvisor, and certain of the Fund's other service providers (the Distributor and transfer agent). This Committee and the Board receive and consider periodic reports from the CCO throughout the year, including the CCO's annual written report, which, among other things, summarizes material compliance issues that arose during the previous year and any remedial action taken to address these issues, as well as any material changes to the compliance programs.

The Contracts, Legal & Risk Committee assists the Board in its oversight role with respect to the processes pursuant to which the Advisor and the subadvisor identify, assess, manage and report the various risks that affect or could affect the Fund. This Committee reviews reports from the Fund's Advisor on a periodic basis regarding the risks facing the Fund, and makes recommendations to the Board concerning risks and risk oversight matters as the Committee deems appropriate. This Committee also coordinates with the other Board Committees regarding risks relevant to the other Committees, as appropriate.

In addressing issues regarding the Fund's risk management between meetings, appropriate representatives of the Advisor communicate with the Chairperson of the Board, the relevant Committee Chair, or the Fund's CCO, who is directly accountable to the Board. As appropriate, the Chairperson of the Board, the Committee Chairs and the Trustees confer among themselves, with the Fund's CCO, the Advisor, other service providers, external fund counsel, and counsel to the Independent Trustees, to identify and review risk management issues that may be placed on the full Board's agenda and/or that of an appropriate Committee for review and discussion.

In addition, in its annual review of the Fund's advisory, subadvisory and distribution agreements, the Board reviews information provided by the Advisor, the subadvisor and the Distributor relating to their operational capabilities, financial condition, risk management processes and resources.

The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts its risk oversight role.

The Advisor also has its own, independent interest in risk management. In this regard, the Advisor has appointed a Risk and Investment Operations Committee, consisting of senior personnel from each of the Advisor's functional departments. This Committee reports periodically to the Board and the Contracts, Legal & Risk Committee on risk management matters. The Advisor's risk management program is part of the overall risk management program of John Hancock, the Advisor's parent company. John Hancock's Chief Risk Officer supports the Advisor's risk management program, and at the Board's request will report on risk management matters.

Independent Trustee Compensation

The Fund pays fees only to its Independent Trustees. Trustees also are reimbursed for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses. Each Independent Trustee receives in the aggregate from the Fund and other Closed-End funds in the John Hancock Funds Complex an annual retainer of \$40,000.

The following table provides information regarding the compensation paid by the Fund and the other investment companies in the John Hancock Fund Complex to the Independent Trustees for their services during the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2013.

<u>Independent Trustee</u>	<u>Fund John Hancock Fund Complex</u>	
Charles L. Bardelis	\$ 4,340	\$ 416,250
Peter S. Burgess	\$ 4,340	\$ 458,000
William H. Cunningham ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,340	\$ 361,250
Grace K. Fey	\$ 4,340	\$ 416,250
Theron S. Hoffman	\$ 4,340	\$ 416,250
Deborah C. Jackson	\$ 4,340	\$ 351,250
Hassell H. McClellan	\$ 4,340	\$ 441,250
James M. Oates	\$ 4,340	\$ 608,000
Steven R. Pruchansky ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,340	\$ 358,750
Gregory A. Russo	\$ 4,340	\$ 386,250

(1) As of October 31, 2013, the value of the aggregate accrued deferred compensation amount from all funds in the John Hancock Fund Complex for Mr. Cunningham was \$356,657 and for Mr. Pruchansky was \$509,784 under the John Hancock Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Trustees (the “Plan”). Under the Plan, which was terminated in November 2012, Messrs. Cunningham and Pruchansky had elected to have their deferred fees invested in shares of one or more funds in the John Hancock Fund Complex, with the amounts ultimately payable to them under the Plan to be determined based upon the performance of such investments. Deferral of Trustees’ fees did not obligate the John Hancock funds to retain the services of either such Trustee or obligate such funds to pay any particular level of compensation to the Trustee.

The Fund does not have a pension or retirement plan for any of its Trustees or officers.

Trustee Ownership of Shares of John Hancock Funds

The table below sets forth the aggregate dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustees in the Fund and in all John Hancock funds overseen by each Trustee as of December 31, 2013. For each Trustee, the amounts reflected include share equivalents of certain John Hancock funds in which the Trustee is deemed to be invested pursuant to the Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Trustees, as more fully described under “—Compensation of Trustees and Officers.” The information as to beneficial ownership is based on statements furnished to the Fund by the Trustees. Each of the Trustees has all voting and investment powers with respect to the shares indicated.

<u>Trustees</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>John Hancock Fund Complex</u>
<i>Independent Trustees*</i>		
Charles L. Bardelis	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Peter S. Burgess	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000

<u>Trustees</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>John Hancock Fund Complex</u>
William H. Cunningham	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Grace K. Fey	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Theron S. Hoffman	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Deborah C. Jackson	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Hassell H. McClellan	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
James M. Oates	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Steven R. Pruchansky	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Gregory A. Russo	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
<i>Non-Independent Trustees*</i>		
Craig Bromley	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Warren A. Thomson	\$0	Over \$100,000

Shareholders of the Fund

To the best knowledge of the Fund, First Trust Portfolios L.P. beneficially owned more than 5% of the Fund's shares as of December 31, 2013. This information is based on Schedule 13G filing made on January 10, 2014 pursuant to Rule 13d-1(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Name and Address of Owner Amount Percent

First Trust Portfolios L.P. ⁽¹⁾

Suite 400

1,049,294 11.06%

120 East Liberty Drive

Wheaton, Illinois 60187

⁽¹⁾ First Trust Portfolios L.P. acts as sponsor of certain unit investment trusts ("UITs") that hold shares of the Fund. Each of First Trust Portfolios L.P., First Trust Advisors L.P. (which acts as portfolio supervisor of the UITs) and The Charger Corporation (which serves as the General Partner) disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of the Fund identified in the filing made on January 10, 2014.

Investment Advisory and Other Services

A discussion regarding the basis for the Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and the Subadvisory Agreements is available in the Fund's October 31, 2013 annual shareholder report.

THE ADVISOR

The Advisor is a Delaware limited liability company whose principal offices are located at 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210 and serves as the Fund's investment advisor. The Advisor is registered with the SEC as an investment advisor under the Advisers Act.

Founded in 1968, the Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation ("Manulife Financial" or the "Company"). Manulife Financial is the holding company of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (the "Life Company") and its subsidiaries. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) and its subsidiaries ("John Hancock") today offer a broad range of financial products and services, including whole, term, variable, and universal life insurance, as well as college savings products, mutual funds, fixed and variable annuities, long-term care insurance and various forms of business insurance.

The Advisor's parent company has been helping individuals and institutions work toward their financial goals since 1862. The Advisor offers investment solutions managed by institutional money managers, taking a disciplined team approach to portfolio management and research, leveraging the expertise of seasoned investment professionals. The Advisor has been managing closed-end funds since 1971. As of December 31, 2013, the Advisor had total assets under management of approximately \$24.4 billion.

Established in 1887, Manulife Financial is a Canada-based financial services group with principal operations in Asia, Canada and the United States. Its international network of employees, agents and distribution partners offers financial

protection and wealth management products and services to millions of clients. It also provides asset management services to institutional customers. Funds under management by Manulife Financial and its subsidiaries were C\$599 billion (US\$593 billion) as at December 31, 2013. The Company operates as Manulife Financial in Canada and Asia and primarily as John Hancock in the United States.

The Advisor serves as investment advisor to the Fund and is responsible for monitoring the Subadvisors' services to the Fund.

Advisory Agreement. The Fund has entered into an investment management contract dated July 1, 2009 (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Advisor. As compensation for its advisory services under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor receives a fee from the Fund, calculated and paid daily, at an annual rate of the Fund's average daily gross assets.

The following table shows the advisory fee that the Fund incurred and paid to the Advisor for the last three fiscal years ended October 31, 2013, October 31, 2012, and October 31, 2011.

October 31, 2013	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2011
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\$1,145,359	\$1,133,418	\$1,180,297
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Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Advisor selects, contracts with, and compensates the Subadvisors to manage the investments and determine the composition of the assets of the Fund; provided, that any contract with a Subadvisor (a "Subadvisory Agreement") shall be in compliance with and approved as required by the 1940 Act, except for such exemptions therefrom as may be granted to the Fund or the Advisor. The Advisor monitors the Subadvisors' management of the Fund's investment operations in accordance with the investment objectives and related investment policies of the Fund, reviews the performance of the Subadvisors and reports periodically on such performance to the Board.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor has entered into a Subadvisory Agreement with Epoch to provide day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund and to implement the Fund's portfolio management strategies and investment objective and into a Subadvisory Agreement with Analytic to formulate and implement the Fund's Options Strategy. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Advisor may terminate any Subadvisory Agreement entered into and directly assume any functions performed by a Subadvisor, upon approval of the Board.

The Fund pays all expenses of its organization, operations and business.

The Advisory Agreement had an initial period of two years and continues from year to year so long as such continuance is approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees; and (ii) either by the Board or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty upon sixty (60) days' written notice by the Board or the Advisor, as applicable, or by the vote of the majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment. The Epoch Agreement terminates automatically upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisory Agreement provides that, in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations or duties to the Fund under such agreements on the part of the Advisor, the Advisor shall not be liable to the Fund or to any shareholder for any loss sustained in connection with the purchase, holding, redemption or sale of any security on behalf of the Fund.

Service Agreement. The Fund has entered into a management-related service contract dated July 1, 2009 (the "Service Agreement") with JHA, under which the Fund receives Non-Advisory Services. These "Non-Advisory Services" include, but are not limited to, legal, tax, accounting, valuation, financial reporting and performance, compliance, service provider oversight, portfolio and cash management, project management office, EDGAR conversion and filing, graphic design, and other services that are not investment advisory in nature.

JHA is reimbursed by the Fund for its costs in providing Non-Advisory Services to the Fund under the Service Agreement. The following table shows the expenses incurred by JHA in providing services under the Services Agreement for the last three fiscal years ended October 31, 2013, October 31, 2012, and October 31, 2011.

October 31, 2013 October 31, 2012 October 31, 2011

\$20,922	\$21,671	\$15,994
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The Service Agreement had an initial period of two years and continues from year to year so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Board and a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Fund or JHA may terminate the Service Agreement at any time without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the other party. The Service Agreement may be amended by mutual written agreement of the parties, without obtaining shareholder approval.

JHA is not liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which the Service Agreement relates, except losses resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence by JHA in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by JHA of its obligations under the Service Agreement.

Consulting Agreement. The Advisor entered into a consulting agreement dated September 21, 2007 ("Consulting Agreement") with its affiliate John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife Asset Management (North America) Limited (formerly, MFC Global Investment Management (U.S.A.) Limited) ("JHAM(NA)"). JHAM(NA) is located at 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto, ON, Canada, M4W1EW. JHAM(NA) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Manulife Financial, a publicly traded company based in Toronto, Canada. JHAM(NA) has been an investment advisor since 1979 and manages registered investment companies. As of December 31, 2013, JHAM(NA) had approximately \$106.8 billion in assets under management.

Under the Consulting Agreement and as the Advisor may request from time to time, JHAM(NA) consults with the Advisor on matters relating to the application of U.S. federal income tax laws and regulations to the operations of the Fund and assists the Advisor with compliance monitoring and the implementation and use of compliance systems and in addressing and legal and regulatory matters related to the Fund. JHAM(NA) does not have any day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities or regularly provide investment advice to the Advisor regarding the Fund and its portfolio. In return for its consulting and other services, the Advisor (and not the Fund) pays JHAM(NA) a fee.

THE SUBADVISERS

Epoch

Epoch Subadvisory Agreement. The Advisor has entered into a Subadvisory Agreement dated June 27, 2013 with Epoch (the "Epoch Agreement"). Epoch is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments other than the Fund's Option Strategy. Epoch, founded in 2004, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Epoch Holding Corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Toronto-Dominion Bank. As of December 31, 2013, Epoch managed on a worldwide basis more than \$38.4 billion for mutual funds and institutional investors such as pension plans, endowments and foundations. Epoch is located at 399 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Under the terms of the Epoch Agreement, Epoch is responsible for implementing the Fund's investment equity strategy on a day-to-day basis, all subject to the supervision and direction of the Board and the Advisor. For services rendered by Epoch under the Epoch Agreement, the Advisor (and not the Fund) pays Epoch a fee.

The Epoch Agreement had an initial period of two years and continues from year to year so long as such continuance is approved at least annually: (i) by the Board or by the holders of a majority of its outstanding voting securities and (ii) by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the Epoch Agreement. The Epoch Agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement and may be terminated without penalty upon 60 days' written notice at the option of the Advisor, Epoch, by the Board or by a vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares. As discussed above, the Advisor may terminate the Epoch Agreement and directly assume responsibility for the services provided by Epoch upon approval by the Board without the need for approval of the shareholders of the Fund.

The Epoch Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard for its obligations and duties thereunder, Epoch is not liable for any error or judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund.

Analytic

Analytic Subadvisory Agreement. The Advisor has entered into a Subadvisory Agreement dated March 22, 2013 with Analytic (the "Analytic Agreement"). Analytic is responsible for formulating and implementing the Fund's Options Strategy. Analytic was founded in 1970 as one of the first independent counsel firms specializing in the creation and continuous management of option strategies of both equity and debt portfolios for fiduciaries and other long-term investors. Analytic serves mutual funds, pensions, profit-sharing plans, endowments, foundations, corporate investment portfolios, mutual savings banks and insurance companies. Analytic had approximately \$8.29 billion of assets under

management as of December 31, 2013. Analytic is located at 555 West Fifth Street, 50th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90013.

Under the terms of the Analytic Agreement, Analytic provides advice and assistance with the development, implementation and execution of the Fund's options strategy, all subject to the supervision and direction of the Board and the Advisor. For services rendered by Analytic under the Analytic Agreement, the Advisor (and not the Fund) pays Analytic a fee.

The Analytic Agreement has an initial period of two years and continues from year to year so long as such continuance is approved at least annually: (i) by the Board or by the holders of a majority of its outstanding voting securities and (ii) by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the Analytic Agreement. The Analytic Agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment. The Analytic Agreement may be terminated (a) by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on 60 days' prior written notice to the Advisor and Analytic, (b) by the Advisor upon 60 days' prior written notice to Analytic and the Fund, (c) by Analytic in the event of non-payment of its fee by the Advisor, upon notice to the Advisor and 30 days' opportunity to cure during which period the Advisor fails to cure such non-payment, or (d) by Analytic upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Advisor or such additional time requested by the Fund or the Adviser not to exceed 90 additional days.

The Analytic Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard for its obligations and duties thereunder, Analytic is not liable for any error or judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Day-to-day management of the Fund is the responsibility of the investment professionals associated with Epoch and Analytic. The individuals responsible for managing the implementation and monitoring the overall portfolio management of the Fund are listed below.

The following charts reflect information regarding accounts other than the Fund for which each portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities. Accounts are grouped into three categories: (i) other investment companies, (ii) other pooled investment vehicles, and (iii) other accounts. To the extent that any of these accounts pay advisory fees based on account performance, information on those accounts is specifically broken out. In addition, any assets denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates as of the applicable date. Also shown below the chart is each portfolio manager's investment in the Fund.

The following tables reflect approximate information as of October 31, 2013 (except as noted below):

Portfolio Manager	Other Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Assets	Number of Accounts	Assets	Number of Accounts	Assets
<i>Epoch</i>						
William W. Priest	17	\$8.3 billion	42	\$9.8 billion	157	\$15.1 billion
Eric L. Sappenfield	9	\$7.2 billion	14	\$3.2 billion	20	\$4.9 billion
John Tobin ¹	3	\$1.3 billion	0	\$0	1	\$2.7 million
Kera Van Valen ¹	3	\$1.3 billion	0	\$0	1	\$2.7 million
Michael A. Welhoelter	21	\$9.4 billion	48	\$11.6 billion	162	\$15.4 billion
<i>Analytic</i>						
Harindra de Silva	7	\$2,489.6 million	19	\$1,707.4 million	24	\$4,195.6 million
Gregory M. McMurrin	2	\$212.9 million	3	\$61.0 million	1	\$124.4 million
Dennis Bein	6	\$2,340.2 million	17	\$1,676.5 million	24	\$4,071.7 million

¹ as of December 31, 2013

Performance-Based Fees for Other Accounts Managed

Of the accounts listed in the table above, those for which the advisory fee is based on investment performance are listed in the table below.

Portfolio Manager	Other Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Assets	Number of Accounts	Assets	Number of Accounts	Assets
<i>Epoch</i>						
William W. Priest	18	\$3.0 billion	1	\$96 million	0	0
Eric L. Sappenfield	0	0	0	0	2	\$800 million
John Tobin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kera Van Valen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michael A. Welhoelter	18	\$3.0 billion	1	\$96 million	0	0
<i>Analytic</i>						
Harindra de Silva	0	0	1	\$146.7 million	2	\$467.5 million
Gregory M. McMurrin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dennis Bein	0	0	1	\$146.7 million	2	\$467.5 million

Portfolio Manager Ownership of Shares of the Fund

The table below sets forth the aggregate dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each portfolio manager in the Fund as of October 31, 2013. The information as to beneficial ownership is based on statements furnished to the Fund by the portfolio managers.

Portfolio Manager	Fund
<i>Epoch</i>	
William W. Priest	\$ 100,001-\$500,000
Eric L. Sappenfield	\$ 0
John Tobin	\$ 0
Kera Van Valen	\$ 0
Michael A. Welhoelter	\$ 0
<i>Analytic</i>	
Harindra de Silva	\$ 0

Gregory M. McMurrin \$ 0
Dennis Bein \$ 0

Conflicts of Interest

Where conflicts of interest arise between the Fund and other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, the Portfolio Managers will use good faith efforts so that the Fund will not be treated materially less favorably than other accounts. There may be instances where similar portfolio transactions may be executed for the same security for numerous accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. In such instances, securities will be allocated in accordance with the Advisor's trade allocation policy.

Epoch

In Epoch's view, conflicts of interest may arise in managing the Fund's portfolio investments, on the one hand, and the portfolios of Epoch's other clients and/or accounts (together "Accounts"), on the other. Set forth below is a brief description of some of the material conflicts that may arise and Epoch's policy or procedure for handling them. Although Epoch has designed such procedures to prevent and address conflicts, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect every situation in which a conflict arises.

The management of multiple Accounts inherently means there may be competing interests for the portfolio management team's time and attention. Epoch seeks to minimize this by utilizing one investment approach (*i.e.*, classic value investing), and by managing all Accounts on a product specific basis. Thus, all large cap value Accounts, whether they be fund accounts, institutional accounts or individual accounts are managed using the same investment discipline, strategy and proprietary investment model as the Fund.

If the portfolio management team identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one Account, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity. However, Epoch has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across Accounts so that each Account is treated fairly. First, all orders are allocated among portfolios of the same or similar mandates at the time of trade creation/ initial order preparation. Factors affecting allocations include availability of cash to existence of client imposed trading restrictions or prohibitions, and the tax

status of the account. The only changes to the allocations made at the time of the creation of the order, are if there is a partial fill for an order. Depending upon the size of the execution, Epoch may choose to allocate the executed shares through pro-rata breakdown, or on a random basis. As with all trade allocations each Account generally receives *pro rata* allocations of any new issue or IPO security that is appropriate for its investment objective. Permissible reasons for excluding an account from an otherwise acceptable IPO or new issue investment include the account having FINRA restricted person status, lack of available cash to make the purchase, or a client imposed trading prohibition on IPOs or on the business of the issuer.

With respect to securities transactions for the Accounts, Epoch determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution. Epoch will bunch or aggregate like orders where to do so will be beneficial to the Accounts. However, with respect to certain Accounts, Epoch may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, Epoch may place separate, non-simultaneous, transactions for the Fund and another Account, which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction to the detriment one or the other.

Epoch has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Epoch Code"), which sets forth guidelines regarding the conduct of Epoch and its employees. The Epoch Code, among other things, contains policies and procedures that address actual and potential conflicts of interest that exist when Epoch employees purchase or sell for their personal accounts. The Epoch Code generally requires that all transactions in securities by Epoch employees, their spouses and immediate family members be pre-cleared by the compliance department prior to execution. The Epoch Code contains policies which prohibit: (a) employees from buying or selling securities on the same day that the same security is bought or sold for a client; (b) employees from buying or selling securities within seven calendar days before or after the time that the same security is being purchased or sold by a client where the employees trade is on the opposite side of the trade in the client account; and (c) short-term trading through a minimum holding period of 21 days. Securities transactions for employee's personal accounts are subject to quarterly reporting requirements, annual holdings disclosure and annual certification requirements. In addition, the Epoch Code requires Epoch and its employees to act in clients' best interests, abide by all applicable regulations, and avoid even the appearance of insider trading. A copy of the Epoch Code is available on its website at www.eipny.com. Epoch will provide a copy of the Epoch Code to any client or prospective client upon request.

Epoch has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures designed to ensure that it votes proxies in the best interest of its clients and that it provides clients with information about how their proxies are voted. Epoch's proxy voting procedures are set forth in Appendix B to this SAI. In light of Epoch's fiduciary duty to clients, and given the complexity of the issues that may be raised with proxy votes, Epoch has retained Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS") to vote client proxies. ISS is an independent third party that specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary-level proxy-related services to institutional investment managers. The services provided to Epoch include in-depth research, voting recommendations, vote execution and recordkeeping.

At times, Epoch and/or ISS may not be able to vote proxies on behalf of clients when clients' holdings are in countries that restrict trading activity around proxy votes or when clients lend securities to third parties. Epoch attempts to identify any conflicts of interests between the Fund's interests and its own within its proxy voting process. If Epoch determine that it or one of its employees faces a material conflict of interest in voting the Fund's proxy (e.g., an

employee of Epoch may personally benefit if the proxy is voted in a certain direction), Epoch's procedures provide for ISS as an independent party to determine the appropriate vote. Epoch will use its best judgment to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients and will typically follow the recommendations of ISS.

In the event that Epoch decides to vote a proxy (or a particular proposal within a proxy) in a manner different from the ISS recommendation, Epoch will document the reasons supporting the decision. In the event that Epoch intends to deviate from the proxy voting recommendation of ISS, and if an Epoch Holding Corporation board member is also a board member of the public company with the proxy being voted upon, then Epoch shall bring the proxy voting issue to the attention of affected clients for guidance on how to vote the proxy. In the event that Epoch intends to deviate from the proxy voting recommendation of ISS and where the public company is an entity with which Epoch has a significant business relationship, then Epoch shall bring the proxy voting issue to the attention of affected clients for guidance on how to vote the proxy.

Epoch currently has a limited number of relationships where it receives performance-based fees. Epoch recognizes that performance-based fee arrangements may create potential conflicts of interest. A performance-based fee structure may create an inherent pressure to allocate investments having a great potential for higher returns to accounts of those clients paying the higher performance fee. To prevent conflicts of interest associated with managing accounts with different compensation structures, Epoch requires portfolio decisions to be made on a strategy specific basis and without consideration to Epoch's pecuniary or personal interests. Epoch also requires pre-allocation of client orders based on

specific fee-neutral criteria. Additionally, Epoch requires average pricing of all aggregated orders. Finally, Epoch has adopted a policy prohibiting all employees, including portfolio managers, from placing the investment interests of any client above the investment interests of any other client with the same or similar investment objectives.

Analytic

Conflicts of interest may arise because the Analytic has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to both the Fund and various other accounts. These potential conflicts include:

Charging Different Fees. A conflict can arise when accounts are each charged differing fees by an advisor, especially when some accounts are charged fixed rates while others are performance-based. This conflict can lead to investment allocations of better performing assets to accounts tied to performance-based fee schedules.

Personal Investments by Employees. A conflict can arise when an employee (particularly a portfolio manager) may invest personally in the same securities considered for investment in client accounts. Potential issues may involve the timing of personal trades compared to those of client accounts, the use of confidential client information for personal profit and more generally the potential for personal interests to conflict with the interests of the firm's clients.

Short Selling. In spite of legitimate investment reasons, a portfolio manager who sells short a security for one account and buy long the same security for another account in large trades can distort the market with short sales depressing the value of a security and long purchases inflating the value of a security; moreover, prior to the purchase or sale of that same security through another account creates incentive to sequence those transactions as to favor one account over another account.

Sequencing Trades. When a portfolio manager places the same trade for a security for different accounts in sequence, a large trade may affect the price of security. The incentive exists in the potentiality of decreasing or increasing a security's value before the purchase or sale of that same security in another account, therefore favoring one account over another account.

Cross Trading. When a portfolio manager plans to sell a security held in an account to another account in such a way that the transactions are not recorded through the exchange an incentive may exist to execute cross trades that favor one account over another account.

Aggregation and Allocation of Transactions. A conflict can arise when a portfolio manager through the process of aggregation meets a purchase minimum for one account by causing another account to also make a purchase or to increase the possibility of future participation in offering by an underwriter may provide an incentive for a portfolio manager to cause one account to participate in aggregated trades. The SEC recommends an advisor to use fund brokerage commissions to obtain research that benefits the advisor's other clients, which include clients that do not generate brokerage commissions or those from which the advisor receives the greatest amount of compensation for its advisory services.

Brokerage Commission Allocation. According to Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, soft dollar commissions earned through brokerage transactions for one account may be used to obtain research for another account. However, the possibility of obtaining research for one account earned at the expense of another account may provide an incentive to favor one account over another in allocating soft dollar credits.

Directed Brokerage/Commission Recapture Programs. A conflict could potentially arise in deciding when to trade non-directed brokerage accounts relative to brokerage directed accounts that would have otherwise been traded at the same time.

In managing the potential for conflict inherent in offering performance based fees and side-by-side management of accounts, Analytic uses a quantitative investment approach (a system of analysis using complex mathematical and statistical modeling, measurement and research) through which investment recommendations are model driven. Client accounts are managed independent of one another in accordance with specific client mandates, restrictions and instructions. Investment decisions and each client account's trade list are determined according to client specific investment guidelines and objectives.

Compensation

Epoch

Epoch seeks to maintain a compensation program that is competitively positioned to attract, retain and motivate all employees. Epoch employees receive a base salary and an annual bonus. For senior employees, a portion of the bonus is deferred and vests over time. Employee compensation is reviewed annually and determined by the Firm's Operating Committee. The level of compensation for each employee is based on a number of factors including individual performance, the performance of Epoch and marketplace compensation data.

Investment professionals are compensated based on the performance of their strategy, their contribution to that performance, the overall performance of the Firm and their contribution to the betterment of the Firm through corporate citizenship.

Management reviews product performance, including risk-adjusted returns over one-, three- and five-year periods in assessing an investment professional's performance and compensation. Each portfolio manager and analyst's security selection and weighting recommendations are reviewed on an annual basis.

It is expected that a portion of deferred compensation payable to senior employees in conjunction with 2013 year-end will be invested into Epoch managed vehicles and a portion will be awarded in the form of restricted share units of Toronto-Dominion Bank, both of which will be subject to a 3-year vesting schedule.

Analytic

Analytic's compensation structure for professional employees consists of an industry median base salary (based on independent industry information) and an annual discretionary bonus. Bonus amounts are determined using the following factors: the overall success of the firm in terms of profitability; the overall success of the department or team; and an individual's contribution to the team, based on goals established during the performance period. Compensation based on investment strategy performance is not tied to individual account performance, but rather, each strategy as a whole. Strategy performance information is based on pre-tax calculations for the prior calendar year. The benchmark used is the BXM Index. No portfolio manager is directly compensated a portion of an advisory fee based on the performance of a specific account. Portfolio managers' base salaries are typically reviewed on an annual basis determined by each portfolio manager's anniversary date of employment. Discretionary bonuses are determined annually, upon analysis of information from the prior calendar year. Analytic has granted equity interests

to each employee of the firm. These equity interests entitle the employee to a certain share of Analytic's net operating income (which is net of compensation expenses, including variable compensation) at year end. No single individual can hold more than 20% of the equity interests issued by Analytic and, in the aggregate, 60% of the equity interests issued will be held by investment team personnel.

Other Services

Proxy voting

The Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Fund's Procedures") delegate to Epoch the responsibility to vote all proxies relating to securities held by the Fund in accordance with Epoch's proxy voting policies and procedures. Epoch has a duty to vote such proxies in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Complete descriptions of the Fund's Procedures and the proxy voting procedures of Epoch are set forth in Appendix to this SAI. Analytic does not vote proxies on behalf of the Fund.

It is possible that conflicts of interest could arise for Epoch when voting proxies. Such conflicts could arise, for example, when Epoch or its affiliate has a client or other business relationship with the issuer of the security being voted or with a third party that has an interest in the vote. A conflict of interest also could arise when the Fund, its investment advisor or principal underwriter or any of their affiliates has an interest in the vote.

In the event that Epoch becomes aware of a material conflict of interest, the Fund's Procedures generally require Epoch to follow any conflicts procedures that may be included in Epoch's proxy voting procedures. The conflict procedures generally will include one or more of the following:

- (a) voting pursuant to the recommendation of a third party voting service;
- (b) voting pursuant to pre-determined voting guidelines; or

- (c) referring voting to a special compliance or oversight committee.

The specific conflicts procedures of Epoch are set forth in Epoch's proxy voting procedures included in Appendix A. While these conflicts procedures may reduce, they will not necessarily eliminate, any influence on proxy voting of conflicts of interest.

Although Epoch has a duty to vote all proxies on behalf of the Fund, it is possible that Epoch may not be able to vote proxies under certain circumstances. For example, it may be impracticable to translate in a timely manner voting materials that are written in a foreign language or to travel to a foreign country when voting in person rather than by proxy is required. In addition, if the voting of proxies for shares of a security prohibits Epoch from trading the shares in the marketplace for a period of time, Epoch may determine that it is not in the best interests of the Fund to vote the proxies. Epoch also may choose not to recall securities that have been lent in order to vote proxies for shares of the security since the Fund would lose security lending income if the securities were recalled.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-225-6020 and (ii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund's net asset value per Common Share ("NAV") is determined each business day at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (typically 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of Common Shares outstanding. On any day the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated. Equity securities traded principally in foreign markets are valued using the last sale price or official closing price in the relevant exchange or market, as adjusted by an independent pricing vendor to reflect fair value. On any day a foreign market is closed and the NYSE is open, any foreign securities will be valued using the last price or official closing price obtained from the relevant exchange on the prior business day adjusted based on information provided by an independent pricing vendor to reflect fair value. Trading of foreign securities may take place on Saturdays and U.S. business holidays on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated. Consequently, the Fund's portfolio securities may trade and the NAV of the Fund's Common Shares may be significantly affected on days when a shareholder will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Common Shares.

Portfolio securities are valued by various methods that are generally described below. Most equity securities that are traded on a stock exchange are valued at the last sale price as of the close of the relevant exchange or, lacking any sales that day, at the last available bid prices. Certain exceptions exist; for example, securities traded on the London Stock Exchange and NASDAQ are valued at the official closing price. Debt obligations are valued based on evaluated prices provided by an independent pricing vendor or from broker-dealers. Certain short-term securities with maturities of 60 days or less at the time of purchase are valued at amortized cost. The value of securities denominated in foreign

currencies is converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate provided by an independent pricing vendor. Exchange-traded options are valued at the mean of the most recent bid and ask prices. Futures contracts are generally valued at the settlement price. Certain futures contracts may be valued using last traded prices.

Shares of other open-end investment companies that are not ETFs held by the Fund are valued based on the NAVs of such other investment companies.

In certain instances, the Fund's Pricing Committee may determine that a reported valuation does not reflect fair value, based on additional information available or other factors, and accordingly may determine in good faith the fair value of the assets, which may differ from the reported valuation.

Brokerage Allocation

Pursuant to the Subadvisory Agreements, the Subadvisors are responsible for placing all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities of the Fund. The Subadvisors have no formula for the distribution of the Fund's brokerage business; rather they place orders for the purchase and sale of securities with the primary objective of obtaining the most favorable overall results for the Fund and the Subadvisors' other clients. The cost of securities transactions for the Fund primarily consists of brokerage commissions or dealer or underwriter spreads. Fixed-income securities and money market instruments generally are traded on a net basis and normally do not involve either brokerage commissions or transfer taxes.

Occasionally, securities may be purchased directly from the issuer. For securities traded primarily in the OTC market, the Subadvisor will, where possible, deal directly with dealers who make a market in the securities unless better prices and execution are available elsewhere. Such dealers usually act as principals for their own account.

Brokerage Commissions Paid

The following table shows the aggregate amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund for the last three fiscal years ended October 31, 2013, October 31, 2012, and October 31, 2011.

October 31, 2013 October 31, 2012 October 31, 2011

\$7,885 \$264,167 \$293,303

No brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during the last three fiscal years were to any broker that: (i) is an affiliated person of the Fund; (ii) is an affiliated person of an affiliated person of the Fund; or (iii) has an affiliated person that is an affiliated person of the Fund, Advisor, Subadvisors, or principal underwriter.

Selection of Brokers or Dealers to Effect Trades

Epoch

In selecting broker-dealers, Epoch seeks the best combination of net price and execution for client accounts. Epoch may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on the interests of clients in receiving most favorable execution. However, in all instances, the primary consideration when placing an order with a broker is overall best execution. Epoch may consider other factors as part of its trading strategy, including: the quality and capability of the research and execution services which enhance its investment research, portfolio management, and trading capabilities. With regard to these services, Epoch considers many factors, including:

- The broker-dealer's research coverage of sectors and companies

- The ability to provide access to issuers or conferences
 - Timing and accuracy of information
- Execution capabilities, including ability to accept orders through electronic communications
 - The ability to execute effectively in the target company or market
- Activities related to matching, clearance, confirmation, settlement, liquidity and security price
 - The willingness to commit capital
 - Confidentiality
 - Commission rate

In selecting a broker, Epoch does not consider whether the firm or a related person receives client referrals from a broker or third party.

In order to measure the effectiveness of its trading strategy, Epoch compare its executions against data compiled by an independent consultant, ITG. This data is reviewed periodically by its Portfolio Management Group to ensure that its trading strategy is working, and the brokers are providing the best possible executions. In addition, Epoch use a voting system whereby Epoch's analyst's rate brokers to assist in determining commission allocations. Votes are typically taken quarterly by its research analysts and discussed among its investment personnel and its traders. Factors affecting such votes include the quality and quantity of research provided and assistance with access to management and management meetings. On a periodic basis, the Portfolio Management Group reviews the execution capabilities of certain brokers who receive votes and budget allocations. If execution issues arise with any broker, the traders may put the broker on a watch-list or a restricted list. Epoch generally considers the amount and nature of research, execution and other services provided by broker-dealers, as well as the extent to which these services are relied on. Epoch attempts to allocate a portion of the brokerage business on the basis of these considerations. Neither the research services nor the amount of brokerage given to a particular broker-dealer are a part of any agreement or commitment that would bind Epoch to compensate any broker-dealer for research provided. Epoch attempt to allocate sufficient commissions to broker-dealers that have provided Epoch with research Epoch believe it is useful to its research process and thus more or less than the suggested allocations.

Epoch generally routes a substantial portion of its orders to brokers for execution electronically (either directly to a broker or trading floor, or through various ECN/matching networks). These services may provide low cost commissions

as well as high quality executions and anonymity in the market. The Portfolio Management Group meets frequently to review the current trading budget, as well as how commission dollars were spent during the previous quarter.

Analytic

In determining the abilities of broker-dealers to provide best execution, Analytic considers all relevant factors including the execution capabilities required by the transactions; the ability and willingness of the broker-dealer to facilitate transactions by participating therein for broker-dealers' own accounts; the importance to its clients' portfolios of speed, efficiency or confidentiality; the broker-dealer's apparent familiarity with sources from or to whom particular securities might be purchased or sold; and the quality and continuity of services rendered with regard to its clients' other transactions as well as any other factors relevant to the selection of a broker-dealer for particular and related transactions.

In determining the abilities of a broker-dealer, Analytic will not consider client referrals or the sale of mutual fund shares.

Soft Dollar Considerations

Epoch

Epoch has negotiated Client Commission Arrangements ("CCAs") with several large, well known brokerage firms. The CCAs are typically linked to the electronic trading venues of these brokers, and the negotiated commission rates for these arrangements are comparable to those for full service brokers. Pursuant to the CCAs, a predetermined portion of the commission goes toward execution of the trade and the remainder is applied to a commission credit account which is used to pay for eligible third party soft dollar services as described below (the "Services"). Epoch may compensate brokers through CCA's rather than directing trades to the proprietary trading desks of these brokers who are providing research. The Services received may benefit multiple clients, including those whose commissions were not used to purchase the service.

All Services paid for out of CCAs qualify for the safe harbor in Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. Such Services include:

- Research reports on companies, industries and securities
 - Economic and financial data
 - Financial publications
 - Web or computer based market data
- Research-oriented computer software and services
- Brokerage services facilitating the communication of trade order information to counterparties and custodians

In addition to research obtained through the aforementioned CCAs, Epoch accepts proprietary research from certain brokers and as well as access to company management and conferences with industry professionals. Research services received from brokers and dealers are supplemental to Epoch's own research effort. To the best of Epoch's knowledge, these services are generally made available to all institutional investors doing business with such broker-dealers. Epoch does not separately compensate such broker-dealers for the research and does not believe that it "pays-up" for such broker-dealers' services due to the difficulty associated with the broker-dealers not breaking out the costs for such services. These services may be used for any or all of its clients' accounts and there may be no correlation between the amount of brokerage commissions generated by a particular client and the indirect benefits received by the client. Products and services received by Epoch from brokers in connection with brokerage services provided to certain client accounts may disproportionately benefit other client accounts. Epoch does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

When Epoch use client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, Epoch receive a benefit because Epoch do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. Epoch seek to control this process by maintaining a relatively small CCA budget, and by limiting the Services Epoch pay for using soft dollar credits to those that fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

Epoch may use soft dollars to purchase services that are not 100% eligible for purchases with soft dollars. In these circumstances, a mixed-use allocation is proposed and approved by its Portfolio Management Group and the CCO. The allocation would designate the percentage of the service that is eligible for payment with soft dollars and the percentage of the service that must be paid with hard dollars.

Analytic

Analytic does not engage in payment of research and other soft dollar benefits. Analytic may incidentally receive information that may be deemed research from a brokerage firm but generally Analytic is not charged for this nor is this passed on in any form including commissions. However, receiving research is a benefit because Analytic does not have to produce or pay for the research and this does provide incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving research, rather than on clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution. Research received may not benefit all clients' accounts at all times.

Trade Aggregation by the Subadvisors

Epoch

Epoch typically manages client accounts based on a model portfolio which is designed to achieve the investment objectives of the strategy chosen by the client. Epoch conducts transactions in client accounts to reasonably match the model portfolios daily, weekly, monthly, or as needed. Epoch may not conduct transactions on behalf of clients in the wrap fee programs as frequently as Epoch do on behalf of other clients for several reasons, including that certain transactions for the client accounts in the wrap fee programs may be *de minimis* due to the wrap fee programs' lower minimum account balances. Epoch places orders for accounts that have directed it to use a specific broker, such as accounts in the wrap fee programs, after trading for other accounts has begun or has been completed. Because of directed brokerage agreements with wrap sponsors, Epoch is unable to aggregate wrap or managed account transactions with orders for other accounts advised or managed by Epoch. When a model change occurs, Epoch may place orders for its institutional relationships before placing orders in SMA/Wrap and UMA relationships. Model changes are communicated to its service provider intraday for trading. When a change to a strategy model occurs, and where the strategy is on more than one wrap or managed account program, the service provider will use a rotation list in order to determine the sequencing of order placement among the wrap or managed account sponsors.

Analytic

Analytic may group together accounts with similar investment and trading strategies when determining trade cycle and rotation. When making this decision, Analytic may consider timing of cash flows, time since the last rebalance, projected liquidity, and availability of staff and market holidays/closures. Client portfolios will be optimized individually and independently from other accounts according to client directed restrictions and strategy constraints, and a trade list for each account will be generated. Unless directed otherwise by a client (including instructions for directed brokerage), the trade lists from grouped accounts may be aggregated for order execution.

Analytic may aggregate orders of some or all of its accounts, including accounts in which Analytic or its personnel or affiliates may have a beneficial interest. Because of market activity, it may not be possible to obtain the same price or execution on all such trades. When this occurs trades are allocated in a manner Analytic believes is fair and reasonable, taking into consideration its fiduciary duties to all of its clients, and typically involves taking an average of the price and commission. Whenever an average is used, some clients will benefit while others may be disadvantaged. Although in such instance clients will be charged the average price, Analytic will make information regarding the actual transactions available to clients, upon the client's request. In such instances where Analytic is trading the same security with multiple brokers due to directed brokerage arrangements, Analytic will try to deliver such orders simultaneously to brokers.

Affiliated Underwriting Transactions by the Subadvisors

The Board has approved procedures in conformity with Rule 10f-3 under the 1940 Act whereby the Fund may purchase securities that are offered in underwritings in which an affiliate of the Advisor or a Subadvisor participates. These procedures prohibit the Fund from directly or indirectly benefiting an Advisor or Subadvisor affiliate in connection with such underwritings. In addition, for underwritings where an Advisor or Subadvisor affiliate participates as a principal underwriter, certain restrictions may apply that could, among other things, limit the amount of securities that the Fund could purchase.

Commission Recapture Program

The Board has approved the Fund's participation in a commission recapture program. Commission recapture is a form of institutional discount brokerage that returns commission dollars directly to the Fund. It provides a way to gain control over the commission expenses incurred by the Subadvisors, which can be significant over time and thereby reduces expenses, improves cash flow and conserves assets. The Fund can derive commission recapture dollars from both equity trading commissions and fixed-income (commission equivalent) spreads. From time to time, the Board reviews whether participation in the recapture program is in the best interests of the Fund.

Additional Information Concerning Taxes

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax matters is based on the advice of K&L Gates, counsel to the Fund. The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

To qualify as a RIC for income tax purposes, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its annual gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities and currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. A “qualified publicly traded partnership” is a publicly traded partnership that meets certain requirements with respect to the nature of its income. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its assets. The Fund must have, at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities that, in respect of any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the value of the assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the voting securities of that issuer. In addition, at those times not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets can be invested in securities (other than United States government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or of two or more issuers, which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. If the Fund fails to meet the annual gross income test described above, the Fund will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test if (i) (a) such failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and (b) the Fund reports the failure pursuant to Treasury Regulations to be adopted, and (ii) the Fund pays an excise tax equal to the excess non-qualifying income. If the Fund fails to meet the asset diversification test described above with respect to any quarter, the Fund will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the requirements for such quarter if the Fund cures such failure within 6 months and either (i) such failure is *de minimis* or (ii) (a) such failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and (b) the Fund reports the failure under Treasury Regulations to be adopted and pays an excise tax.

As a RIC, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deductions for dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes in each taxable year to its shareholders; provided that it distributes at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income for such taxable year. The Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest income and net capital gain. In order to avoid incurring a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax obligation, the Code requires that the Fund distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income (which is the excess of its realized net long-term capital gain over its realized net short-term capital loss), generally computed on the basis of the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year, after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards and (iii) 100% of any ordinary income and capital gain net income from the prior year (as previously computed) that were not paid out during such year and on which the Fund paid no U.S. federal income tax. Under

current law, provided that the Fund qualifies as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund should not be liable for any income, corporate excise or franchise tax in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC or fails to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement for any taxable year, subject to the opportunity to cure such failures under applicable provisions of the Code as described above, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to corporate income taxes, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net capital gain (if any), will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. To the extent so designated by the Fund, such distributions generally would be eligible (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income in the case of individual and other noncorporate shareholders and (ii) for the dividends received deduction ("DRD") in the case of corporate shareholders. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions paid out of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits will, except in the case of distributions of qualified dividend income and capital gain dividends described below, be taxable as ordinary dividend income. Certain income distributions paid by the Fund (whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Fund shares) to individual taxpayers are taxed at rates applicable to net long-term capital gains (maximum rates of 20% for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for individuals in the 25% to 35% tax brackets, or 0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets). An additional 3.8% medicare tax will also apply in the case of some individuals. This tax treatment applies only if certain holding period requirements and other requirements are satisfied by

the shareholder and the dividends are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund itself. For this purpose, “qualified dividend income” means dividends received by the Fund from United States corporations and “qualified foreign corporations,” provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations. There can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund’s dividend distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified dividend income.

Shareholders receiving any distribution from the Fund in the form of additional shares pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan will be treated as receiving a taxable distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares received, determined as of the reinvestment date.

Dividends of investment company taxable income appropriately reported by the Fund and received by corporate shareholders of the Fund will qualify for the DRD to the extent of the amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. A dividend received by the Fund will not be treated as a qualifying dividend (i) to the extent the stock on which the dividend is paid is considered to be “debt-financed” (generally, acquired with borrowed funds), (ii) if the Fund fails to meet certain holding period requirements for the stock on which the dividend is paid or (iii) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the DRD may be disallowed or reduced if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or by application of the Code.

Distributions of net capital gain, if any, reported as capital gains dividends are taxable to a shareholder as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held Fund shares. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated by a shareholder as a return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder’s basis in his or her shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder’s basis in his or her shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of the shares. Distributions of gains from the sale of investments that the Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

The Fund may elect to retain its net capital gain or a portion thereof for investment and be taxed at corporate rates on the amount retained. In such case, it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who will be treated as if each received a distribution of his *pro rata* share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will (i) be required to report his *pro rata* share of such gain on his tax return as long-term capital gain, (ii) receive a refundable tax credit for his *pro rata* share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain and (iii) increase the tax basis for his shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Selling shareholders generally will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in the shares sold and the sale proceeds. If the shares are held as a capital asset, the gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss. The current maximum tax rate applicable to net capital gains recognized by

individuals and other non-corporate taxpayers is (i) the same as the maximum ordinary income tax rate for gains recognized on the sale of capital assets held for one year or less, or (ii) for gains recognized on the sale of capital assets held for more than one year (as well as certain capital gain distributions) 20% for individuals in the 39.6% tax bracket, 15% for individuals in the 25% to 35% tax brackets, or 0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets. An additional 3.8% medicare tax will also apply in the case of some individuals.

Any loss realized upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares with a holding period of six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions received (or amounts designated as undistributed capital gains) with respect to such shares. In addition, all or a portion of a loss realized on a sale or other disposition of Fund shares may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules to the extent the shareholder acquires other shares of the Fund (whether through the reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition of the Common Shares. Any disallowed loss will result in an adjustment to the shareholder’s tax basis in some or all of the other shares acquired.

Sales charges paid upon a purchase of shares cannot be taken into account for purposes of determining gain or loss on a sale of the shares before the 91st day after their purchase to the extent a sales charge is reduced or eliminated in a subsequent acquisition of shares of the Fund (or of another fund), on or before January 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the sale of the shares occurs, pursuant to the reinvestment or exchange privilege. Any disregarded amounts will result in an adjustment to the shareholder’s tax basis in some or all of any other shares acquired.

For federal income tax purposes, the Fund is generally permitted to carry forward a net capital loss incurred in any taxable year beginning after December 23, 2010, for an unlimited period to offset net capital gains, if any, during its

taxable years following the year of the loss. The carryforward of capital losses realized in taxable years beginning prior to December 23, 2010, however, is limited to an eight-year period following the year of realization. Further, capital losses carried forward from taxable years beginning after December 23, 2010 will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses, rather than being considered all short-term as under previous law. The Fund must use losses that do not expire before it uses losses that do expire, and the Fund's ability to utilize capital losses in a given year or in total may be limited. To the extent subsequent net capital gains are offset by such losses, they would not result in federal income tax liability to the Fund and would not be distributed as such to shareholders.

For federal income tax purposes, as of October 31, 2013, the Fund has a capital loss carryforward of \$34,785,386 available to offset future net realized capital gains. The loss carryforward expires as follows: October 31, 2017 -- \$32,045,535, and October 31, 2018 -- \$2,739,851.

If the Fund makes a distribution in excess of its current and accumulated "earnings and profits" in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by a shareholder of its shares.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain net investment income received by an individual having adjusted gross income in excess of \$200,000 (or \$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly) will be subject to a tax of 3.8%. Undistributed net investment income of trusts and estates in excess of a specified amount will also be subject to this tax. Dividends and capital gains distributed by the Fund, and gain realized on redemption of Fund shares, will constitute investment income of the type subject to this tax.

Dividends and distributions on the Fund's shares generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund's realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when the Fund's net asset value reflects gains that are either unrealized, or realized but not distributed. Such realized gains may be required to be distributed even when the Fund's net asset value also reflects unrealized losses. Certain distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record of such month and paid in the following January will be taxed to shareholders as if received on December 31 of the year in which they were declared. In addition, certain other distributions made after the close of a taxable year of the Fund may be "spilled back" and treated as paid by the Fund (except for purposes of the non-deductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax) during such taxable year. In such case, shareholders will be treated as having received such dividends in the taxable year in which the distributions were actually made.

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

Legislation passed by Congress in 2008 requires the Fund (or its administrative agent) to report to the IRS and furnish to shareholders the cost basis information and holding period for the Fund's shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and repurchased by the Fund on or after that date. The Fund will permit shareholders to elect from among several permitted cost basis methods. In the absence of an election, the Fund will use a default cost basis method. The cost basis method a shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a repurchase of shares after the settlement date of the repurchase. Shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best permitted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting rules apply to them.

The benefits of the reduced tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income may be impacted by the application of the alternative minimum tax to individual shareholders.

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisor to determine the suitability of shares of the Fund as an investment through such plans.

For the Fund's index call options that qualify as section 1256 contracts, Code Section 1256 generally will require any gain or loss arising from the lapse, closing out or exercise of such positions to be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. In addition, the Fund generally will be required to "mark to market" (*i.e.*, treat as sold for fair market value) each outstanding index option position which it holds at the close of each taxable year (and on October 31 of each year for excise tax purposes). If a section 1256 contract held by the Fund at the end of a taxable year is sold in the following year, the amount of any gain or loss realized on such sale will be adjusted to reflect the gain or loss previously taken into account under the "mark to market" rules. In addition to most index call options, section 1256 contracts include certain other options contracts, certain regulated futures contracts, and certain other financial contracts. For an index option to qualify as a "section 1256 contract" it must be traded on a qualified board or exchange. Only a

limited number of non-U.S. exchanges and boards of trade have been determined by the IRS to be qualified boards or exchanges for these purposes.

The Fund's index call options that do not qualify as "section 1256 contracts" generally will be treated as equity options governed by Code Section 1234. Pursuant to Code Section 1234, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the amount paid to close out its position and the premium received for writing the option is short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by the Fund that is not a "section 1256 contract" is cash settled, any resulting gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss.

The Code contains special rules that apply to "straddles," defined generally as the holding of "offsetting positions with respect to personal property." For example, the straddle rules normally apply when a taxpayer holds a security and an offsetting option with respect to such security or substantially identical stock or securities. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. The Fund expects that the index call options it writes will not be considered straddles for this purpose because the Fund's portfolio of common stocks will be sufficiently dissimilar from the components of the indices on which it has outstanding options positions under applicable guidance established by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). Under certain circumstances, however, the Fund may enter into options transactions or certain other investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position must generally be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that is part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, "wash sale" rules apply to prevent the recognition of loss by the Fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period.

The Code allows a taxpayer to elect to offset gains and losses from positions that are part of a "mixed straddle." A "mixed straddle" is any straddle in which one or more but not all positions are section 1256 contracts. The Fund may be eligible to elect to establish one or more mixed straddle accounts for certain of its mixed straddle trading positions. The mixed straddle account rules require a daily "marking to market" of all open positions in the account and a daily netting of gains and losses from all positions in the account. At the end of a taxable year, the annual net gains or losses from the mixed straddle account are recognized for tax purposes. The net capital gain or loss is treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss if attributable to the section 1256 contract positions, or all short-term capital gain or loss if attributable to the non-section 1256 contract positions.

The Fund may recognize gain (but not loss) from a constructive sale of certain "appreciated financial positions" if the Fund enters into a short sale, offsetting notional principal contract, or forward contract transaction with respect to the appreciated position or substantially identical property. Appreciated financial positions subject to this constructive sale treatment include interests (including options and forward contracts and short sales) in stock and certain other

instruments. Constructive sale treatment does not apply if the transaction is closed out not later than thirty days after the end of the taxable year in which the transaction was initiated, and the underlying appreciated securities position is held unhedged for at least the next sixty days after the hedging transaction is closed.

Gain or loss from a short sale of property generally is considered as capital gain or loss to the extent the property used to close the short sale constitutes a capital asset in the Fund's hands. Except with respect to certain situations where the property used to close a short sale has a long-term holding period on the date the short sale is entered into, gains on short sales generally are short-term capital gains. A loss on a short sale will be treated as a long-term capital loss if, on the date of the short sale, "substantially identical property" has been held by the Fund for more than one year. In addition, entering into a short sale may result in suspension of the holding period of "substantially identical property" held by the Fund.

Gain or loss on a short sale generally will not be realized until such time as the short sale is closed. However, as described above in the discussion of constructive sales, if the Fund holds a short sale position with respect to securities that have appreciated in value, and it then acquires property that is the same as or substantially identical to the property sold short, the Fund generally will recognize gain on the date it acquires such property as if the short sale were closed on such date with such property. Similarly, if the Fund holds an appreciated financial position with respect to securities and then enters into a short sale with respect to the same or substantially identical property, the Fund generally will recognize gain as if the appreciated financial position were sold at its fair market value on the date it enters into the short sale. The subsequent holding period for any appreciated financial position that is subject to these constructive sale rules will be determined as if such position were acquired on the date of the constructive sale.

The Fund's transactions in futures contracts and options will be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (*i.e.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital, or short-term or long-term), may accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and may defer Fund losses. These rules could, therefore, affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also (a) will require the Fund to mark-to-market certain types of the positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out), and (b) may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement for qualifying to be taxed as a RIC and the distribution requirement for avoiding excise taxes. The Fund will monitor its transactions, will make the appropriate tax elections and will make the appropriate entries in its books and records when it acquires any futures contract, option or hedged investment in order to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund from being taxed as a RIC.

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

Dividends and interest received, and gains realized, by the Fund on non-U.S. securities may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and United States possessions (collectively "foreign taxes") that would reduce the return on its securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States, however, may reduce or eliminate foreign taxes, and many foreign countries do not impose taxes on capital gains in respect of investments by U.S. investors. Depending on the number of non-U.S. shareholders in the Fund, however, such reduced foreign withholding tax rates may not be available for investments in certain jurisdictions.

The Fund may invest in the stock of "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"). A PFIC is any foreign corporation (with certain exceptions) that, in general, meets either of the following tests: (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Under certain circumstances, the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" received on the stock of a PFIC or of any gain from disposition of that stock (collectively "PFIC income"), plus interest thereon, even if the Fund distributes the PFIC income as a taxable dividend to its shareholders. The balance of the PFIC income will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income and, accordingly, will not be taxable to it to the extent it distributes that income to its shareholders.

If the Fund invests in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (“QEF”), then in lieu of the foregoing tax and interest obligation, the Fund will be required to include in income each year its *pro rata* share of the QEF’s annual ordinary earnings and net capital gain—which it may have to distribute to satisfy the distribution requirement and avoid imposition of the excise tax—even if the QEF does not distribute those earnings and gain to the Fund. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because of certain of its requirements.

The Fund may elect to “mark-to-market” its stock in any PFIC. “Marking-to-market,” in this context, means including in ordinary income each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of a PFIC’s stock over the Fund’s adjusted basis therein as of the end of that year. Pursuant to the election, the Fund also would be allowed to deduct (as an ordinary, not capital, loss) the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis in PFIC stock over the fair market value thereof as of the taxable year-end, but only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains (reduced by any prior deductions) with respect to that stock included by the Fund for prior taxable years under the election. The Fund’s adjusted basis in each PFIC’s stock with respect to which it has made this election will be adjusted to reflect the amounts of income included and deductions taken thereunder. The reduced rates for “qualified dividend income” are not applicable to (i) dividends paid by a foreign corporation that is a PFIC, (ii) income inclusions from a QEF election with respect to a PFIC, and (iii) ordinary income from a “mark-to-market” election with respect to a PFIC.

Under Section 988 of the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues income or receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a non-U.S. currency and the time the Fund actually collects such income or receivables or pays such liabilities generally are treated as ordinary income or loss.

Similarly, gains or losses on non-U.S. currency forward contracts and the disposition of debt securities denominated in a non-U.S. currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rate between the acquisition and disposition dates, also are treated as ordinary income or loss.

If, at the end of the fiscal year, more than 50% of the value of the total assets of the Fund is represented by direct investments in stock or securities of non-U.S. corporations, the Fund may make an election that allows shareholders whose income from the Fund is subject to U.S. taxation at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction (but not both) on their U.S. income tax return. In such a case, the amounts of qualified foreign income taxes paid by the Fund would be treated as additional income to Fund shareholders from non-U.S. sources and as foreign taxes paid by Fund shareholders. If the Fund's investments in stock or securities of non-U.S. corporations do not meet the 50% threshold requirement, such election will not be available to the Fund. Investors should consult their tax advisors for further information relating to the foreign tax credit and deduction, which are subject to certain restrictions and limitations (including a holding period requirement applied at both the Fund and shareholder level imposed by the Code).

Amounts paid by the Fund to individuals and certain other shareholders who have not provided the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number ("TIN") and certain certifications required by the IRS as well as shareholders with respect to whom the Fund has received certain information from the IRS or a broker may be subject to "backup" withholding of U.S. federal income tax arising from the Fund's taxable dividends and other distributions as well as the gross proceeds of sales of shares, at a rate of 28%. An individual's TIN generally is his or her social security number. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from payments made to a shareholder may be refunded or credited against such shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any; provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Distributions will not be subject to backup withholding to the extent they are subject to the withholding tax on foreign persons described in the next paragraph.

Dividend distributions are in general subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% when paid to a nonresident alien individual, foreign estate or trust, a foreign corporation, or a foreign partnership ("foreign shareholder"). Persons who are resident in a country, such as the U.K., that has an income tax treaty with the U.S. may be eligible for a reduced withholding rate (upon filing of appropriate forms), and are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability and effect of such a treaty. Distributions of capital gain dividends paid by the Fund to a foreign shareholder, and any gain realized upon the sale of Fund shares by such a shareholder, will ordinarily not be subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient or seller is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year. Such distributions and sale proceeds may be subject, however, to backup withholding, unless the foreign investor certifies his non-U.S. residency status. Also, foreign shareholders with respect to whom income from the Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such shareholder will in general be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the income derived from the Fund at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations, whether such income is received in cash or reinvested in shares, and, in the case of a foreign corporation, also may be subject to a branch profits tax. Legislation enacted in

early 2013 has reinstated provisions under which properly-designated dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they are (i) “interest-related dividends” paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified net interest income” (generally, the Fund’s U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) “short-term capital gain dividends” paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified short-term gains” (generally, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital gain over the Fund’s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). Depending on its circumstances, the Fund may designate all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such interest-related dividends or as short-term capital gain dividends and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. This withholding exemption has been reinstated, however, only for such properly-designated dividends with respect to taxable years of the Fund beginning on or before December 31, 2013. Again, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

If a shareholder realizes a loss on disposition of the Fund’s shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, enacted on March 18, 2010, will impose a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. source payments, including interest (even if the interest is otherwise exempt from the withholding rules described above), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S. source interest or dividends (“Withholdable Payments”), if paid to a foreign financial institution, unless such institution registers with the IRS and enters into an agreement with the IRS or with a governmental authority in its own jurisdiction to collect and provide substantial information regarding U.S. account holders, including certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners, with such institution. The legislation also generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on Withholdable Payments made to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the withholding agent with a certification that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or a certification identifying the direct and indirect substantial U.S. owners of the entity. These withholding and reporting requirements will generally apply to income payments made after June 30, 2014, and proceeds payments made after December 31, 2016. Under recently issued regulations, a foreign financial institution that is not otherwise exempt or deemed compliant will need to enter into an agreement and be registered with the IRS by April 25, 2014 to insure that it will be identified as FATCA-compliant in sufficient time to allow the entity to avoid such withholding on its U.S.-source income beginning on July 1, 2014. Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this recently enacted legislation on their investment in the Fund.

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

Other Information

The Fund is an organization of the type commonly known as a “Massachusetts business trust.” Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust may, in certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of the trust. The Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability in connection with Fund property or the acts, obligations or affairs of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust, together with the Fund’s By-laws, also provides for indemnification out of Fund property of any shareholder held personally liable for the claims and liabilities to which a shareholder may become subject by sole reason of being or having been a shareholder. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations. The Fund has been advised by its counsel that the risk of any shareholder incurring any liability for the obligations of the Fund is remote.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees will not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law; but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to the Fund or its shareholders to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office. Voting rights are not cumulative with respect to the election of Trustees, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees and, in such event, the holders of the remaining less than 50% of the shares voting on the matter will not be able to elect any Trustees.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund will comply with Section 16 of the 1940 Act. Pursuant to Section 16(c), no person shall serve as a Trustee if shareholders holding two-thirds of the outstanding shares have removed him from that office either by a written declaration filed with the Fund's custodian or by votes cast at a meeting called for that purpose. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees of the Fund shall promptly call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of voting upon a question of removal of any such Trustee or Trustees when requested in writing to do so by the record holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

The Fund's portfolio securities are held pursuant to a custodian agreement between the Fund and State Street Corporation ("State Street"), State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. Under the custodian agreement, State Street performs custody, foreign custody manager and fund accounting services.

Computershare, Inc., P.O. BOX 30170, College Station, Texas 77842-3170, is the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent of the Fund.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013, including the related financial highlights that appear in the Prospectus have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and are incorporated herein by reference.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Boston, Massachusetts is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, providing audit services, tax return preparation, and assistance and consultation with respect to the preparation of filings with the SEC.

Reports to Shareholders

The financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 are incorporated herein by reference from the Fund's most recent Annual Report to Shareholders filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on Form N-CSR pursuant to Rule 30b2-1 under the 1940 Act.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

On June 25, 2007, the Advisor and John Hancock Funds, LLC ("JH Funds") and two of their affiliates (collectively, the "John Hancock Affiliates") reached a settlement with the SEC that resolved an investigation of certain practices relating to the John Hancock Affiliates' variable annuity and mutual fund operations involving directed brokerage and revenue sharing. Under the terms of the settlement, each John Hancock Affiliate was censured and agreed to pay a \$500,000 civil penalty to the United States Treasury. In addition, the Advisor and JH Funds agreed to pay disgorgement of \$2,087,477 and prejudgment interest of \$359,460 to entities, including certain John Hancock Funds, that participated in the Advisor's directed brokerage program during the period from 2000 to October 2003. Collectively, all John Hancock Affiliates agreed to pay a total disgorgement of \$16,926,420 and prejudgment interest of \$2,361,460 to the entities advised or distributed by John Hancock Affiliates. The Advisor discontinued the use of directed brokerage in recognition of the sale of fund shares in October 2003.

Codes of Ethics

The Fund, the Advisor, the Subadvisors and the principal underwriter each have adopted Codes of Ethics that comply with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Each Code of Ethics permits personnel subject to that Code of Ethics to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

These Codes of Ethics can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-942-8090. These Codes of Ethics also are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of these Codes of Ethics may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

Additional Information

The Fund's Prospectus, any related Prospectus Supplements, and this SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the fee prescribed by its Rules and Regulations.

John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund

Statement of Additional Information

March 1, 2014

Investment Advisor

John Hancock Advisers, LLC

601 Congress Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02210

1-800-225-6020

Subadvisors

Epoch Investment Partners, Inc.

399 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10022

Analytic Investors, LLC

555 West Fifth Street, 50th Floor

Los Angeles, California 90013

Custodian

State Street Corporation

State Street Financial Center

One Lincoln Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Transfer Agent

Computershare

P.O. Box 30170

College Station, TX 77842-3170

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

125 High Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02110

APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

DESCRIPTIONS OF CREDIT RATING SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS

The ratings of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") represent their respective opinions as of the date they are expressed and are not statements of fact as to the quality of various long-term and short-term debt instruments they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, debt instruments with the same maturity, coupon and rating may have different yields while debt instruments of the same maturity and coupon with different ratings may have the same yield.

Ratings do not constitute recommendations to buy, sell, or hold any security, nor do they comment on the adequacy of market price, the suitability of any security for a particular investor, or the tax-exempt nature or taxability of any payments of any security.

MOODY'S LONG-TERM OBLIGATION RATINGS

Moody's long-term ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised and reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Aaa: Obligations rated 'Aaa' are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa: Obligations rated 'Aa' are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A: Obligations rated 'A' are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated 'Baa' are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba: Obligations rated 'Ba' are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B: Obligations rated 'B' are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated 'Caa' are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca: Obligations rated 'Ca' are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C: Obligations rated 'C' are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Addition of a Modifier 1, 2 or 3: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from 'Aa' through 'Caa.' The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

S&P'S LONG-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

An S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). They are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy.

AAA: An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA: An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its

financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A: An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB: An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC, and C: Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC' and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB: An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B: An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC: An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC: An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C: The 'C' rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the 'C' rating may be assigned to subordinate debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in

accordance with the Instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

D: An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days, irrespective of any grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' upon completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value less than par.

NR: This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Note: Addition of a Plus (+) or minus (-) sign: The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

FITCH CREDIT RATING SCALES

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms are market conventions, and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. "Investment grade" categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the "speculative" categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

NR: A designation of "Not Rated" or "NR" is used to denote securities not rated by Fitch where Fitch has rated some, but not all,

securities comprising a capital structure.

Investment Grade

AAA: Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. This is the lowest investment grade category.

Speculative Grade

BB: Speculative.

'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.

B: Highly speculative.

For issuers and performing obligations, 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for extremely high recoveries. Such obligations would possess a Recovery Rating of 'R1' (outstanding).

CCC: Substantial credit risk.

For issuers and performing obligations, default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic conditions.

For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for average to superior levels of recovery. Differences in credit quality may be denoted by plus/minus distinctions. Such obligations typically would possess a Recovery Rating of 'R2' (superior), or 'R3' (good) or 'R4' (average).

CC: Very high levels of credit risk.

For issuers and performing obligations, default of some kind appears probable.

For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with Recovery Rating of 'R4' (average) or 'R5' (below average).

C: Exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

For issuers and performing obligations, default is imminent, or inevitable, or is at a standstill.

For individual obligations, may indicate distressed or defaulted obligations with potential for below-average to poor recoveries. Such obligations would possess a Recovery Rating of 'R6' (poor).

RD: Restricted default.

Indicates an entity that has failed to make due payments (within the applicable grace period) on some but not all material financial obligations, but continues to honor other classes of obligations.

A-3

D: Default.

Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations. Default generally is defined as one of the following:

- failure of an obligor to make timely payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of any financial obligation;
- the bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or winding-up or cessation of business of an issuer/obligor; or
- the distressed exchange of an obligation, where creditors were offered securities with diminished structural or economic terms compared with the existing obligation to avoid a probable payment default.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange.

Issuers will be rated 'D' upon a default. Defaulted and distressed obligations typically are rated along the continuum of 'B' to 'C' rating categories, depending upon their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Additionally, in structured finance transactions, where analysis indicates that an instrument is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to meet pay interest and/or principal in full in accordance with the terms of the obligation's documentation during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default in accordance with the terms of the documentation is imminent, the obligation may be rated in the 'C' category.

Default is determined by reference to the terms of the obligations' documentation. Fitch will assign default ratings where it has reasonably determined that payment has not been made on a material obligation in accordance with the requirements of the obligation's documentation, or where it believes that default ratings consistent with Fitch's published definition of default are the most appropriate ratings to assign.

Note: Addition of a Plus (+) or minus (-) sign: Fitch ratings may be appended by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to denote relative status within major rating categories.

CORPORATE AND TAX-EXEMPT COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

MOODY'S SHORT-TERM OBLIGATION RATINGS

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to obligations with an original maturity not exceeding 13 months.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

S&P'S SHORT-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

S&P's short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days – including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual-rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium term notes are assigned long-term ratings. Ratings are graded into several categories, ranging from 'A' for the highest-quality obligations to 'D' for the lowest. These categories are as follows:

A-4

A-1: A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2: A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3: A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B: A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C: A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

D: A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any state grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Dual Ratings - S&P assigns "dual" rating to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure.

The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term debt rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, 'AAA/A-1+'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, note rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

FITCH SHORT-TERM ISSUER OR OBLIGATIONS RATINGS

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

F1: Highest short-term credit quality.

Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added plus sign (“+”) to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2: Good short-term credit quality.

Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3: Fair short-term credit quality.

The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B: Speculative short-term credit quality.

Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C: High short-term default risk.

Default is a real possibility

A-5

RD: Restricted default.

Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D: Default.

Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

TAX-EXEMPT NOTE RATINGS

MOODY'S U.S. MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM DEBT RATINGS

There are three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and are divided into three levels 'MIG 1' through 'MIG 3'. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated 'SG', or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation.

MIG 1: This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2: This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3: This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG: This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

S&P'S MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM NOTE RATINGS

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

Amortization schedule – the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

Source of payment – the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1: Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2: Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3: Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

FITCH: see FITCH CREDIT RATINGS SCALES or FITCH SHORT-TERM ISSUER OR OBLIGATIONS RATINGS above

APPENDIX B

PROXY VOTING POLICIES OF THE ADVISER, THE JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS AND THE SUBADVISER

JOHN HANCOCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES, LLC

&

JOHN HANCOCK ADVISERS, LLC

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

General

John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC and John Hancock Advisers, LLC (collectively the “Adviser”) is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), and serves as the investment adviser to a number of management investment companies (including series thereof) (each a “Fund”) registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Adviser generally retains one or more sub-advisers to manage the assets of the Funds, including voting proxies with respect to a Fund’s portfolio securities. From time to time, however, the Adviser may elect to manage directly the assets of a Fund, including voting proxies with respect to its portfolio securities, or a Fund’s board of trustees or directors may otherwise delegate to the Adviser authority to vote such proxies. Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires that a registered investment adviser adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that it votes proxies with respect to a client’s securities in the best interest of the client. Pursuant thereto, the Adviser has adopted and implemented these proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Procedures”).

Procedure

Fiduciary Duty

The Adviser has a fiduciary duty to vote proxies on behalf of a Fund in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Voting of Proxies

The Adviser will vote proxies with respect to a Fund's portfolio securities when authorized to do so by the Fund and subject to the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures and any further direction or delegation of authority by the Fund's board of trustees or directors. The decision on how to vote a proxy will be made by the person(s) to whom the Adviser has from time to time delegated such responsibility (the "Designated Person"). The Designated Person may include the Fund's portfolio manager(s) and a Proxy Voting Committee, as described below.

When voting proxies with respect to a Fund's portfolio securities, the following standards will apply:

The Designated Person will vote based on what it believes to be in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders and in accordance with the Fund's investment guidelines.

Each voting decision will be made independently. The Designated Person may enlist the services of reputable professionals (who may include persons employed by or otherwise associated with the Adviser or any of its affiliated persons) or independent proxy evaluation services such as Institutional Shareholder Services, to assist with the analysis of voting issues and/or to carry out the actual voting process. However, the ultimate decision as to how to vote a proxy will remain the responsibility of the Designated Person.

The Adviser believes that a good management team of a company will generally act in the best interests of the company. Therefore, the Designated Person will take into consideration as a key factor in voting proxies with respect to securities of a company that are held by the Fund the quality of the company's management and, in general, will vote as recommended by such management except in situations where

B-1

the Designated Person believes such recommended vote is not in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

As a general principle, voting with respect to the same portfolio securities held by more than one Fund should be consistent among those Funds having substantially the same mandates.

The Adviser will provide the Fund, from time to time in accordance with the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures and any applicable laws and regulations, a record of the Adviser's voting of proxies with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities.

Material Conflicts of Interest

In carrying out its proxy voting responsibilities, the Adviser will monitor and resolve potential material conflicts ("Material Conflicts") between the interests of (a) a Fund and (b) the Adviser or any of its affiliated persons. Affiliates of the Adviser include Manulife Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries. Material Conflicts may arise, for example, if a proxy vote relates to matters involving any of these companies or other issuers in which the Adviser or any of its affiliates has a substantial equity or other interest.

If the Adviser or a Designated Person becomes aware that a proxy voting issue may present a potential Material Conflict, the issue will be referred to the Adviser's Legal and Compliance Department. If the Legal and Compliance Department determines that a potential Material Conflict does exist, a Proxy Voting Committee will be appointed to consider and resolve the issue. The Proxy Voting Committee may make any determination that it considers reasonable and may, if it chooses, request the advice of an independent, third-party proxy service on how to vote the proxy.

Voting Proxies of Underlying Funds of a Fund of Funds

The Adviser or the Designated Person will vote proxies with respect to the shares of a Fund that are held by another Fund that operates as a fund of funds (a "Fund of Funds") in the manner provided in the proxy voting policies and procedures of the Fund of Funds (including such policies and procedures relating to material conflicts of interest) or as otherwise directed by the board of trustees or directors of the Fund of Funds.

Proxy Voting Committee(s)

The Adviser will from time to time, and on such temporary or longer term basis as it deems appropriate, establish one or more Proxy Voting Committees. A Proxy Voting Committee shall include the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and may include legal counsel. The terms of reference and the procedures under which a Proxy Voting Committee will operate will be reviewed from time to time by the Legal and Compliance Department. Records of the deliberations and proxy voting recommendations of a Proxy Voting Committee will be maintained in accordance with applicable law, if any, and these Procedures.

Records Retention

The Adviser will retain (or arrange for the retention by a third party of) such records relating to proxy voting pursuant to these Procedures as may be required from time to time by applicable law and regulations, including the following:

1. these Procedures and all amendments hereto;
2. all proxy statements received regarding Fund portfolio securities;
3. records of all votes cast on behalf of a Fund;
4. records of all Fund requests for proxy voting information;
5. any documents prepared by the Designated Person or a Proxy Voting Committee that were material to or memorialized the basis for a voting decision;
6. all records relating to communications with the Funds regarding Conflicts; and
7. all minutes of meetings of Proxy Voting Committees.

B-2

Reporting to Fund Boards

The Adviser will provide the board of trustees or directors of a Fund (the “Board”) with a copy of these Procedures, accompanied by a certification that represents that the Procedures have been adopted in conformance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Thereafter, the Adviser will provide the Board with notice and a copy of any amendments or revisions to the Procedures and will report quarterly to the Board all material changes to the Procedures.

The CCO’s annual written compliance report to the Board will contain a summary of material changes to the Procedures during the period covered by the report.

If the Adviser votes any proxies in a manner inconsistent with either these Procedures or a Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures, the CCO will provide the Board with a report detailing such exceptions.

In the case of proxies voted by a sub-adviser to a Fund (a “Subadviser”) pursuant to the Fund’s proxy voting procedures, the Adviser will request the Subadviser to certify to the Adviser that the Subadviser has voted the Fund’s proxies as required by the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures and that such proxy votes were executed in a manner consistent with these Procedures and to provide the Adviser will a report detailing any instances where the Subadviser voted any proxies in a manner inconsistent with the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures. The Adviser will then report to the Board on a quarterly basis regarding the Subadviser certification and report to the Board any instance where the Subadviser voted any proxies in a manner inconsistent with the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures.

JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

POLICY:

General

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of each registered investment company in the John Hancock family of funds listed on Schedule A (collectively, the “Trust”), including a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”)) of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”), adopts these proxy voting policies and procedures.

Each fund of the Trust or any other registered investment company (or series thereof) (each, a “fund”) is required to disclose its proxy voting policies and procedures in its registration statement and, pursuant to Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act, file annually with the Securities and Exchange Commission and make available to shareholders its actual proxy voting record. In this regard, the Trust Policy is set forth below.

Delegation of Proxy Voting Responsibilities

It is the policy of the Trust to delegate the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by a fund to the fund’s investment adviser (“adviser”) or, if the fund’s adviser has delegated portfolio management responsibilities to one or more investment subadviser(s), to the fund’s subadviser(s), subject to the Board’s continued oversight. The subadviser for each fund shall vote all proxies relating to securities held by each fund and in that connection, and subject to any further policies and procedures contained herein, shall use proxy voting policies and procedures adopted by each subadviser in conformance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”).

Except as noted below under Material Conflicts of Interest, the Trust Policy with respect to a fund shall incorporate that adopted by the fund’s subadviser with respect to voting proxies held by its clients (the “Subadviser Policy”). Each Subadviser Policy, as it may be amended from time to time, is hereby incorporated by reference into the Trust Policy. Each subadviser to a fund is directed to comply with these policies and procedures in voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by a fund, subject to oversight by the fund’s adviser and by the Board. Each adviser to a fund retains the responsibility, and is directed, to oversee each subadviser’s compliance with these policies and procedures, and to adopt and implement such additional policies and procedures as it deems necessary or appropriate to discharge its oversight responsibility. Additionally, the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) shall conduct

such monitoring and supervisory activities as the CCO or the Board deems necessary or appropriate in order to appropriately discharge the CCO's role in overseeing the subadvisers' compliance with these policies and procedures.

The delegation by the Board of the authority to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of the fund is entirely voluntary and may be revoked by the Board, in whole or in part, at any time.

Voting Proxies of Underlying Funds of a Fund of Funds

A. Where the Fund of Funds is not the Sole Shareholder of the Underlying Fund

With respect to voting proxies relating to the shares of an underlying fund (an "Underlying Fund") held by a fund of the Trust operating as a fund of funds (a "Fund of Funds") in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act where the Underlying Fund has shareholders other than the Fund of Funds which are not other Fund of Funds, the Fund of Funds will vote proxies relating to shares of the Underlying Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such Underlying Fund shares.

B. Where the Fund of Funds is the Sole Shareholder of the Underlying Fund

In the event that one or more Funds of Funds are the sole shareholders of an Underlying Fund, the adviser to the Fund of Funds or the Trust will vote proxies relating to the shares of the Underlying Fund as set forth below unless the Board elects to have the Fund of Funds seek voting instructions from the shareholders of the Funds of Funds in which case the Fund of Funds will vote proxies relating to shares of the Underlying Fund in the same proportion as the instructions timely received from such shareholders.

1. Where Both the Underlying Fund and the Fund of Funds are Voting on Substantially Identical Proposals

In the event that the Underlying Fund and the Fund of Funds are voting on substantially identical proposals (the "Substantially Identical Proposal"), then the adviser or the Fund of Funds will vote proxies relating to shares of the Underlying Fund in the same proportion as the vote of the shareholders of the Fund of Funds on the Substantially Identical Proposal.

2. Where the Underlying Fund is Voting on a Proposal that is Not Being Voted on By the Fund of Funds

a. Where there is No Material Conflict of Interest Between the Interests of the Shareholders of the Underlying Fund and the Adviser Relating to the Proposal

In the event that the Fund of Funds is voting on a proposal of the Underlying Fund and the Fund of Funds is not also voting on a substantially identical proposal and there is no material conflict of interest between the interests of the shareholders of the Underlying Fund and the adviser relating to the Proposal, then the adviser will vote proxies relating to the shares of the Underlying Fund pursuant to its Proxy Voting Procedures.

b. Where there is a Material Conflict of Interest Between the Interests of the Shareholders of the Underlying Fund and the Adviser Relating to the Proposal

In the event that the Fund of Funds is voting on a proposal of the Underlying Fund and the Fund of Funds is not also voting on a substantially identical proposal and there is a material conflict of interest between the interests of the shareholders of the Underlying Fund and the adviser relating to the Proposal, then the Fund of Funds will seek voting instructions from the shareholders of the Fund of Funds on the proposal and will vote proxies relating to shares of the Underlying Fund in the same proportion as the instructions timely received from such shareholders. A material conflict is generally defined as a proposal involving a matter in which the adviser or one of its affiliates has a material economic interest.

Material Conflicts of Interest

If: (1) a subadviser to a fund becomes aware that a vote presents a material conflict between the interests of: (a) shareholders of the fund; and (b) the fund's adviser, subadviser, principal underwriter, or any of their affiliated persons, and (2) the subadviser does not propose to vote on the particular issue in the manner prescribed by its Subadviser Policy or the material conflict of interest procedures set forth in its Subadviser Policy are otherwise

triggered, then the subadviser will follow the material conflict of interest procedures set forth in its Subadviser Policy when voting such proxies.

If a Subadviser Policy provides that in the case of a material conflict of interest between fund shareholders and another party, the subadviser will ask the Board to provide voting instructions, the subadviser shall vote the proxies, in its discretion, as recommended by an independent third party, in the manner prescribed by its Subadviser Policy or abstain from voting the proxies.

Securities Lending Program

Certain of the funds participate in a securities lending program with the Trust through an agent lender. When a fund's securities are out on loan, they are transferred into the borrower's name and are voted by the borrower, in its discretion. Where a subadviser determines, however, that a proxy vote (or other shareholder action) is materially important to the client's account, the subadviser should request that the agent recall the security prior to the record date to allow the subadviser to vote the securities.

Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI")

The Trust shall include in its SAI a summary of the Trust Policy and of the Subadviser Policy included therein. (In lieu of including a summary of these policies and procedures, the Trust may include each full Trust Policy and Subadviser Policy in the SAI.)

Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in Annual and Semi-Annual Shareholder Reports

The Trust shall disclose in its annual and semi-annual shareholder reports that a description of the Trust Policy, including the Subadviser Policy, and the Trust's proxy voting record for the most recent 12 months ended June 30 are available on the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website, and without charge, upon request, by calling a specified toll-free telephone number. The Trust will send these documents within three business days of receipt of a request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

Filing of Proxy Voting Record on Form N-PX

The Trust will annually file its complete proxy voting record with the SEC on Form N-PX. The Form N-PX shall be filed for the twelve months ended June 30 no later than August 31 of that year.

B-5

PROCEDURES:

Review of Subadvisers' Proxy Voting

The Trust has delegated proxy voting authority with respect to fund portfolio securities in accordance with the Trust Policy, as set forth above.

Consistent with this delegation, each subadviser is responsible for the following:

Implementing written policies and procedures, in compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act,
1) reasonably designed to ensure that the subadviser votes portfolio securities in the best interest of shareholders of the Trust.

Providing the adviser with a copy and description of the Subadviser Policy prior to being approved by the Board as a subadviser, accompanied by a certification that represents that the Subadviser Policy has been adopted in conformance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Thereafter, providing the adviser with notice of any
2) amendment or revision to that Subadviser Policy or with a description thereof. The adviser is required to report all material changes to a Subadviser Policy quarterly to the Board. The CCO's annual written compliance report to the Board will contain a summary of the material changes to each Subadviser Policy during the period covered by the report.

Providing the adviser with a quarterly certification indicating that the subadviser did vote proxies of the funds and that the proxy votes were executed in a manner consistent with the Subadviser Policy. If the subadviser voted any
3) proxies in a manner inconsistent with the Subadviser Policy, the subadviser will provide the adviser with a report detailing the exceptions.

Adviser Responsibilities

The Trust has retained a proxy voting service to coordinate, collect, and maintain all proxy-related information, and to prepare and file the Trust's reports on Form N-PX with the SEC.

The adviser, in accordance with its general oversight responsibilities, will periodically review the voting records maintained by the proxy voting service in accordance with the following procedures:

- 1) Receive a file with the proxy voting information directly from each subadviser on a quarterly basis.
- 2) Select a sample of proxy votes from the files submitted by the subadvisers and compare them against the proxy voting service files for accuracy of the votes.
- 3) Deliver instructions to shareholders on how to access proxy voting information via the Trust's semi-annual and annual shareholder reports.

Proxy Voting Service Responsibilities

Aggregation of Votes:

The proxy voting service's proxy disclosure system will collect fund-specific and/or account-level voting records, including votes cast by multiple subadvisers or third party voting services.

Reporting:

The proxy voting service's proxy disclosure system will provide the following reporting features:

- 1) multiple report export options;
- 2) report customization by fund-account, portfolio manager, security, etc.; and
- 3) account details available for vote auditing.

Form N-PX Preparation and Filing:

The adviser will be responsible for oversight and completion of the filing of the Trust's reports on Form N-PX with the SEC. The proxy voting service will prepare the EDGAR version of Form N-PX and will submit it to the adviser

for review and approval prior to filing with the SEC. The proxy voting service will file Form N-PX for each twelve-month period ending on June 30. The filing must be submitted to the SEC on or before August 31 of each year.

Schedule A

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

JOHN HANCOCK FUNDS:	Adopted:	Amended:
John Hancock Variable Insurance Trust	September 28, 2007	March 26, 2008
John Hancock Funds II	September 28, 2007	March 26, 2008
John Hancock Funds III	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Bond Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock California Tax-Free Income Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Capital Series	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Current Interest	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Equity Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Investment Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Investment Trust II	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Investment Trust III	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Municipal Securities Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Series Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008

John Hancock Sovereign Bond Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Strategic Series	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Tax-Exempt Series	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock World Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Preferred Income Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Preferred Income Fund II	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Preferred Income Fund III	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Patriot Premium Dividend Fund II	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Bank & Thrift Opportunity Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Income Securities Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Investors Trust	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Dividend Income Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008
John Hancock Tax-Advantaged Global Shareholder Yield Fund	September 11, 2007	June 10, 2008

B-8

Manulife Asset Management TM

PROXY VOTING POLICY

Executive Summary

Manulife Asset Management (US) LLC (“Manulife Asset Management (US)” or the “Firm”) is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment adviser.

The Firm believes that its Proxy Voting Policy is reasonably designed to ensure that proxy matters are conducted in the best interest of clients, and in accordance with Manulife Asset Management (US)’s fiduciary duties, applicable rules under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA clients set out in the U.S. Department of Labor interpretations.

Manulife Asset Management (US) seeks to vote proxies in the best economic interests of all of its clients for whom the Firm has proxy voting authority and responsibilities. In the ordinary course, this entails voting proxies in a way which Manulife Asset Management (US) believes will maximize the monetary value of each portfolio’s holdings. Manulife Asset Management (US) takes the view that this will benefit the clients.

To fulfill the Firm’s fiduciary duty to clients with respect to proxy voting, Manulife Asset Management (US) has contracted with the RiskMetrics Group (RiskMetrics), an independent third party service provider, to vote clients’ proxies according to RiskMetrics’ proxy voting recommendations. Proxies will be voted in accordance with the voting recommendations contained in the applicable domestic or global RiskMetrics Proxy Voting Manual, as in effect from time to time. Except in instances where a Manulife Asset Management (US) client retains voting authority, Manulife Asset Management (US) will instruct custodians of client accounts to forward all proxy statements and materials received in respect of client accounts to RiskMetrics.

Manulife Asset Management (US) has engaged RiskMetrics as its proxy voting agent to:

1. research and make voting recommendations or, for matters for which Manulife Asset Management (US) has so delegated, to make the voting determinations;

2. ensure that proxies are voted and submitted in a timely manner;
3. handle other administrative functions of proxy voting;
4. maintain records of proxy statements received in connection with proxy votes and provide copies of such proxy statements promptly upon request;
5. maintain records of votes cast; and
6. provide recommendations with respect to proxy voting matters in general.

The proxy voting function of Manulife Asset Management (US) Operations is responsible for administering and implementing the Proxy Voting Policy, including the proper oversight of any service providers hired by the Firm to assist it in the proxy voting process. Oversight of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of the Firm's Senior Investment Policy Committee.

Introduction

Manulife Asset Management (US) LLC (Manulife Asset Management (US) or the "Firm") is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment adviser. As a registered investment adviser, Manulife Asset Management (US) must comply with the requirements of the SEC Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended and the rules there under (Advisers Act). In accordance with Rule 206(4)-7 of the Advisers Act, Manulife Asset Management (US) has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violations of the Advisers Act and designated a Chief Compliance Officer to administer its compliance policies and procedures.

The Firm is a wholly owned subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (Manulife Financial) and is affiliated with several SEC-registered and non-SEC registered investment advisers which are also subsidiaries or affiliates of Manulife Financial. Collectively, Manulife Asset Management (US) and its advisory affiliates represent the diversified investment management division of Manulife Financial and they provide comprehensive asset

management solutions for institutional investors, retirement and investment funds, and individuals, in key markets around the world. Certain of these companies within Manulife Financial offer a number of products and services designed specifically for various categories of investors in a number of different countries and regions. These products or services are only offered to such investors in those countries and regions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Firm manages assets for a variety of institutional and other types of clients, including public and private pension funds, financial institutions and investment trusts. It also manages registered and private collective funds, including UCITS, US and Canadian open- and closed-end mutual funds. In particular, the Firm is affiliated with, and serves as investment manager or a sub-adviser to, a number of mutual fund families that are sponsored by affiliates (the “Funds”). This investment expertise extends across a full range of asset classes including equity, fixed income and alternative investments such as real estate, as well as asset allocation strategies.

The portfolios under management have a mix of investment objectives and may invest in, or create exposure to, a wide variety of financial instruments in different asset classes, including listed and unlisted equity and fixed income securities, commodities, fixed income instruments, derivatives and structured products, futures and options.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

This Proxy Voting Policy (the “Policy”) covers the proxy activities and related disclosure obligations of Manulife Asset Management (US) and applies to all Manulife Asset Management (US) clients for whom Manulife Asset Management (US) has been delegated the authority to vote proxies.

The Proxy Voting Policy is designed to meet the needs of Manulife Asset Management (US)’s clients with strict adherence to the highest principles of fiduciary conduct, including minimizing any potential material conflict of interest between the Firm and the Firm’s clients. It is also designed to ensure compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of the various regulators to which Manulife Asset Management (US) is subject. It sets forth the general corporate governance principles of Manulife Asset Management (US) in ensuring that clear guidelines are established for voting proxies and communicating such with our clients, regulators and other relevant parties.

The structure and purpose of the Proxy Voting Policy will continually evolved in alignment with the risk profile of Manulife Asset Management (US), internal standards and requirements, roles and responsibilities of the Manulife Asset Management (US) Board and other relevant oversight committees, and regulatory requirements. The Proxy Voting Policy is not intended to cover every possible situation that may arise in the course of conducting the Firm’s business. It is meant to be subject to change and to interpretation from time to time where facts and circumstances dictate, or where new regulations or guidance become effective, or where the plain language of the Policy appears

unclear in light of the particular circumstances.

All Firm employees are asked to consult with the Chief Compliance Officer of Manulife Asset Management (US) (“Chief Compliance Officer”) if they have any questions concerning this Policy, questions about the standards set forth, or questions about proxy voting in general. Where, however, such obligations are inconsistent with this Policy, then the matter should immediately be referred to the Chief Compliance Officer and the Manulife Asset Management (US) General Counsel (“General Counsel”) who have authority to interpret this Policy or to take appropriate action in accordance with the principles set forth in this Policy in a manner in any situations not specifically covered by guidelines or procedures.

The Proxy Policy has the following six sections:

1. General Principles
2. Standards
3. Administration
4. Conflict of Interest
5. Recordkeeping
6. Policy Administration

B-10

General Principles

Scope

Manulife Asset Management (US) provides investment advisory services to both ERISA and non-ERISA institutional clients, the Funds, and other non-institutional clients (collectively, the “Clients”). Manulife Asset Management (US) understands that proxy voting is an integral aspect of security ownership. Accordingly, in cases where Manulife Asset Management (US) has been delegated authority to vote proxies, that function must be conducted with the same degree of prudence and loyalty accorded any fiduciary or other obligation of an investment manager.

This Policy permits Clients to:

1. delegate to Manulife Asset Management (US) the responsibility and authority to vote proxies on their behalf according to Manulife Asset Management (US)’s proxy voting policies and guidelines;

2. delegate to Manulife Asset Management (US) the responsibility and authority to vote proxies on their behalf according to the particular Client’s own proxy voting policies and guidelines, subject to acceptance by the Firm, as mutually agreed upon between the Firm and the Client; or

3. elect to vote proxies themselves. In instances where Clients elect to vote their own proxies, Manulife Asset Management (US) shall not be responsible for voting proxies on behalf of such Clients.

Policy Statement

Manulife Asset Management (US) seeks to vote proxies in the best economic interests of all of its Clients for whom the Firm has proxy voting authority and responsibilities. In the ordinary course, this entails voting proxies in a way which Manulife Asset Management (US) believes will maximize the monetary value of each portfolio’s holdings. Manulife Asset Management (US) takes the view that this will benefit the Clients.

The Firm believes that its Proxy Voting Policy is reasonably designed to ensure that proxy matters are conducted in the best interest of Clients, and in accordance with Manulife Asset Management (US)’s fiduciary duties, applicable rules under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA clients set out in the U.S. Department of Labor interpretations.

To fulfill the Firm's fiduciary duty to Clients with respect to proxy voting, Manulife Asset Management (US) has contracted with the RiskMetrics Group (RiskMetrics), an independent third-party service provider, to vote Clients' proxies according to RiskMetrics' proxy voting recommendations. Proxies will be voted in accordance with the voting recommendations contained in the applicable domestic or global RiskMetrics Proxy Voting Manual, as in effect from time to time. Except in instances where a Manulife Asset Management (US) client retains voting authority, Manulife Asset Management (US) will instruct custodians of client accounts to forward all proxy statements and materials received in respect of client accounts to RiskMetrics.

Manulife Asset Management (US) provides copies of the current domestic and global RiskMetrics proxy voting guidelines upon request. It reserves the right to amend any of RiskMetrics's guidelines in the future. If any such changes are made an amended Proxy Voting Policy will be made available for clients.

Therefore, the Proxy Voting Policy encompasses the following principles:

The proxy voting function of Manulife Asset Management (US) Operations ("Proxy Operations") shall cause the implementation of procedures, practices, and controls (collectively, the "Procedures") sufficient to promote high quality fiduciary administration of the Proxy Voting Policy, including the proper oversight of any service providers hired by the Firm to assist it in the proxy voting process. Such Procedures shall be reasonably designed to meet all applicable regulatory requirements and highest fiduciary standards.

The Chief Compliance Officer makes an annual risk-based assessment of Manulife Asset Management (US)'s compliance program, which may include proxy voting activities, and may conduct a review of the Procedures to determine that such Procedures are satisfactory to promote high-quality fiduciary administration. The Chief Compliance Officer makes periodic reports to

B-11

Manulife Asset Management (US) Senior Investment Policy Committee (SIPC) that include a summary of instances where Manulife Asset Management (US) has (i) voted proxies in a manner inconsistent with the recommendation of RiskMetrics, and (ii) voted proxies in circumstances in which a material conflict of interest may exist as set forth in the Conflicts section.

Except as otherwise required by law, Manulife Asset Management (US) has a general policy of not disclosing to any issuer or third-party how Manulife Asset Management (US) or its voting delegate voted a Client's proxy.

Manulife Asset Management (US) endeavors to show sensitivity to local market practices when voting proxies of non-U.S. issuers. Manulife Asset Management (US) votes in all markets where it is feasible to do so.

Standards

Manulife Asset Management (US) has engaged RiskMetrics as its proxy voting agent to:

1. research and make voting recommendations or, for matters for which Manulife Asset Management (US) has so delegated, to make the voting determinations;
2. ensure that proxies are voted and submitted in a timely manner;
3. handle other administrative functions of proxy voting;
4. maintain records of proxy statements received in connection with proxy votes and provide copies of such proxy statements promptly upon request;
5. maintain records of votes cast; and
6. provide recommendations with respect to proxy voting matters in general.

Oversight of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of the SIPC. The SIPC reviews and approves amendments to the Proxy Voting Policy and delegates authority to vote in accordance with this Policy to RiskMetrics.

Manulife Asset Management (US) does not engage in the practice of “empty voting” (a term embracing a variety of factual circumstances that result in a partial or total separation of the right to vote at a shareholders meeting from beneficial ownership of the shares on the meeting date). Manulife Asset Management (US) prohibits investment managers from creating large hedge positions solely to gain the vote while avoiding economic exposure to the market. Manulife Asset Management (US) will not knowingly vote borrowed shares (for example, shares borrowed for short sales and hedging transactions) that the lender of the shares is also voting.

Manulife Asset Management (US) reviews various criteria to determine whether the costs associated with voting the proxy exceed the expected benefit to Clients and may conduct a cost-benefit analysis in determining whether it is in the best economic interest to vote client proxies. Given the outcome of the cost-benefit analysis, the Firm may refrain from voting a proxy on behalf of the Clients’ accounts.

In addition, Manulife Asset Management (US) may refrain from voting a proxy due to logistical considerations that may have a detrimental effect on the Firm’s ability to vote such a proxy. These issues may include, but are not limited to:

1. proxy statements and ballots being written in a foreign language;
2. underlying securities have been lent out pursuant to a Client’s securities lending program;
3. untimely notice of a shareholder meeting;
4. requirements to vote proxies in person;
5. restrictions on foreigner’s ability to exercise votes;
6. restrictions on the sale of securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting (“share blocking and re-registration”);
7. requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate the voting instructions (such proxies are voted on a best-efforts basis); or

8. inability of a Client’s custodian to forward and process proxies electronically.

Administration

Proxy Operations is responsible for administering the proxy voting process, including:

1. Implementing and updating the applicable domestic and global RiskMetrics proxy voting guidelines;
2. Coordinating and overseeing the proxy voting process performed by RiskMetrics; and
3. Providing periodic reports to the SIPC, the Chief Compliance Officer and Clients as requested.

As noted, all proxies received on behalf of Clients are forwarded to RiskMetrics. Any Manulife Asset Management (US) employee that receives a client’s proxy statement should therefore notify Proxy Operations and arrange for immediate delivery to RiskMetrics.

From time to time, proxy votes will be solicited which (i) involve special circumstances and require additional research and discussion or (ii) are not directly addressed by RiskMetrics. These proxies are identified through a number of methods, including but not limited to notification from RiskMetrics, concerns of clients, and questions from consultants.

In such instances of special circumstances or issues not directly addressed by RiskMetrics, a sub-committee of SIPC (“Proxy Committee”) will be consulted for a determination of the proxy vote. The Proxy Committee comprises of no fewer than three members of SIPC. Although the Firm anticipates that such instances will be rare, The Proxy Committee’s first determination is whether there is a material conflict of interest between the interests of a Client and those of Manulife Asset Management (US). If the Proxy Committee determines that there is a material conflict, the process detailed under “Potential Conflicts” below is followed. If there is no material conflict, the Proxy Committee examines each of the issuer’s proposals in detail in seeking to determine what vote would be in the best interests of Clients. At this point, the Proxy Committee will make a voting decision based on maximizing the monetary value of all portfolios’ holdings.

There may be circumstances under which a portfolio manager or other Manulife Asset Management (US) investment professional (“Manulife Asset Management (US) Investment Professional”) believes that it is in the best interest of a Client or Clients to vote proxies in a manner inconsistent with the recommendation of RiskMetrics. In such an event,

as feasible, the Manulife Asset Management (US) Investment Professional shall inform Proxy Operations of his or her decision to vote such proxy in a manner inconsistent with the recommendation of RiskMetrics. Proxy Operations will report to the Chief Compliance Officer no less than quarterly any instance where a Manulife Asset Management (US) Investment Professional has decided to vote a proxy on behalf of a Client in that manner.

In addition to voting proxies, Manulife Asset Management (US):

1. describes its proxy voting procedures to its clients in the relevant or required disclosure document, including Part II of its Form ADV;
2. provides clients with a copy of the Proxy Voting Policy, upon request;
3. discloses to its clients how they may obtain information on how Manulife Asset Management (US) voted the client's proxies;
4. generally applies its Proxy Voting Policy consistently and keeps records of votes for each Client;
5. documents the reason(s) for voting for all non-routine items; and
6. keeps records of such proxy voting through RiskMetrics available for inspection by the Client or governmental agencies.

Conflict of Interest

In instances where Manulife Asset Management (US) has the responsibility and authority to vote proxies on behalf of its clients for which Manulife Asset Management (US) serves as the investment adviser, there may be instances where a material conflict of interest exists. For example, Manulife Asset Management (US) or its affiliates may provide services to a company whose management is soliciting proxies, or to another entity which is a proponent of a particular proxy proposal. Another example could arise when Manulife Asset Management (US) or its affiliates

has business or other relationships with participants involved in proxy contests, such as a candidate for a corporate directorship. More specifically, if Manulife Asset Management (US) is aware that one of the following conditions exists with respect to a proxy, Manulife Asset Management (US) shall consider such event a potential material conflict of interest:

1. Manulife Asset Management (US) has a business relationship or potential relationship with the issuer;
2. Manulife Asset Management (US) has a business relationship with the proponent of the proxy proposal; or
3. Manulife Asset Management (US) members, employees or consultants have a personal or other business relationship with the participants in the proxy contest, such as corporate directors or director candidates.

As a fiduciary to its clients, Manulife Asset Management (US) takes these potential conflicts very seriously. While Manulife Asset Management (US)'s only goal in addressing any such potential conflict is to ensure that proxy votes are cast in the clients' best interests and are not affected by Manulife Asset Management (US)'s potential conflict, there are a number of courses Manulife Asset Management (US) may take. The final decision as to which course to follow shall be made by the Proxy Committee.

In the event of a potential material conflict of interest, the Proxy Committee will (i) vote such proxy according to the specific recommendation of RiskMetrics; (ii) abstain; or (iii) request that the Client votes such proxy. All such instances shall be reported to the Chief Compliance Officer at least quarterly.

As RiskMetrics will vote proxies in accordance with its proxy voting guidelines, Manulife Asset Management (US) believes that this process is reasonably designed to address conflicts of interest that may arise between Manulife Asset Management (US) and a Client as to how proxies are voted. When the matter falls clearly within one of the proposals enumerated in RiskMetrics proxy voting policy, casting a vote which simply follows RiskMetrics' pre-determined policy would eliminate Manulife Asset Management (US)'s discretion on the particular issue and hence avoid the conflict.

In other cases, where the matter presents a potential material conflict and is not clearly within one of the RiskMetrics' enumerated recommendations, or is of such a nature that the Proxy Committee believes more active involvement is necessary, the Proxy Committee shall make a decision as to the voting of the proxy. The basis for the voting decision, including the basis for the determination that the decision is in the best interests of Clients, shall be formalized in writing as a part of the minutes of the Proxy Committee. Which action is appropriate in any given scenario would be the decision of the Proxy Committee in carrying out its duty to ensure that the proxies are voted in the Clients', and not Manulife Asset Management (US)'s, best interests.

Recordkeeping

In accordance with applicable law, Manulife Asset Management (US) shall retain the following documents for not less than five years from the end of the year in which the proxies were voted, the first two years in Manulife Asset Management (US)'s office:

- the Manulife Asset Management (US) Proxy Voting Policy and any additional procedures created pursuant to that policy;

- a copy of each proxy statement Manulife Asset Management (US) receives regarding securities held by Clients (this requirement will be satisfied by RiskMetrics who has agreed in writing to do so or by obtaining a copy of the proxy statement from the EDGAR database);

- a record of each vote cast by Manulife Asset Management (US) (this requirement will be satisfied by RiskMetrics who has agreed in writing to do so) on behalf of Clients;

- a copy of any document created by Manulife Asset Management (US) that was material in making its voting decision or that memorializes the basis for such decision; and

- a copy of each written request from a client, and response to the client, for information on how Manulife Asset Management (US) clients' proxies were voted.

B-14

Policy Administration

The Proxy Voting Policy shall be review and approved by the Chief Compliance Officer at least annually.

The Chief Compliance Officer shall make periodic reports to the SIPC covering the effectiveness of the Policy.

Policy Summary Edition: February 2011

B-15

PART C

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 25. Financial Statements and Exhibits

(1) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Included in Part A: Financial Highlights.

Included in Part B: Financial Statements are incorporated in Part B by reference to the Fund's October 31, 2013 annual shareholder report (audited) on Form N-CSR as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on December 30, 2013 (Accession No. 0000928816-13-002090).

(2) EXHIBITS:

(a) Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated April 23, 2007 ("Declaration of Trust") – previously filed as exhibit 99.2(a) to the Fund's initial Registration Statement on Form N-2 (File Nos. 333-142307 and 811-22056) as to the Fund's common shares of beneficial interest ("Common Shares") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on April 23, 2007 (Accession No. 0000898432-07-000323) ("Initial Common Shares Registration Statement").

(b) Amended and Restated By-Laws dated September 27, 2013 – previously filed as exhibit 99.2(b) to the Fund's shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on October 3, 2013 (Accession No. 0001133228-13-004123).

(c) *Voting Trust Agreements.* Not applicable.

(d) *Instruments Defining Rights of Security Holders.* See exhibits 99. (2)(a) and 99.(2)(b).

(1) Form Certificate – previously filed as exhibit 99.(d) to the Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Fund's Initial Common Share Registration as filed with the SEC on July 20, 2007 (Accession No. 0000950135-07-004374)

("Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1").

(e) *Dividend Reinvestment Plan*. Dividend Reinvestment Plan dated November 1, 2013 – **FILED HEREWITH**.

(f) *Instruments Defining Rights of Long-term Debt Holders*. Not applicable.

(g) *Investment Advisory Contracts*.

Investment Advisory Agreement dated July 1, 2009 with John Hancock Advisers, LLC – previously filed as exhibit (1) 99.(g)(1) to the Fund's shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement dated June 27, 2013 with Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. – previously filed (2) as exhibit 99.(g)(2) to the Fund's shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on October 3, 2013 (Accession No. 0001133228-13-004123).

Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement dated March 22, 2013 with Analytic Investors, LLC – previously filed as (3) exhibit 99.(g)(3) to the Fund's shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on October 3, 2013 (Accession No. 0001133228-13-004123).

Amendment to Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement dated May 17, 2013 with Analytic Investors, LLC – (4) previously filed as exhibit 99.(g)(4) to the Fund's shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on October 3, 2013 (Accession No. 0001133228-13-004123).

(h) *Underwriting or Distribution Contracts.*

Form of Distribution Agreement between John Hancock Funds, LLC and the Registrant – previously filed as exhibit (1)99.(h)(1) to the first pre-effective amendment to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on September 27, 2012 (Accession No. 0001193125-12-405285).

(2) Form of Dealer Agreement between John Hancock Funds, LLC and the Dealer – previously filed as exhibit 99.(h)(2) to the first pre-effective amendment to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on September 27, 2012 (Accession No. 0001193125-12-405285).

(i) *Bonus or Profit Sharing Contracts.* Not applicable.

Custodian Agreement. Master Custodian Agreement dated September 10, 2008 between the Fund and State Street (j)Bank and Trust Company – previously filed as exhibit 99.(j) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

(k) *Other Material Contracts.*

Service Agreement dated July 1, 2009 with John Hancock Advisers, LLC – previously filed as exhibit 99.(k)(1) to (1)the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Consultation Agreement dated September 21, 2007 with John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife (2) Asset Management (North America) Limited (formerly, MFC Global Investment Management (U.S.A.) Limited) – previously filed as exhibit 99.(k)(2) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services dated June 1, 2002 with Computershare Shareowner Services LLC (3)(formerly, Mellon Investor Services, LLC) – previously filed as exhibit 99.(k)(3) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Amendment dated July 1, 2007 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – previously filed as exhibit (a)99.(k)(3)(a) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

(b)Amendment dated September 25, 2007 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – previously filed as exhibit 99.(k)(3)(b) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012

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(Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Amendment dated October 10, 2007 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – previously filed as (c)exhibit 99.(k)(3)(c) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Amendment dated July 1, 2010 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – previously filed as exhibit (d)99.(k)(3)(d) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Amendment dated October 18, 2010 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – previously filed as (e)exhibit 99.(k)(3)(e) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Amendment dated April 6, 2011 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – previously filed as exhibit (f)99.(k)(3)(f) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

(g) Amendment dated March 31, 2013 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services – **FILED HEREWITH.**

(4) Chief Compliance Officer Services Agreement dated March 10, 2009 by and among the Fund, John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC, John Hancock Advisers, LLC, and the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer – previously filed as exhibit 99.(k)(4) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

(l) *Legal Opinion.*

(1) Opinion and consent of K&L Gates LLP dated November 2, 2012 as to the Fund’s Common Shares – previously filed as exhibit (2)(1) to the Fund’s registration statement on Form POS EX filed with the SEC on November 2, 2012 (Accession No. 0001193125-12-449132).

(m) *Non-resident Consent to Service of Process.* Not applicable.

(n) *Other Opinions.* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – **FILED HEREWITH.**

(o) *Omitted Financial Statements.* Not applicable.

(p) *Agreement Related to Initial Capital.* Subscription Agreement between the Fund and John Hancock Advisers, LLC – previously filed as exhibit 99.(p) to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1.

(q) *Model Retirement Plan.* Not applicable.

(r) *Codes of Ethics.*

(1) Code of Ethics dated January 1, 2008 (as revised January 1, 2011) of John Hancock Advisers, LLC and John Hancock Investment Management Services, LLC (each, a “John Hancock Adviser”), John Hancock Funds, LLC, John Hancock Distributors, LLC, and each open-end and closed-end fund advised by a John Hancock Adviser – previously filed as exhibit 99.(r)(1) to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

(2) Code of Ethics and Business Conduct dated October 2011 adopted by Epoch Holding Corporation – **FILED HEREWITH.**

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Code of Ethics adopted by Analytic Investors, LLC dated August 14, 2009 – previously filed as exhibit 99.(r)(3) to (3) the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on May 9, 2012 (Accession No. 0000950123-12-008129).

Powers of Attorney. Powers of Attorney dated December 18, 2013 for Hugh McHaffie, Charles A. Rizzo, Charles L. Bardelis, Craig Bromley, Peter S. Burgess, William H. Cunningham, Grace K. Fey, Theron S. Hoffman, (s) Deborah C. Jackson, Hassell H. McClellan, James M. Oates, Steven R. Pruchansky, Gregory A. Russo and Warren A. Thomson – **FILED HEREWITH.**

ITEM 26. MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS

See Form of Distribution Agreement and Form of Dealer Agreement – previously filed as exhibits 99.(h)(1) and 99(h)(2) to the first pre-effective amendment to the Fund’s shelf registration statement on Form N-2 filed with the SEC on September 27, 2012 (Accession No. 0001193125-12-405285).

ITEM 27. OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The approximate expenses in connection with the offering are as follows:

Registration and Filing Fees	\$ 2,063
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Fee	\$ 2,842
New York Stock Exchange Fee	\$ 2,500
Cost of Printing and Engraving	\$ 19,521
Accounting Fee and Expenses	\$ 4,700
Legal Fees and Expenses	\$144,717
Total	\$176,343

ITEM 28. PERSONS CONTROLLED BY OR UNDER COMMON CONTROL

John Hancock Advisers, LLC (the “Advisor”) is the investment advisor to the Fund. The Advisor is a wholly owned subsidiary of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.), which in turn is a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (“Manulife Financial”), a publicly traded company based in Toronto, Canada. A corporate organization list is set forth below.

ITEM 29. NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Set forth below is the number of record holders as of December 31, 2013 of each class of securities of the Fund:

<u>Title of Class</u>	Number of Record Holders
Shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	6

ITEM 30. INDEMNIFICATION

Indemnification provisions relating to the Fund's Trustees, officers, employees and agents are set forth in Section 4.3 of Article IV of Fund's Declaration of Trust, as previously filed.

The Fund's By-Laws and the form of Underwriting Agreement contain provisions limiting the liability and providing for indemnification of the Trustees and officers under certain circumstances.

The Fund's Trustees and officers are insured under a standard investment company errors and omissions insurance policy covering loss incurred by reason of negligent errors and omissions committed in their official capacities as such. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may be permitted to Trustees, officers and controlling persons of the Fund pursuant to the provisions described in this Item 30, or otherwise, the Fund has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Fund of expenses incurred or paid by a Trustee, officer or controlling person of the Fund in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such Trustee, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Fund will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Article V of the Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Advisor provides as follows:

"Section 5.06. Indemnity and Exculpation.

No Indemnitee, and no shareholder, director, officer, member, manager, partner, agent, representative, employee or Affiliate of an Indemnitee, shall have any liability to the Company or to any Member for any loss suffered by the Company (or the Corporation) which arises out of any action or inaction by such Indemnitee with respect to the Company (or the Corporation) if such Indemnitee so acted or omitted to act (i) in the good faith (A) belief that such course of conduct was in, or was not opposed to, the best interests of the Company (or the Corporation), or (B) reliance on the provisions of this Agreement, and (ii) such course of conduct did not constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct of such Indemnitee.

The Company shall, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, indemnify each person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that he is or was, or has agreed to become, a Director or Officer, or is or was serving, or has agreed to serve, at the request of the Company (or previously at the request of the Corporation), as a director, officer, manager or trustee of, or in a similar capacity with, another corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (including any employee benefit plan) (all such persons being referred to hereafter as an “Indemnitee”), or by reason of any action alleged to have been taken or omitted in such capacity, against all expenses (including attorneys’ fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by or on behalf of an Indemnitee in connection with such action, suit or proceeding and any appeal therefrom.

As a condition precedent to his right to be indemnified, the Indemnitee must notify the Company in writing as soon as practicable of any action, suit, proceeding or investigation involving him for which indemnity hereunder will or could be sought. With respect to any action, suit, proceeding or investigation of which the Company is so notified, the Company will be entitled to participate therein at its own expense and/or to assume the defense thereof at its own expense, with legal counsel reasonably acceptable to the Indemnitee.

In the event that the Company does not assume the defense of any action, suit, proceeding or investigation of which the Company receives notice under this Section 5.06, the Company shall pay in advance of the final disposition of such matter any expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by an Indemnitee in defending a civil or criminal action, suit, proceeding or investigation or any appeal therefrom; provided, however, that the payment of such expenses incurred by an Indemnitee in advance of the final disposition of such matter shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the Indemnitee to repay all amounts so advanced in the event that it shall ultimately be determined that the Indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified by the Company as authorized in this Section 5.06, which undertaking shall be accepted without reference to the financial ability of the Indemnitee to make such repayment; and further provided that no such advancement of expenses shall be made if it is determined that (i) the Indemnitee did not act in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company, or (ii) with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, the Indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

(e) The Company shall not indemnify an Indemnitee seeking indemnification in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such Indemnitee unless the initiation thereof was approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Company shall not indemnify an Indemnitee to the extent such Indemnitee is reimbursed from the proceeds of insurance, and in the event the Company makes any indemnification payments to an Indemnitee and such Indemnitee is subsequently reimbursed from the proceeds of insurance, such Indemnitee shall promptly refund such indemnification payments to the

Company to the extent of such insurance reimbursement.

(f) All determinations hereunder as to the entitlement of an Indemnitee to indemnification or advancement of expenses shall be made in each instance by (a) a majority vote of the Directors consisting of persons who are not at that time parties to the action, suit or proceeding in question (“Disinterested Directors”), whether or not a quorum, (b) a majority vote of a quorum of the outstanding Common Shares, which

quorum shall consist of Members who are not at that time parties to the action, suit or proceeding in question, (c) independent legal counsel (who may, to the extent permitted by law, be regular legal counsel to the Company), or (d) a court of competent jurisdiction.

The indemnification rights provided in this Section 5.06 (i) shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which an Indemnitee may be entitled under any law, agreement or vote of Members or Disinterested Directors or otherwise, and (ii) shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of the Indemnitees. The (g) Company may, to the extent authorized from time to time by its Board of Directors, grant indemnification rights to other employees or agents of the Company or other persons serving the Company and such rights may be equivalent to, or greater or less than, those set forth in this Section 5.06. Any indemnification to be provided hereunder may be provided although the person to be indemnified is no longer a Director or Officer.”

ITEM 31. BUSINESS AND OTHER CONNECTIONS OF INVESTMENT ADVISOR

For information as to the business, profession, vocation or employment of a substantial nature of each of the directors and executive officers of the Advisor and the Subadvisors, reference is made to: the information set forth under: (i) the caption “Investment Advisory and Other Services” in the Statement of Additional Information; (ii) Item 6 of the Form ADV Part II of John Hancock Advisers, LLC (File No. 801-8124) filed with the SEC; (iii) Item 6 of the Form ADV Part II of Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. (File No. 801-63118) filed with the SEC; and (iv) Item 6 of the Form ADV Part II of Analytic Investors, LLC (File No. 801-7082) filed with the SEC, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 32. LOCATION OF ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS

All applicable accounts, books and documents required to be maintained by the Fund by Section 31(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder are in the possession and custody of the Fund’s custodian, State Street Corporation, Corporate Headquarters, State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, and its transfer agent, Computershare, Inc, 480 Washington Boulevard, Jersey City, New Jersey 07310, with the exception of certain corporate documents and portfolio trading documents that are in the possession and custody of the Advisor, 601 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, and the Subadvisors: Epoch Investment Partners, Inc., located at 399 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022 and Analytic Investors, LLC, 555 West Fifth Street, 50th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90013. The Fund is informed that all applicable accounts, books and documents required to be maintained by registered investment advisors are in the custody and possession of the Advisor and the Subadvisors.

ITEM 33. MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Not applicable.

ITEM 34. UNDERTAKINGS

The Fund undertakes to suspend the offering of Common Shares until the Prospectus and any applicable Prospectus Supplement are amended if (a) subsequent to the effective date of this registration Statement, the net asset value declines more than 10 percent from its net asset value as of the effective date of this Registration Statement or (b) the net asset value increases to an amount greater than its net proceeds as stated in the Prospectus.

1. 2. Not applicable.

3. Not applicable.

4. The Common Shares being registered will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act. Accordingly, the Fund undertakes:

a. To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement:

(1) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(2) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events after the effective date of the Registration Statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the Registration Statement; and

(3) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the Registration Statement or any material change to such information in the Registration Statement.

b. That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new Registration Statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of those securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof; and

c. To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the Common Shares being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

d. That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act to any purchaser, if the Fund is subject to Rule 430C: Each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 497(b), (c), (d) or (e) under the Securities Act as part of a Registration Statement relating to an offering, other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A under the Securities Act, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the Registration Statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. *Provided*, however, that no statement made in a Registration Statement or prospectus that is part of the Registration Statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the Registration Statement or prospectus that is part of the Registration Statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the Registration Statement or prospectus that was part of the Registration Statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

e. That for the purpose of determining liability of the Fund under the Securities Act to any purchaser in the initial distribution of Common Shares:

The undersigned Fund undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned Fund pursuant to this Registration Statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned

Fund will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to the purchaser:

(1) any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned Fund relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 497 under the Securities Act;

the portion of any advertisement pursuant to Rule 482 under the Securities Act relating to the offering containing
(2) material information about the undersigned Fund or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned Fund; and

(3) any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned Fund to the purchaser.

5. The Fund undertakes that, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act:

the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this Registration Statement in reliance upon a. Rule 430A and contained in the form of prospectus filed by the Fund pursuant to 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of the Registration Statement as of the time it was declared effective; and

each post- effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new Registration b. Statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

6. The Fund undertakes to send by first class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery, within two business days of receipt of an oral or written request, its Statement of Additional Information.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (“1933 Act”) and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this registration statement under Rule 486(b) under the 1933 Act, as applied by no-action relief granted by the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2013, and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in this City of Boston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 26th day of February, 2014.

**JOHN HANCOCK
TAX-ADVANTAGED**

**GLOBAL
SHAREHOLDER
YIELD FUND**

By: /s/ Hugh McHaffie
Hugh McHaffie

President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Hugh McHaffie Hugh McHaffie	President (Chief Executive Officer)	February 26, 2014
/s/ Charles A. Rizzo Charles A. Rizzo	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2014
/s/ Charles L. Bardelis * Charles L. Bardelis	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Craig Bromley* Craig Bromley	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Peter S. Burgess * Peter S. Burgess	Trustee	February 26, 2014

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/s/ William H. Cunningham * William H. Cunningham	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Grace K. Fey * Grace K. Fey	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Theron S. Hoffman * Theron S. Hoffman	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Deborah C. Jackson* Deborah C. Jackson	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Hassell H. McClellan * Hassell H. McClellan	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ James M. Oates * James M. Oates	Trustee	February 26, 2014

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Steven R. Pruchansky* Steven R. Pruchansky	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Gregory A. Russo* Gregory A. Russo	Trustee	February 26, 2014
/s/ Warren A. Thomson* Warren A. Thomson	Trustee	February 26, 2014

*By: Power of Attorney

By: /s/ Kinga Kapuscinski
Kinga Kapuscinski

Attorney-in-Fact

*Pursuant to Power of
Attorney filed herewith

EXHIBIT INDEX

- (2)(e) Dividend Reinvestment Plan dated November 1, 2013
- (2)(k)(3)(g) Amendment dated March 31, 2013 to the Service Agreement for Transfer Agent Services
- (2)(n) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting
- (2)(r)(2) Code of Ethics and Business Conduct dated October 2011 adopted by Epoch Holding Corporation
- (3)(s) Power of Attorney dated December 18, 2013