Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

Closed-End Fund

THE FUND

Ticker	EOD
NAV Ticker	XEODX
CUSIP	94987C103
Fund inception date	3-28-07
Shares outstanding	43,065,914
Average daily volume	117,460

OBJECTIVE

The fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income. The fund's secondary objective is long-term growth of capital.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund allocates its assets between two separate investment strategies, or sleeves. Under normal market conditions, the fund allocates approximately 80% of its total assets to an equity sleeve comprised primarily of common stocks and other equity securities that offer above-average potential for current and/or future dividends. This sleeve invests normally in approximately 60 to 80 securities, broadly diversified among major sectors and regions. The sector and region weights are typically within +/- 5 percent of weights in the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World Index[3] (ACWI) (Net). The remaining 20% of the fund's total assets is allocated to a sleeve consisting of below investment grade (high yield) debt. The fund also employs an option strategy in an attempt to generate gains on call options written by the fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION (%)

Equity	78.89
Fixed income	17.75
Cash & equivalents	3.36

ADVISOR

Allspring Funds Management, LLC

SUB ADVISOR

Allspring Global Investments, LLC

FUND MANAGERS

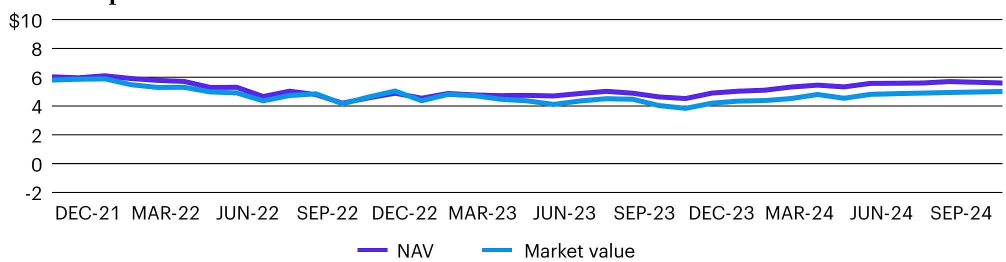
Name	Yrs experience
Justin Carr, CFA	24
Vince Fioramonti, CFA	35
Chris Lee, CFA	23
Megan Miller, CFA	18
Michael J. Schueller, CFA	25

Performance (%)

			Annualized				
Total returns (%)	3 Month	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Since Inception
Fund at Market	5.50	23.58	36.38	7.01	9.24	5.97	3.52
Fund at NAV	2.70	19.18	32.69	9.43	10.23	6.63	4.47

Figures quoted represent past performance, which is no guarantee of future results, and do not reflect taxes that a shareholder may pay on fund distributions or the sales of fund shares. *Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Performance figures of the Fund do not reflect brokerage commissions that a shareholder would pay on the purchase and sale of shares. If taxes and such brokerage commissions had been reflected, performance would have been lower. Current month-end performance is available by calling 1-800-222-8222.*

NAV vs price chart



Net asset value (NAV) and market price data

	Fund
Current share price ($)	5.01
Current share at NAV ($)	5.60
Premium/discount at NAV (%)	-10.54

Fund capitalization

	Fund
Net assets ($ in millions)	241.2
Bank borrowings ($ in millions)	47.5
Total assets ($ in millions)	288.7
Leverage as a percentage of total assets (%)	16.5
Effective rate on borrowing (%)	5.6

Fund characteristics

	Fund
Number of holdings	393
Portfolio turnover (%)	69.89%
Call options as a percentage of equities (%)	38.65
Average call moneyness (%)**	47.96
Weighted average time to expiration (date)	—

**Average percentage by which call options are in or out of the money.

Expenses (%)

	Fund
Gross expense ratio	2.98

As of 3-1-2024 Expense ratios include 1.65% of interest expense. Excluding interest expense, gross ratio would be 1.33%.

Yields

	At market	At NAV
Distribution rate*	10.99	9.34
30-day SEC yield[1]	—	3.35

*Distribution rate is calculated by annualizing the last distribution and then dividing by the period ending NAV or market price. Special distributions, including special capital gains distributions, are not included in the calculation. Distributions may be sourced from any or all of the following: income, capital gains and return of capital.

Dividend information

Ex-Dividend date	Payment amount ($)
9-13-2024	0.11568
6-13-2024	0.11130
3-11-2024	0.10803

Dividends shown are from the last six months and are paid quarterly. Historical dividend sources since the Fund's inception have included net investment income and return of capital. Each fund will send shareholders a Form 1099-DIV for the calendar year that will tell shareholders how to report these distributions for federal income tax purposes. A fund's current distribution rate and historical dividends are not indicative of future performance.[2]

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Top holdings (%)

	Fund
Apple Inc.	3.33
Microsoft Corporation	2.77
NVIDIA Corporation	2.49
Walmart Inc.	2.17
Alphabet Inc. Class A	1.93
Amazon.com, Inc.	1.81
Hitachi,Ltd.	1.72
Colgate-Palmolive Company	1.65
Broadcom Inc.	1.62
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Sponsored ADR	1.54

Portfolio holdings are subject to change and may have changed since the date specified. The holdings listed should not be considered recommendations to purchase or sell a particular security.

Sector allocation (%)

	Fund
Information technology	23.07
Financials	17.51
Industrials	11.03
Communication Services	10.10
Health care	9.26
Consumer discretionary	8.37
Consumer staples	7.70
Energy	5.61
Real estate	4.45
Utilities	1.49
Materials	1.41

Calculated as a percentage of market value of equity investments. Sector allocation is subject to change and may have changed since the date specified. These amounts may differ from the final sector categorization determined by the portfolio management team. Percent totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Top geographic allocations (%)

	Fund
United States	66.09
United Kingdom	5.96
Japan	4.43
France	4.42
China	2.25
Netherlands	2.22
Germany	2.19
Brazil	1.77
Canada	1.71
Italy	1.70

Geographic allocation is subject to change and may have changed since the date specified. Percent totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

1. The 30-Day SEC yield is calculated with a standardized formula mandated by the SEC. The formula is based on maximum offering price per share and includes the effect of any fee waivers. Without waivers, yields would be reduced. A fund's actual distribution rate will differ from the SEC yield and any income distributions from the fund may be higher or lower than the SEC yield. The 30-day unsubsidized SEC yield does not reflect waivers in effect. 2. If a distribution is from a source other than net investment income, the Fund provides a notice to shareholders with an estimate of its distribution source at that time. The final determination of the source of all dividend distributions in the current year will be made after year-end. The actual amounts and sources of the amounts for tax reporting purposes will depend upon a fund's investment experience during the remainder of the fiscal year and may be subject to change based on tax regulations. Each fund will send shareholders a Form 1099-DIV for the calendar year that will tell shareholders how to report these distributions for federal income tax purposes. 3. The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World Index (ACWI) (Net) is a free-float-adjusted market-capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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Strategy

Global equity returns broadened out from the prevailing dominance of U.S. mega-cap, technology-focused companies, supported by expectations for rate cuts by major central banks, softer inflation data, solid corporate earnings, resilient consumer spending, and growing signs of a soft landing for the many developed economies. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices declined 16%, global small caps outperformed large caps, and value outperformed growth.

Although regional economic data generally reflected a slowing in growth trends, international equities benefited from signs of disinflation, central bank rate cuts, and optimism regarding new stimulus measures to bolster the Chinese economy. Weaker economic activity (particularly in Europe) eased price pressures in the services sector, paving the way for major central banks to implement gradual rate cuts. Higher short-term rates haven't fully tamed core inflation in the U.S., but August's Consumer Price Index[4] report showed further moderation on the way to the Federal Reserve's (Fed's) 2% inflation target.

The high yield market, as measured by the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index[5], returned 5.3% in the third quarter of 2024 as the Fed began its latest cutting cycle and credit spreads remained stable in a narrow range. Performance was led by strong gains in the cable and telecom sectors and from the CCC and distressed segments of the market. The prospect of capitalizing on future demand from artificial intelligence (AI) hyper-scalers led to significant gains in discounted bonds of a few benchmark-size distressed telecom issuers. Optimism that cooperation agreements will help bondholders negotiate better recoveries led to significant gains in a few distressed capital structures. Credit fundamentals weakened slightly, but leverage ratios compare favorably with historical averages and interest coverage ratios are near their historical median. Bond defaults fell to 1.4%, the lowest in over a year and a half, while loan defaults rose to 3.4%, near recent highs. The new issue market for both high yield bonds and leveraged loans stayed strong during the quarter, keeping 2024 on track to see their highest volumes since 2021 in both markets. This was met by $9.2 billion of high yield inflows as demand for attractive all-in yields remained robust.

Contributors to performance

Positive stock selection results within the health care and consumer staples sectors contributed to relative performance. An underweight to information technology and a modest overweight to real estate and financials also contributed to results. From a regional perspective, positive stock selection results within Japan and Latin America contributed to performance. An overweight to Latin America and a lack of exposure to emerging markets also detracted modestly from results. Looking at attribution from a dividend perspective, an overweight to stocks at the medium (3–8%) end of the yield spectrum and an underweight to stocks with low yields (0–1%) contributed to relative performance. Individual positive names of note included Lantheus Holdings; Walmart, Inc.; and Hitachi, Ltd.

Within high yield, aerospace/defense and investments and miscellaneous financial services were our best-performing sectors while not holding oil refining and marketing was positive. By issuer, Sotheby's and Cablevision Lightpath were our strongest holdings, while not holding New Fortress Energy contributed. Our underweight to BB was positive. An overweight to the 10-year-plus segment and underweight to 3 years and in contributed as well.

Detractors from performance

Within the equity sleeve, the strategy often outperforms the MSCI ACWI (Net) when value outperforms growth; however, the third quarter was an exception due to negative stock selection results within the consumer discretionary, financials, and industrials sectors. From a regional perspective, negative stock selection within the U.S., Asia Pacific, the U.K., and Ireland detracted from relative performance. An underweight to Canada and a lack of exposure to emerging markets also detracted modestly from results. Looking at attribution from a dividend perspective, stock selection was only additive for companies yielding between 4% and 5%, with stock selection across the rest of the yield spectrum detracting from relative performance. Individual negative names of note included Stellantis N.V.; Devon Energy Corp.; and Dell Technologies, Inc.
Within the fund's high yield sleeve, electric generation and cable and satellite TV were our worst-performing sectors this quarter. Negative names of note included Enviva and DISH Network. As CCCs and below rallied during the quarter, our underweight was detrimental to performance.

The call overlay strategy detracted on an absolute basis from fund performance. The Chicago Board Options Exchange Market Volatility Index[6] (VIX), the best-known measure of option-implied volatility, increased over the course of the third quarter but ultimately settled at 16.7 by quarter-end after spiking at 65.7 in August. Premium collected is below typical levels given that the VIX spent most of the quarter near multiyear lows (lower volatility leads directly to lower premium).

Management outlook

The global monetary policy easing cycle has commenced, with September's 50-basis-point rate cut by the Fed paving the way for other central banks to follow suit. As we enter the final quarter of 2024, it appears that most developed economies have entered the final approach for a soft economic landing, but outcomes are diverging across regions. Continued disinflation, coupled with September's rate cuts and blockbuster jobs report, has eliminated most near-term U.S. recession risks. However, growth in the U.S. is decelerating, the eurozone is stagnant, and China continues to face real estate headwinds. U.S. gross domestic product growth will likely continue outperforming other developed markets as global monetary policy rapidly shifts from a significant headwind into an economic tailwind.
We currently anticipate volatile and range-bound markets and are mindful to neutralize our exposures to macroeconomic and geopolitical risks where possible. While we are generally cautious, there are potential positive catalysts from decelerating inflation, lower rates, a resilient developed labor market, improving corporate earnings, and a broadening of market returns. As we monitor the macroeconomic environment, we will continue to diligently focus on company fundamentals and disciplined portfolio risk management.
Within high yield, our base case is that fundamentals and technicals will continue to be supportive, causing high yield spreads to trade in a narrow band near historical tights. With this in mind, we are focused on maintaining a carry advantage relative to the ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index[5] and, while it is not a key driver of high yield performance, we are targeting being neutral to slightly long duration. However, tight spreads have been accompanied by relatively low dispersion within the high yield market, which makes it challenging to maintain a yield advantage while also controlling idiosyncratic issuer risk.

4. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. You cannot invest directly in an index.
5. The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index is a market-value-weighted index of all domestic and Yankee high-yield bonds, including deferred interest bonds and payment-in- kind securities. Issues included in the index have maturities of one year or more and have a credit rating lower than BBB-/Baa3 but are not in default. The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index limits any individual issuer to a maximum of 2% benchmark exposure. Returns shown are net of transaction costs beginning on July 1, 2022. Returns shown are net of transaction costs beginning on July 1, 2022. You cannot invest directly in an index. Copyright 2024. ICE Data Indices, LLC. All rights reserved.
6. The Chicago Board Options Exchange Market Volatility Index (VIX) is a popular measure of the implied volatility of S&P 500 Index options. It represents one measure of the market's expectation of stock market volatility over the next 30-day period. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Returns reflect expense limits previously in effect, without which returns would have been lower.

This closed-end fund is no longer available as an initial public offering and is only offered through broker-dealers on the secondary market. A closed-end fund is not required to buy its shares back from investors upon request. Shares of the fund may trade at either a premium or discount relative to the fund's net asset value, and there can be no assurance that any discount will decrease. The values of, and/or the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline due to general market conditions or other factors, including those directly involving the issuers of such securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to factors specific to the issuer of the security. Debt securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk, and high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality have a much greater risk of default and their values tend to be more volatile than higher-rated securities with similar maturities. The fund is also subject to risks associated with any concentration of its investments in the utility sector. Funds that concentrate their investments in a single industry or sector may face increased risk of price fluctuation due to adverse developments within that industry or sector. The fund is leveraged through a revolving credit facility and also may incur leverage by issuing preferred shares in the future. The use of leverage results in certain risks, including, among others, the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and the market price of common shares. Foreign investments may contain more risk due to the inherent risks associated with changing political climates, foreign market instability, and foreign currency fluctuations. Derivatives involve additional risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk, the risk of improper valuation, and the risk of noncorrelation to the relevant instruments they are designed to hedge or closely track.

The ratings indicated are from Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, and/or Fitch Ratings Ltd. Credit-quality ratings: Credit-quality ratings apply to underlying holdings of the fund and not the fund itself. Standard & Poor's rates the creditworthiness of bonds from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). Ratings from A to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories. Moody's rates the creditworthiness of bonds from Aaa (highest) to C (lowest). Ratings Aa to B may be modified by the addition of a number 1 (highest) to 3 (lowest) to show relative standing within the ratings categories. Fitch rates the creditworthiness of bonds from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). This material is for general informational and educational purposes only and is NOT intended to provide investment advice or a recommendation of any kind—including a recommendation for any specific investment, strategy, or plan.

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