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Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund
Form N-CSR
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT

COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-22005

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

200 Berkeley Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02116

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Michael H. Koonce, Esq.

200 Berkeley Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02116

(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (617) 210-3200

Date of fiscal year end: October 31

Date of reporting period: October 31, 2009

Item 1 - Reports to Stockholders.

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

table of contents

1	LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS
3	FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
4	SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
10	STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
11	STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
12	STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
13	NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
22	REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
23	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
30	AUTOMATIC DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN
32	TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The fund will file its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The fund's Form N-Q will be available on the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, the fund's Form N-Q may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 800.SEC.0330.

A description of the fund's proxy voting policies and procedures, as well as information regarding how the fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, is available by visiting our Web site at EvergreenInvestments.com or by visiting the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. The fund's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available without charge, upon request, by calling 800.343.2898.

The fund has filed with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) its chief executive officer certification regarding compliance with the NYSE's listing standards and has filed with the SEC the certification of its chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Mutual Funds:

NOT FDIC INSURED MAY LOSE VALUE NOT BANK GUARANTEED

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Evergreen Investment Management Company, LLC is a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company and is an affiliate of Wells Fargo & Company's other Broker Dealer subsidiaries.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

December 2009

W. Douglas Munn

President and Chief Executive Officer

Dear Shareholder:

We are pleased to provide the Annual Report for Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund for the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2009 (the period).

Capital markets throughout the globe continued to experience extreme pressure during the period. Home prices fell and job losses persisted. Distrust prevailed, and counterparty risk, whether real or imagined, escalated. Inter-bank lending ceased to exist, and the credit markets froze. In response, the Federal Reserve Board (the Fed), the U.S. Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Securities and Exchange Commission took a series of dramatic and innovative steps to help the economy and the financial markets emerge from this crisis. In October 2008, Congress rushed through a \$700 billion rescue plan designed to address the capital inadequacy of banks. Meanwhile, in a further effort to re-stimulate lending activity, the Fed twice slashed the key fed funds rate in October, bringing the influential overnight lending rate to just 1.00%. The Fed slashed rates again in December to near zero, where it stayed during the remainder of the period. Overseas, other major central banks also cut short-term rates to inject liquidity into the financial markets. At the same time, foreign governments took other measures to buttress financial institutions.

Early in 2009, the fixed income markets worried about deflation, as evidenced by investor willingness to accept virtually nothing for short-term loans to the government. Concerns about federal spending also increased with the \$787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, signed into law in February. Yields climbed for longer-term U.S. Treasuries during the first quarter of 2009. International markets were hit hard, as economies in both developed and emerging countries struggled. Equity markets were affected by the weakness in economic data and corporate profits, although stocks rallied off their March 9th lows, with international and small cap stocks leading the gains. Signs of stability emerged in the corporate credit markets, as both issuance and performance improved. Stocks finished a banner third quarter, with all major market indexes climbing by approximately 15%, as investor sentiment was buoyed by signs of improvement in the economy and corporate earnings. At fiscal year end, however, stocks closed lower for the first time in seven months as investors questioned whether the huge rally had exceeded the economy's ability to generate growth in output and profits. The weakness in U.S. markets failed to extend beyond our borders, as developed markets, which had also rallied off the lows of last year, experienced just a fractional loss in October 2009, and emerging markets managed to rise by 1%, adding to impressive year-to-date returns by the end of the period.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS continued

Fortunately, the fundamental picture has brightened. Better-than-expected economic data at the end of the fiscal year suggests the possibility of improvements in corporate performance. Interest rates and inflation remain low, providing a healthy backdrop for corporations that have been very aggressive cutting costs from their expense structures. However, given our projections for a less spectacular recovery in 2010, we continue to question whether the fundamentals are in place for sustainable growth. Until we see stabilization in home prices and employment, it is unlikely that activity will exceed anything beyond what is considered to be below potential for any period of time.

During a volatile and challenging period in the capital markets, the investment managers of Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund pursued a strategy seeking a high level of income as a primary objective, with a secondary objective of long-term capital growth. This closed-end fund sought investments in the stocks of domestic and foreign companies with either above-average dividend yields or the potential to increase their dividends. To add to the fund's potential income, the fund also wrote call options on U.S. and foreign securities indexes.

We believe the changing conditions in the investment environment over the period have underscored the value of a well-diversified, long-term investment strategy to help soften the effects of volatility in any one market or asset class. As always, we encourage investors to maintain diversified investment portfolios in pursuit of their long-term investment goals.

Please visit us at **EvergreenInvestments.com** for more information about our funds and other investment products available to you. Thank you for your continued support of Evergreen Investments.

Sincerely,

W. Douglas Munn

President and Chief Executive Officer

Evergreen Funds

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	Year Ended October 31,		
	2009	2008	2007¹
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$11.75	\$19.83	\$19.10 ²
Income from investment operations			
Net investment income	0.88	1.88	1.31
Net realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments	(0.47)	(7.96)	0.46
Total from investment operations	0.41	(6.08)	1.77
Distributions to shareholders from			
Net investment income	(0.78)	(2.00)	(1.00)
Tax basis return of capital	(1.00)	0	0
Total distributions to shareholders	(1.78)	(2.00)	(1.00)
Offering costs charged to capital	0	0	(0.04)
Net asset value, end of period	\$10.38	\$11.75	\$19.83
Market value, end of period	\$9.89	\$10.99	\$17.29
Total return based on market value³	8.36	% (27.19)%	(8.66)%
Ratios and supplemental data			
Net assets, end of period (thousands)	\$507,097	\$574,157	\$968,376
Ratios to average net assets			
Expenses including waivers/reimbursements but excluding expense reductions	1.11	% 1.13	% 1.22 % ⁴
Expenses excluding waivers/reimbursements and expense reductions	1.11	% 1.13	% 1.22 % ⁴
Net investment income	8.48	% 11.07	% 11.79 % ⁴
Portfolio turnover rate	160	% 218	% 102 %

1 For the period from March 28, 2007 (commencement of operations), to October 31, 2007.

2 Initial public offering price of \$20.00 per share less underwriting discount of \$0.90 per share.

3 Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock on the first day and a sale on the last day of the period reported. Dividends and distributions, if any, are assumed for purposes of these calculations to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Total return does not reflect brokerage commissions or sales charges.

4 Annualized

See Notes to Financial Statements

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

October 31, 2009

	Country	Shares	Value
COMMON STOCKS 63.0%			
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY 4.1%			
Media 4.1%			
Mediaset SpA	Italy	3,221,354	\$20,963,270
ENERGY 7.0%			
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels 7.0%			
ENI SpA	Italy	1,200,000	29,751,588
Kayne Anderson MLP Investment Co.	United States	250,000	5,675,000
			<u>35,426,588</u>
FINANCIALS 5.2%			
Commercial Banks 2.3%			
Westpac Banking Corp.	Australia	500,000	11,643,486
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) 2.9%			
Chimera Investment Corp.	United States	500,000	1,745,000
Colony Financial, Inc. *	United States	100,000	1,945,000
Crexus Investment Corp. *	United States	62,500	886,250
Invesco Mortgage Capital, Inc.	United States	200,000	3,988,000
Starwood Property Trust, Inc.	United States	300,000	6,039,000
			<u>14,603,250</u>
INDUSTRIALS 6.0%			
Air Freight & Logistics 2.4%			
Deutsche Post AG	Germany	706,274	11,922,289
Construction & Engineering 3.6%			
Bouygues SA	France	388,000	18,255,433
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES 8.8%			
Diversified Telecommunication Services 8.1%			
Deutsche Telekom AG	Germany	200,000	2,727,757
France Telecom	France	700,000	17,308,120

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Shenandoah Telecommunications Co. + Tele2 AB, Ser. B	United States	368,600	6,151,934
	Sweden	999,952	14,756,148
			40,943,959
Wireless Telecommunication Services 0.7%			
NTELOS Holdings Corp. Vivo Participacoes SA, ADR	United States	168,167	2,539,322
	Brazil	47,041	1,140,744
			3,680,066
UTILITIES 31.9%			
Electric Utilities 22.0%			
E.ON AG Enel SpA	Germany	300,000	11,467,111
	Italy	5,000,000	29,808,090
Exelon Corp.	United States	25,000	1,174,000
	United States	50,000	2,164,000
FirstEnergy Corp. See Notes to Financial Statements			

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS continued

October 31, 2009

	Country	Shares	Value
COMMON STOCKS continued			
UTILITIES continued			
Electric Utilities continued			
Fortum Oyj	Finland	600,000	\$14,197,516
FPL Group, Inc.	United States	25,000	1,227,500
Hera SpA	Italy	5,500,000	12,160,545
Iberdrola SA	Spain	2,000,000	18,132,978
Maine & Maritimes Corp.	United States	18,500	670,625
Red Electrica de Espana SA	Spain	246,500	12,747,992
TERNA SpA	Italy	2,000,000	7,927,168
			111,677,525
Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders 1.4%			
Constellation Energy Group, Inc.	United States	239,100	7,392,972
Multi-Utilities 5.9%			
Public Service Enterprise Group, Inc.	United States	25,000	745,000
RWE AG	Germany	250,000	21,890,632
SCANA Corp.	United States	50,000	1,692,000
Sempra Energy	United States	20,000	1,029,000
Suez Environnement SA	France	200,000	4,450,415
			29,807,047
Water Utilities 2.6%			
American States Water Co.	United States	11,100	367,965
American Water Works Co.	United States	200,000	3,794,000
Pennichuck Corp. +	United States	50,000	1,133,500
Severn Trent plc	United Kingdom	500,000	7,805,783

			13,101,248
			<hr/>
<i>Total Common Stocks (cost \$ 309,506,769)</i>			319,417,133
			<hr/>
PREFERRED STOCKS 34.2%			
FINANCIALS 11.5%			
Commercial Banks 9.4%			
BB&T Capital Trust VI, 9.60%	United States	50,000	1,325,000
BB&T Capital Trust VII, 8.10%	United States	250,000	6,350,000
Fifth Third Capital Trust V, 7.25%	United States	56,900	1,063,871
Fifth Third Capital Trust VII, 8.875%	United States	15,100	350,207
National City Capital Trust II, 6.625%	United States	50,000	1,061,125
National City Capital Trust III, 6.625%	United States	50,000	1,042,000
National City Capital Trust IV, 8.00%	United States	9,800	239,512
PNC Capital Trust E, 7.75%	United States	500,000	12,225,000
Santander Bancorp, 10.50%	United States	195,040	5,336,294
SunTrust Capital IX, 7.875%	United States	200,000	4,452,000
USB Capital XI, 6.60%	United States	400,000	9,048,000
Wells Fargo Capital XII, 7.875% °	United States	200,000	5,002,000
			<hr/>
			47,495,009
			<hr/>
See Notes to Financial Statements			

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS continued

October 31, 2009

	Country	Shares	Value
PREFERRED STOCKS continued			
FINANCIALS continued			
Diversified Financial Services 0.2%			
Bank of America Corp., Ser. MER, 8.625%	United States	49,500	\$1,151,123
Insurance 1.3%			
Principal Financial Group, Ser. B, 6.52%	United States	250,000	4,645,000
Protective Life Corp., 8.00%	United States	100,000	1,960,000
			<u>6,605,000</u>
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) 0.6%			
Vornado Realty LP, 7.875%	United States	120,000	2,887,200
MATERIALS 0.5%			
Chemicals 0.5%			
E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 4.50%	United States	34,710	2,805,610
UTILITIES 22.2%			
Electric Utilities 19.6%			
Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., 7.125%	United States	55,000	4,701,751
Carolina Power & Light Co., 5.00%	United States	11,217	917,602
Central Maine Power Co., 4.75%	United States	7,900	602,509
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. 1947, 2.00%	United States	18,230	569,119
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. 1949, 2.04%	United States	9,600	305,400
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. 1949, 2.20%	United States	36,625	1,256,695
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. 1963, 4.50%	United States	66,124	2,345,339
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. 1967, 5.28%	United States	59,300	2,438,712
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. 54E, 2.06%	United States	7,800	250,575

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	States		
	United		
Connecticut Light & Power Co., Ser. F, 2.09%	States	6,000	201,000
	United		
Consolidated Edison, Inc., Ser. A, 5.00%	States	69,200	6,193,400
	United		
Consolidated Edison, Inc., Ser. D, 4.65%	States	62,505	4,959,384
	United		
Dayton Power & Light Co., Ser. A, 3.75%	States	9,416	617,925
	United		
Dayton Power & Light Co., Ser. B, 3.75%	States	5,120	344,588
	United		
Dayton Power & Light Co., Ser. C, 3.90%	States	17,500	1,253,438
	United		
Duquesne Light Co., 6.50%	States	130,000	5,842,058
	United		
Energy East Corp., 3.75%	States	1,900	119,656
	United		
Entergy Arkansas, Inc., 4.32%	States	7,565	491,725
	United		
Entergy Arkansas, Inc., 4.56%	States	2,732	182,891
	United		
Entergy Arkansas, Inc., 4.72%	States	500	36,063
	United		
Entergy Arkansas, Inc., 6.08%	States	8,444	736,603
	United		
Entergy Arkansas, Inc., 6.45%	States	700,000	14,853,160
	United		
Entergy Arkansas, Inc., Ser. 1965, 4.56%	States	13,578	914,207
	United		
Entergy Louisiana Holdings, 6.95%	States	177,000	16,505,250
	United		
Entergy Mississippi, Inc., 4.36%	States	3,248	223,199
	United		
Entergy Mississippi, Inc., 4.56%	States	500	31,605
	United		
Entergy Mississippi, Inc., 4.92%	States	10,679	766,893
	United		
Entergy Mississippi, Inc., 7.25%	States	89	2,247
	United		
Entergy New Orleans, Inc., 4.36%	States	153	9,922
	United		
Entergy New Orleans, Inc., 4.75%	States	6,102	429,775
See Notes to Financial Statements			

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS continued

October 31, 2009

	Country	Shares	Value
PREFERRED STOCKS continued			
UTILITIES continued			
Electric Utilities continued			
Entergy New Orleans, Inc., 5.56%	United States	7,522	\$620,874
Florida Power Corp., 4.60%	United States	14,900	1,104,463
FPC Capital, Class I, Ser. A, 7.10%	United States	5,000	125,000
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., Ser. J, 4.75% 144A	United States	55,000	842,188
Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc., Ser. K, 4.65%	United States	27,000	405,000
Indianapolis Power & Light Co., 4.20%	United States	20,000	1,636,876
MidAmerican Energy Co., 4.35%	United States	13,017	949,427
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 4.80%	United States	185,600	3,610,848
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Ser. D, 5.00%	United States	126,000	2,676,240
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Ser. I, 4.36%	United States	39,900	753,113
PPL Electric Utilities Corp., 6.25%	United States	70,000	1,631,875
South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., 5.00%	United States	2,000	90,380
Southern California Edison Co., Ser. B, 4.08%	United States	48,100	865,800
Southern California Edison Co., Ser. B, 6.125%	United States	10,000	878,125
Southern California Edison Co., Ser. D, 4.32%	United States	85,000	1,571,650
Union Electric Co., 4.50%	United States	14,600	1,045,439
Union Electric Co., 4.56%	United States	11,190	766,515
Union Electric Co., 5.50%	United States	973	82,675
Union Electric Co., 7.64%	United States	21,350	2,122,991
Union Electric Co., Ser. 1969, 4.00%	United States	7,600	492,983

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Wisconsin Public Service Corp., 5.08%	United States	8,190	708,179
Xcel Energy, Inc., 3.60%	United States	6,000	369,300
Xcel Energy, Inc., 4.10%	United States	52,320	3,709,818
Xcel Energy, Inc., 4.16%	United States	35,180	2,744,040
Xcel Energy, Inc., 4.56%	United States	19,880	1,555,511
			<hr/>
			99,462,001
			<hr/>
Gas Utilities 1.7%			
ATP Oil & Gas, 8.00% 144A	United States	20,000	2,075,800
Pacific Enterprises, 4.40%	United States	19,840	1,484,901
Public Service Electric & Gas Co., 4.08%	United States	19,640	1,457,779
Public Service Electric & Gas Co., 4.18%	United States	1,260	94,752
Public Service Electric & Gas Co., 5.28%	United States	5,625	529,875
Southern Union Co., 7.55%	United States	119,950	3,000,249
			<hr/>
			8,643,356
			<hr/>
Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders 0.7%			
Constellation Energy Group, Inc., Ser. A, 8.625%	United States	150,214	3,720,801
			<hr/>
Water Utilities 0.2%			
Hackensack Water Co., 4.99% o	United States	10,469	701,424
			<hr/>
<i>Total Preferred Stocks (cost \$168,127,629)</i>			173,471,524
			<hr/>

See Notes to Financial Statements

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS continued

October 31, 2009

	Country	Shares	Value
CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCKS 1.3%			
ENERGY 0.7%			
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels 0.7%			
El Paso Corp., 4.99%, 12/31/2049 144A	United States	4,000	\$3,496,000
UTILITIES 0.6%			
Electric Utilities 0.6%			
Great Plains Energy, Inc., 12.00%, 06/12/2012	United States	50,000	3,109,000
<i>Total Convertible Preferred Stocks (cost \$5,220,560)</i>			6,605,000
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS 4.4%			
MUTUAL FUND SHARES 4.4%			
Evergreen Institutional Money Market Fund, Class I, 0.09% q \emptyset (cost \$22,583,986)	United States	22,583,986	22,583,986
Total Investments (cost \$505,438,944) 102.9%			522,077,643
SECURITIES SOLD SHORT (0.3%)			
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (0.3%)			
Wireless Telecommunication Services (0.3%)			
Vodafone Group plc (proceeds \$1,687,462)	United Kingdom	(750,000)	(1,659,367)
Other Assets and Liabilities (2.6%)			(13,320,937)
Net Assets 100.0%			\$507,097,339

* Non-income producing security

+ Security is deemed illiquid.

All or a portion of this security is pledged as collateral for securities sold short.

o Security represents an investment in a non-controlled affiliate. At October 31, 2009, the Fund invested in securities issued by Wells Fargo & Co. with a cost basis of \$5,000,000 and earned \$393,750 of income for the year ended October 31, 2009, which is included in income from affiliated issuers.

o Security is valued at fair value as determined by the investment advisor in good faith, according to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees.

144A

Security that may be sold to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. This security has been determined to be liquid under guidelines established by the Board of Trustees, unless otherwise noted.

q Rate shown is the 7-day annualized yield at period end.

ø Evergreen Investment Management Company, LLC is the investment advisor to both the Fund and the money market fund.

Summary of Abbreviations

ADR American Depository Receipt

See Notes to Financial Statements

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS continued

October 31, 2009

The following table shows the percent of total long-term investments by geographic location as of October 31, 2009:

United States	46.2	%
Italy	20.1	%
Germany	9.6	%
France	8.0	%
Spain	6.2	%
Sweden	3.0	%
Finland	2.8	%
Australia	2.3	%
United Kingdom	1.6	%
Brazil	0.2	%
	<hr/>	
	100.0	%
	<hr/>	

The following table shows the percent of total long-term investments by industry as of October 31, 2009:

Electric Utilities	42.9	%
Commercial Banks	11.8	%
Diversified		
Telecommunication		
Services	8.2	%
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	7.8	%
Multi-Utilities	6.0	%
Media	4.2	%
Construction & Engineering	3.7	%
Real Estate		
Investment Trusts (REITs)	3.5	%
Water Utilities	2.8	%
Air Freight & Logistics	2.4	%
Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders	2.2	%
Gas Utilities	1.7	%
Insurance	1.3	%
Wireless	0.7	%
Telecommunication		

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Services		
Chemicals	0.6	%
Diversified Financial		
Services	0.2	%
	<u> </u>	
	100.0%	
	<u> </u>	

See Notes to Financial Statements

9

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

October 31, 2009

Assets

Investments in unaffiliated issuers, at value (cost \$477,854,958)	\$494,491,657
Investments in affiliated issuers, at value (cost \$27,583,986)	27,585,986

Total investments	522,077,643
Segregated cash	649,000
Foreign currency, at value (cost \$2,457,846)	2,441,178
Receivable for securities sold	32,680,002
Dividends receivable	3,105,168
Prepaid expenses and other assets	95,148

Total assets	561,048,139
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Liabilities

Payable for securities purchased	51,973,039
Written options, at value (premiums received \$1,836,862)	185,229
Payable for securities sold short, at value (proceeds \$1,687,462)	1,659,367
Advisory fee payable	40,453
Due to other related parties	2,129
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	90,583

Total liabilities	53,950,800
-------------------	------------

Net assets	\$507,097,339
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Net assets represented by

Paid-in capital	\$882,199,659
Overdistributed net investment income	(2,222)
Accumulated net realized losses on investments	(393,564,385)
Net unrealized gains on investments	18,464,287

Net assets	\$507,097,339
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Net asset value per share

Based on \$ 507,097,339 divided by 48,844,844 shares issued and outstanding (unlimited shares authorized)	\$10.38
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See Notes to Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended October 31, 2009

Investment income

Dividends (net of foreign withholding taxes of \$3,505,183)	\$47,708,372
Income from affiliated issuers	477,559
Interest	228,093

Total investment income	48,414,024
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Expenses

Advisory fee	4,798,574
Administrative services fee	252,557
Transfer agent fees	31,076
Trustees' fees and expenses	12,375
Dividends on securities sold short	13,707
Printing and postage expenses	116,991
Custodian and accounting fees	218,746
Professional fees	109,988
Other	44,368

Total expenses	5,598,382
----------------	-----------

Net investment income	42,815,642
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Net realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments

Net realized gains or losses on:	
Securities in unaffiliated issuers	(208,375,262)
Foreign currency related transactions	915,819
Written options	1,917,785
Securities sold short	58,857

Net realized losses on investments	(205,482,801)
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Net change in unrealized gains or losses on:

Securities	
Unaffiliated issuers	181,421,615
Affiliated issuers	52,000
Foreign currency related transactions	1,193,108
Written options	853,484
Securities sold short	(968,727)

Net change in unrealized gains or losses on investments	182,551,480
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Net realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments	(22,931,321)
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Net increase in net assets applicable to common shareholders resulting from operations	\$19,884,321
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See Notes to Financial Statements

11

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Year Ended October 31,	
	2009	2008
Operations		
Net investment income	\$42,815,642	\$91,943,711
Net realized losses on investments	(205,482,801)	(187,988,473)
Net change in unrealized gains or losses on investments	182,551,480	(200,484,433)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	19,884,321	(296,529,195)
Distributions to shareholders from		
Net investment income	(38,312,219)	(97,689,689)
Tax return of capital	(48,631,603)	0
Total distributions to shareholders	(86,943,822)	(97,689,689)
Total decrease in net assets	(67,059,501)	(394,218,884)
Net assets		
Beginning of period	574,156,840	968,375,724
End of period	\$507,097,339	\$574,156,840
Undistributed (overdistributed) net investment income	\$(2,222)	\$1,161,814

See Notes to Financial Statements

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund (the Fund) was organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the state of Delaware on December 21, 2006 and is registered as a diversified closed-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The primary investment objective of the Fund is to seek a high level of current income. The Fund s secondary objective is long-term growth of capital.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The policies are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported herein. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management has considered the circumstances under which the Fund should recognize or make disclosures regarding events or transactions occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date through December 28, 2009 which represents the date the financial statements are issued. Adjustments or additional disclosures, if any, have been included in these financial statements.

a. Valuation of investments

Listed equity securities are usually valued at the last sales price or official closing price on the national securities exchange where the securities are principally traded. If there has been no sale, the securities are valued at the mean between bid and asked prices. Non-listed preferred securities are valued using evaluated prices determined by an independent pricing service which takes into consideration such factors as similar security prices, spreads, liquidity, benchmark quotes and market conditions. Securities for which valuations are not readily available from an independent pricing service may be valued by brokers who use prices provided by market makers or estimates of fair market value obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics.

Foreign securities traded on an established exchange are valued at the last sales price on the exchange where the security is primarily traded. If there has been no sale, the securities are valued at the mean between bid and asked prices. Foreign securities may be valued at fair value according to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees if the closing price is not reflective of current market values due to trading or events occurring in the foreign markets between the close of the established exchange and the valuation time of the Fund. In addition, substantial changes in values in the U.S. markets subsequent to the close of a foreign market may also affect the values of securities traded in the foreign market. The value of foreign securities may be adjusted if such movements in the U.S. market exceed a specified threshold.

Portfolio debt securities acquired with more than 60 days to maturity are fair valued using matrix pricing methods determined by an independent pricing service which takes into consideration such factors as similar security prices, yields, maturities, liquidity and

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

ratings. Securities for which valuations are not readily available from an independent pricing service may be valued by brokers which use prices provided by market makers or estimates of fair market value obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics.

Short-term securities of sufficient credit quality with remaining maturities of 60 days or less at the time of purchase are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments in open-end mutual funds are valued at net asset value. Securities for which market quotations are not readily available or not reflective of current fair value are valued at fair value as determined by the investment advisor in good faith, according to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees.

The valuation techniques used by the Fund to measure fair value are consistent with the market approach, income approach and/or cost approach, where applicable, for each security type.

b. Foreign currency translation

All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar amounts at the date of valuation. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities and income items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollar amounts on the respective dates of such transactions. The Fund does not separately account for that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments and the fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of securities held. Such fluctuations are included with the net realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments.

c. Options

The Fund is subject to equity price risk in the normal course of pursuing its investment objectives. The Fund may write covered put or call options. When a Fund writes an option, an amount equal to the premium received is recorded as a liability and is subsequently adjusted to the current market value of the written option. Premiums received from written options, which expire unexercised, are recognized as realized gains from investments on the expiration date. The difference between the premium received and the amount paid on effecting a closing purchase transaction, including brokerage commissions, is treated as a realized gain or loss. If a call option is exercised, the premium is added to the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security in calculating the realized gain or loss on the sale. If a put option is exercised, the premium reduces the cost of the security purchased. The Fund, as a writer of an option, bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the security underlying the written option.

The Fund may also purchase call or put options. The premium is included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as an investment which is subsequently adjusted to the current market value of the option. Premiums paid for purchased options which expire are

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

recognized as realized losses from investments on the expiration date. Premiums paid for purchased options which are exercised or closed are added to the amount paid or offset against the proceeds on the underlying security to determine the realized gain or loss. The risk of loss associated with purchased options is limited to the premium paid.

Options traded on an exchange are regulated and terms of the options are standardized. Options traded over the counter expose the Fund to counterparty risk in the event the counterparty does not perform. This risk is mitigated by having a master netting arrangement between the Fund and the counterparty and by having the counterparty post collateral to cover the Fund's exposure to the counterparty.

d. Short sales

The Fund may sell a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security (short sale). When the Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. Any interest or dividends accrued on such borrowed securities during the period of the loan is recorded as an expense on the Statement of Operations. To borrow the security, the Fund may be required to pay a premium, which would decrease the proceeds of the security sold. A gain, limited to the price at which the Fund sold the security short, or a loss, unlimited in size, will be recognized upon the closing of a short sale if the market price at the closing is less than or greater than, respectively, the proceeds originally received. Until the short sale is closed or the borrowed security is replaced, the Fund maintains a segregated account of cash or liquid securities, the dollar value of which is at least equal to the market value of the security at the time of the short sale.

e. Security transactions and investment income

Security transactions are recorded on trade date. Realized gains and losses are computed using the specific cost of the security sold. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis and includes accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums. To the extent debt obligations are placed on non-accrual status, any related interest income may be reduced by writing off interest receivables when the collection of all or a portion of interest has become doubtful based on consistently applied procedures. If the issuer subsequently resumes interest payments or when the collectibility of interest is reasonably assured, the debt obligation is removed from non-accrual status. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date or in the case of some foreign securities, on the date when the Fund is made aware of the dividend. Foreign income and capital gains realized on some securities may be subject to foreign taxes, which are accrued as applicable.

f. Federal and other taxes

The Fund intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company and distribute all of its taxable income, including any net capital gains (which have already been offset by available capital loss carryovers). Accordingly, no provision for federal taxes

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

is required. The Fund's income and excise tax returns and all financial records supporting those returns for the prior three fiscal years are subject to examination by the federal, Massachusetts and Delaware revenue authorities.

g. Distributions

Distributions to shareholders from net investment income and net realized gains, if any, are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Such distributions are determined in conformity with income tax regulations, which may differ from generally accepted accounting principles.

Reclassifications have been made to the Fund's components of net assets to reflect income and gains available for distribution (or available capital loss carryovers, as applicable) under income tax regulations. The primary permanent differences causing such reclassifications are due to net realized foreign currency gains or losses and partnership investments. During the year ended October 31, 2009, the following amounts were reclassified:

Overdistributed net investment income	\$(5,667,459)
Accumulated net realized losses on investments	5,667,459

3. ADVISORY FEE AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES

Evergreen Investment Management Company, LLC (EIMC), a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company (Wells Fargo), is the investment advisor to the Fund and is paid an annual fee of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily total assets. Total assets consist of the net assets of the Fund plus borrowings, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or the issuance of debt securities.

Crow Point Partners, LLC is the investment sub-advisor to the Fund and is paid by EIMC for its services to the Fund.

The Fund may invest in money market funds which are advised by EIMC. Income earned on these investments is included in income from affiliated issuers on the Statement of Operations.

EIMC also serves as the administrator to the Fund providing the Fund with facilities, equipment and personnel. EIMC is paid an annual administrative fee of 0.05% of the Fund's average daily total assets.

The Fund has placed a portion of its portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that are affiliates of Wells Fargo. During the year ended October 31, 2009, the Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$18,434 to broker-dealers affiliated with Wells Fargo.

4. CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS

The Fund has authorized an unlimited number of shares with no par value. For the year ended October 31, 2009 and the year ended October 31, 2008, the Fund did not issue any new shares.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued**5. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS**

Cost of purchases and proceeds from sales of investment securities (excluding short-term securities) were \$768,836,637 and \$802,110,651, respectively, for the year ended October 31, 2009.

Fair value measurements are determined within a framework that has established a fair value hierarchy based upon the various data inputs utilized in determining the value of the Fund's investments. These inputs are summarized into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical securities

Level 2 other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.)

Level 3 significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

As of October 31, 2009, the inputs used in valuing the Fund's assets, which are carried at fair value, were as follows:

Investments in Securities	Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Equity securities				
<i>Common stocks</i>	\$ 51,500,812	\$267,916,321	\$ 0	\$319,417,133
<i>Preferred stocks</i>	73,917,996	105,457,104	701,424	180,076,524
Short-term investments	22,583,986	0	0	22,583,986
	\$ 148,002,794	\$373,373,425	\$ 701,424	\$522,077,643

Further details on the major security types listed above can be found in the Schedule of Investments.

As of October 31, 2009, the inputs used in valuing the Fund's other financial instruments, which are carried at fair value, were as follows:

Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
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Investments in securities sold short	\$	0	\$ (1,659,367)	\$	0	\$ (1,659,367)
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17

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

	Quoted Prices (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Other financial instruments*	\$ 0	\$ (135,581)	\$ (49,648)	\$(185,229)

* Other financial instruments include written options.

The following is a reconciliation of assets in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining fair value:

	Preferred Stocks	Options
Balance as of November 1, 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0
Realized gains or losses	0	(466,695)
Change in unrealized gains or losses	0	136,467
Net purchases (sales)	0	280,580
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	701,424	0
Balance as of October 31, 2009	\$ 701,424	\$(49,648)
Change in unrealized gains or losses included in earnings relating to securities still held at October 31, 2009	\$ 0	\$ 136,467

On October 31, 2009, the aggregate cost of securities for federal income tax purposes was \$511,187,780. The gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation on securities based on tax cost was \$25,089,769 and \$14,199,906, respectively, with a net unrealized appreciation of \$10,889,863.

As of October 31, 2009, the Fund had \$387,229,367 in capital loss carryovers for federal income tax purposes expiring as follows:

Expiration		
2015	2016	2017
\$9,081,249	\$184,503,126	\$193,644,982

6. DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS

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During the year ended October 31, 2009, the Fund entered into written options for speculative purposes.

During the year ended October 31, 2009, the Fund had written option activities as follows:

	Number of Contracts	Premiums Received
Options outstanding at October 31, 2008	2,999	\$3,375,556
Options written	91,771	27,058,331
Options expired	(60,107)	(19,967,762)
Options terminated in closing purchase transactions	(27,762)	(8,609,800)
Options exercised	(408)	(19,463)
Options outstanding at October 31, 2009	6,493	\$1,836,862

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

Open call options written at October 31, 2009 were as follows:

Expiration Date	Index	Number of Contracts	Strike Price	Market Value	Premiums Received
11/20/2009	Amsterdam Exchange Index	479	339 EUR	\$14,338 ^o	\$ 195,458
11/20/2009	CAC 40 Index	403	4,032 EUR	8,409 ^o	161,325
11/20/2009	DAX Index	535	6,071 EUR	15,374 ^o	207,308
11/20/2009	5X5E Index	532	3,046 EUR	23,057 ^o	195,361
11/20/2009	IBEX 35 Index	1,324	12,236 EUR	49,648 ^o	186,115
11/20/2009	NASDAQ 100 Index	132	1,818 USD	8,052 ^o	148,632
11/20/2009	Russell 2000 Index	372	645 USD	11,160 ^o	251,100
11/20/2009	S&P 400 Mid Cap Index	325	739 USD	11,720 ^o	205,962
11/20/2009	SPDR S&P 500 Index	2,119	114 USD	19,071 ^o	142,397
11/20/2009	UKX Index	272	5,452 GBP	24,400 ^o	143,204

^o Valued at fair value as determined by the investment advisor using third party modeling tools, according to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees.

The Fund had average premiums received on written options in the amount of \$1,865,306 during the year ended October 31, 2009. As of October 31, 2009, the Fund had segregated \$649,000 as cash collateral for outstanding written options.

The fair value, realized gains or losses and change in unrealized gains or losses on derivative instruments are reflected in the appropriate financial statements.

7. DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS

As of October 31, 2009, the components of distributable earnings on a tax basis were as follows:

Unrealized Appreciation	Capital Loss Carryovers	Temporary Book/Tax Differences
\$12,129,259	\$387,229,357	\$(2,222)

The differences between the components of distributable earnings on a tax basis and the amounts reflected in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities are primarily due to wash sales and option transactions. The temporary book/tax differences are a result of timing differences between book and tax recognition of income and/or expenses.

The tax character of distributions paid were as follows:

October 31,

	2009	2008
Ordinary Income	\$38,312,219	\$97,689,689
Return of Capital	48,631,603	0

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

8. DEFERRED TRUSTEES FEES

Each Trustee of the Fund may defer any or all compensation related to performance of his or her duties as a Trustee. The Trustees' deferred balances are allocated to deferral accounts, which are included in the accrued expenses for the Fund. The investment performance of the deferral accounts is based on the investment performance of certain Evergreen funds. Any gains earned or losses incurred in the deferral accounts are reported in the Fund's Trustees' fees and expenses. At the election of the Trustees, the deferral account will be paid either in one lump sum or in quarterly installments for up to ten years.

9. CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in an industry and, therefore, may be more affected by changes in that industry than would be a comparable mutual fund that is not heavily weighted in any industry.

10. REGULATORY MATTERS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Evergreen funds, EIMC and certain of EIMC's affiliates are involved in various legal actions, including private litigation and class action lawsuits, and are and may in the future be subject to regulatory inquiries and investigations.

EIMC and Evergreen Investment Services, Inc. (EIS) have reached final settlements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Securities Division of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Commonwealth) primarily relating to the liquidation of Evergreen Ultra Short Opportunities Fund (Ultra Short Fund). The claims settled include the following: first, that during the period February 2007 through Ultra Short Fund's liquidation on June 18, 2008, Ultra Short Fund's former portfolio management team failed to properly take into account readily available information in valuing certain non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities held by the Ultra Short Fund, resulting in the Ultra Short Fund's net asset value (NAV) being overstated during the period; second, that EIMC and EIS acted inappropriately when, in an effort to explain the decline in Ultra Short Fund's NAV, certain information regarding the decline was communicated to some, but not all, shareholders and financial intermediaries; third, that the Ultra Short Fund portfolio management team did not adhere to regulatory requirements for affiliated cross trades in executing trades with other Evergreen funds; and finally, that from at least September 2007 to August 2008, EIS did not preserve certain text and instant messages transmitted via personal digital assistant devices. In settling these matters, EIMC and EIS have agreed to payments totaling \$41,125,000, up to \$40,125,000 of which will be distributed to eligible shareholders of Ultra Short Fund pursuant to a methodology and plan approved by the regulators. EIMC and EIS neither admitted nor denied the regulators' conclusions.

Three purported class actions have also been filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts relating to the same events; defendants include various

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

Evergreen entities, including EIMC and EIS, and Evergreen Fixed Income Trust and its Trustees. The cases generally allege that investors in the Ultra Short Fund suffered losses as a result of (i) misleading statements in Ultra Short Fund's registration statement and prospectus, (ii) the failure to accurately price securities in the Ultra Short Fund at different points in time and (iii) the failure of the Ultra Short Fund's risk disclosures and description of its investment strategy to inform investors adequately of the actual risks of the fund.

EIMC does not expect that any of the legal actions, inquiries or settlement of regulatory matters will have a material adverse impact on the financial position or operations of the Fund to which these financial statements relate. Any publicity surrounding or resulting from any legal actions or regulatory inquiries involving EIMC or its affiliates or any of the Evergreen Funds could result in reduced sales or increased redemptions of Evergreen fund shares, which could increase Evergreen fund transaction costs or operating expenses or have other adverse consequences on the Evergreen funds, including the Fund.

11. SUBSEQUENT DISTRIBUTION

On November 20, 2009, the Fund declared distributions from net investment income of \$0.28 per common share payable on January 4, 2010 to shareholders of record on December 15, 2009.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Trustees and Shareholders

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the schedule of investments, of the Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund as of October 31, 2009 and the related statement of operations for the year then ended, statements of changes in net assets for each of the years in the two-year period then ended, and the financial highlights for the each of the years or periods ended in the period from March 28, 2007 (commencement of operations) to October 31, 2009. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of October 31, 2009 by correspondence with the custodian and brokers, or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies from brokers were not received. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund as of October 31, 2009, the results of its operations, changes in its net assets and the financial highlights for each of the years or periods described above, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Boston, Massachusetts

December 28, 2009

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited)

FEDERAL TAX DISTRIBUTIONS

For corporate shareholders, 99.35% of ordinary income dividends paid during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009 qualified for the dividends received deduction.

With respect to dividends paid from investment company taxable income during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2009, the Fund designates 39.40% of ordinary income and any short-term capital gain distributions as Qualified Dividend Income in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. Complete 2009 year-end tax information will be reported on your 2009 Form 1099-DIV, which shall be provided to you in early 2010.

The Fund paid total distributions of \$86,943,822 during the year ended October 31, 2009 of which 44.07% was from ordinary taxable income and 55.93% was from a non-taxable return of capital. Shareholders of the Fund will receive in early 2010 a Form 1099-DIV that will inform them of the tax character of this distribution as well as all other distributions made by the Fund in calendar year 2009.

Pursuant to Section 853 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund elects to pass through foreign taxes that have been withheld at the fund level to its shareholders so that they may take a foreign tax credit. For the year ended October 31, 2009, the total amount of foreign taxes expected to be passed through to shareholders was \$3,313,234 on foreign source income of \$51,331,165. Complete information regarding the Fund's foreign tax credit pass through to shareholders for 2009 will be reported in conjunction with Form 1099-DIV.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited) continued

INFORMATION ABOUT THE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE FUND S INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT

Each year, as required by law, the Fund s Board of Trustees determines whether to approve the continuation of the Fund s investment advisory agreements. At an in person meeting on September 23-24, 2009, the Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, Crow Point Partners, LLC (the Sub-Advisor), or EIMC (the independent Trustees), approved the continuation of the Fund s investment advisory agreements. (References below to the Fund are to Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund; references to the funds are to the Evergreen funds generally.)

At the same time, the Trustees considered the continuation of the investment advisory agreements for all of the Evergreen funds. The description below refers in many cases to the Trustees process for considering, and conclusions regarding, all of the funds agreements. In all of their deliberations, the Board of Trustees and the independent Trustees were advised by independent counsel to the independent Trustees and counsel to the funds.

The review process. In connection with its review of the funds investment advisory agreements, the Board of Trustees requests and evaluates, and EIMC and any sub-advisors are required to furnish, such information as the Trustees consider to be reasonably necessary in the circumstances. Over the course of the year preceding their September 2009 meeting, the Trustees regularly reviewed information regarding the investment performance of all of the funds. As part of their ongoing review of investment performance, the Trustees monitored for changes in performance and for the results of any changes in a fund s investment process or investment team. The Trustees paid particular attention to funds whose performance since September 2008 (when the Trustees completed their 2008 review of the funds investment advisory agreements) indicated short-term or longer-term performance issues and to funds that they had identified during their 2008 review process as having short- or longer-term performance issues.

In spring 2009, a committee of the Board of Trustees (the Committee), working with EIMC management, determined generally the types of information the Trustees would review as part of the 2009 review process and set a timeline detailing the information required and the dates for its delivery to the Trustees. The Board engaged the independent data provider Keil Fiduciary Strategies LLC (Keil) to provide fund-specific and industry-wide data containing information of a nature and in a format generally prescribed by the Committee, and the Committee worked with Keil and EIMC to develop appropriate groups of peer funds for each fund. The Committee also identified a number of expense, performance, and other areas of review and requested specific information as to those areas of review.

The Trustees formed small groups to review individual funds in greater detail. They reviewed, with the assistance of an independent industry consultant that they retained, the

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited) continued

information that EIMC, the Sub-Advisor, and Keil provided. In addition, the Trustees considered information regarding, among other things, the funds' brokerage practices, the funds' use of derivatives, analyst and research support available to the portfolio management teams, risk management practices, and certain fall-out benefits received directly and indirectly by EIMC and its affiliates from the funds. The Trustees requested and received additional information following that review.

In December 2008 Wells Fargo & Company (Wells Fargo) acquired Wachovia Corporation (Wachovia), EIMC's parent company. Wells Fargo and EIMC have taken steps to combine the operations of Wells Fargo's investment management affiliates and EIMC during the past year and have proposed to the Trustees the combination of the mutual fund families managed by them. During the course of the year, and during their review, the Trustees requested and received information about Wells Fargo and its advisory and broker-dealer operations, the status of efforts to combine the Wells Fargo and Evergreen investment management operations, and the effects on the funds and on the services provided by EIMC and its affiliates to the funds. In their deliberations, the Trustees were mindful that it was possible that the proposed combination of the two fund families might be effected during the coming 12-month period.

The Committee met several times by telephone during the 2009 review process to consider the information provided to it. The Committee then met with representatives of EIMC and its affiliates, including Wells Fargo. In addition, during the course of their review, the Trustees discussed the continuation of the funds' advisory agreements with representatives of EIMC, and in meetings with independent legal counsel in multiple private sessions at which no personnel of EIMC were present. At a meeting of the full Board of Trustees held on September 23-24, 2009, the Committee reported the results of its discussions with EIMC. The full Board met with representatives of EIMC and its affiliates and engaged in further review of the materials provided to it, after which the independent Trustees and the full Board approved the continuation of each of the advisory and sub-advisory agreements.

The Trustees' determination to approve the continuation of the advisory and sub-advisory agreements was based on a comprehensive evaluation of all of the information provided to them. In considering the continuation of the agreements, the Trustees did not identify any particular information or consideration that was all-important or controlling, and each Trustee attributed different weights to various factors. The Trustees evaluated information provided to them both in terms of the funds generally and with respect to each fund, including the Fund, specifically as they considered appropriate. Although the Trustees considered the continuation of the agreements for each of the funds as part of the larger process of considering the continuation of the advisory contracts for all of the funds, their determination to continue the advisory agreements for each of the funds was ultimately made on a fund-by-fund basis.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited) continued

This summary describes a number of the most important, but not necessarily all, of the factors considered by the Board and the independent Trustees.

Information reviewed. The Board of Trustees and committees of the Board of Trustees met periodically during the course of the year. EIMC presented a wide variety of information at those meetings regarding the services it provides for the funds, the investment performance of the funds, and other aspects of the business and operations of the funds. At those meetings, and in the process of considering the continuation of the agreements, the Trustees considered information regarding, for example, the funds' investment results; the portfolio management teams for the funds and the experience of the members of the teams, and any recent changes in the membership of the teams; portfolio trading practices; compliance by the funds, EIMC, and the Sub-Advisor with applicable laws and regulations and with the funds' and EIMC's compliance policies and procedures; risk evaluation and oversight procedures at EIMC; services provided by affiliates of EIMC to the funds and shareholders of the funds; and other information relating to the nature, extent, and quality of services provided by EIMC and the Sub-Advisor. The Trustees considered a number of changes in portfolio management personnel at EIMC and its advisory affiliates in the year since September 2008. The Trustees also considered changes in personnel at the funds and EIMC, including the appointment of a new President of the funds, who also serves as President and Chief Operating Officer of EIMC, and a new Chief Investment Officer of EIMC in August of 2008.

The Trustees considered the rates at which the funds pay investment advisory fees, and the efforts generally by EIMC and its affiliates as sponsors of the funds. The data provided by Keil showed the management fees paid by each fund in comparison to the management fees of other peer mutual funds, in addition to data regarding the investment performance of the funds in comparison to other peer mutual funds. The Trustees were assisted by an independent industry consultant in reviewing the information presented to them.

The Trustees noted that, in certain cases, EIMC and/or its affiliates provide advisory services to other clients that are comparable to the advisory services they provide to certain funds. The Trustees considered the information EIMC provided regarding the rates at which those other clients pay advisory fees to EIMC. Fees charged to those other clients were generally lower than those charged to the respective funds. In respect of these other accounts, EIMC noted that the compliance, reporting, and other legal burdens of providing investment advice to mutual funds generally exceed those required to provide advisory services to non-mutual fund clients such as retirement or pension plans.

The Trustees considered the transfer agency fees paid by the funds to an affiliate of EIMC. They reviewed information presented to them showing that the transfer agency fees charged to the funds were generally consistent with industry norms.

The Trustees also considered that EIMC serves as administrator to the funds and receives a fee for its services as administrator. In their comparison of fees paid by the funds with

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited) continued

those paid by other mutual funds, the Trustees considered administrative fees paid by the funds and those other mutual funds. They considered that EIS, an affiliate of EIMC, would serve as distributor to the funds until January 3, 2010, and that Wells Fargo Funds Distributor, LLC, also an affiliate of EIMC, would serve as distributor to the funds beginning on January 4, 2010, and noted that the distributor receives fees from the funds for those services. The Trustees also considered other so-called fall-out benefits to EIMC and its affiliates due to their other relationships with the funds, including, for example, soft-dollar services received by EIMC attributable to transactions entered into by EIMC on behalf of the funds and brokerage commissions received by Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC (Wells Fargo Advisors) (formerly Wachovia Securities, LLC), an affiliate of EIMC, from transactions effected by it for the funds. The Trustees noted that the funds (other than the closed-end funds) pay sub-transfer agency fees to various financial institutions that hold fund shares in omnibus accounts, that Wells Fargo Advisors and its affiliates receive such payments from the funds in respect of client accounts they hold in omnibus arrangements, and that an affiliate of EIMC receives fees for administering the sub-transfer agency payment program. In reviewing the services provided by an affiliate of EIMC, the Trustees noted that the affiliate of EIMC that provides transfer agency services to the funds had won recognition from Dalbar customer service each year since 1998, and also won recognition from National Quality Review for customer service and for accuracy in processing transactions in 2008. They also considered that Wells Fargo Advisors and its affiliates receive distribution-related fees and shareholder servicing payments (including amounts derived from payments under the funds Rule 12b-1 plans) in respect of shares sold or held through them and that an affiliate of EIMC receives compensation for serving as a securities lending agent for a number of the funds.

The Trustees considered regulatory actions taken against EIMC or its affiliates in the past year, and on-going reviews of the operations of EIMC and its affiliates as they might affect the funds. They considered the findings of the regulators, the cooperation of EIMC and its affiliates with those regulators and with the Trustees in respect of those actions and reviews, and the remedial steps EIMC and its affiliates have taken in response. They also considered the scope and nature of on-going reviews being conducted by EIMC and its affiliates, and communications to the Trustees relating to those reviews.

Nature and quality of the services provided. The Trustees considered that EIMC and its affiliates generally provide a comprehensive investment management service to the funds. They noted that EIMC and the Sub-Advisor formulate and implement an investment program for the Fund. They noted that EIMC makes its personnel available to serve as officers of the funds, and concluded that the reporting and management functions provided by EIMC with respect to the funds were generally satisfactory. The Trustees considered the investment philosophy of the Fund's portfolio management team and the in-house research capabilities of EIMC and its affiliates, as well as other resources available to EIMC, including research services available to it from third parties.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited) continued

The Trustees considered the managerial and financial resources available to EIMC and its affiliates and the commitment that the Evergreen/Wells Fargo organization has made to the funds generally. They considered assurances from representatives of Wells Fargo that the merger of Wells Fargo and Wachovia and the integration of those firms' advisory and broker-dealer operations was not expected to result in any adverse effect on the funds, on the quality and level of services that EIMC provides to the funds, or on the resources available to the funds and to EIMC, and that Wells Fargo is committed to continue providing the funds with high-quality services.

The Trustees noted the resources EIMC and its affiliates have committed to the regulatory, compliance, accounting, tax and oversight of tax reporting, and shareholder servicing functions, and the number and quality of staff committed to those functions, which they concluded were appropriate and generally in line with EIMC's responsibilities to the Fund and to the funds generally. The Board and the independent Trustees concluded, within the context of their overall conclusions regarding the funds' advisory agreements, that they were generally satisfied with the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided by the Sub-Advisor and EIMC, including services provided by EIMC under its administrative services agreements with the funds. They determined that the nature and scope of the services provided by EIMC and the Sub-Advisor were consistent with EIMC's and the Sub-Advisor's respective duties under the investment advisory agreements and appropriate and consistent with the investment programs and best interests of the funds.

Investment performance. The Trustees considered the investment performance of each fund, both by comparison to other comparable mutual funds and to broad market indices. The Trustees noted that, for the one-year period ended December 31, 2008, the total return performance of the Fund (measured at net asset value) had exceeded that of the broad-based securities index against which the Trustees compared the Fund's performance (the MSCI All Country World Index (Net)), and was in the fourth quintile of the non-Evergreen funds against which the Trustees compared the Fund's performance. The Trustees noted that the Fund had recently commenced operations and had a relatively short track record of performance that limited their ability to draw meaningful conclusions about the Fund's performance.

The Trustees discussed each fund's performance with representatives of EIMC. In each instance where a fund experienced a substantial period of underperformance relative to its benchmark index and/or the non-Evergreen fund peers against which the Trustees compared the fund's performance, the Trustees considered EIMC's explanation of the reasons for the relative underperformance and the steps being taken to address the relative underperformance. The Trustees emphasized that the continuation of the investment advisory agreement for a fund should not be taken as any indication that the Trustees did not believe investment performance for any specific fund might not be improved, and they noted that they would continue to monitor closely the investment performance of the funds going forward.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (unaudited) continued

Advisory and administrative fees. The Trustees recognized that EIMC does not seek to provide the lowest cost investment advisory service, but to provide a high quality, full-service investment management product at a reasonable price. They also noted that EIMC has in many cases sought to set its investment advisory fees at levels consistent with industry norms. The Trustees noted that, in certain cases, a fund's management fees were higher than many or most other mutual funds in the same Keil peer group. However, in each case, the Trustees determined on the basis of the information presented that the level of management fees was not excessive. The Trustees noted that the management fee paid by the Fund was at the median and higher than the average of the management fees paid by the non-Evergreen funds against which the Trustees compared the Fund's management fee, and that the level of profitability realized by EIMC in respect of the fee did not appear excessive.

Economies of scale. The Trustees considered that, in light of the fact that the Fund was not making a continuous offering of its shares, the likelihood of economies of scale following the Fund's initial offering was relatively low, although they determined to continue to monitor the Fund's expense ratio and the profitability of the investment advisory agreements to EIMC in light of future growth of the Fund.

Profitability. The Trustees considered information provided to them regarding the profitability to the EIMC organization of the investment advisory, administration, and transfer agency (with respect to the open-end funds only) fees paid to EIMC and its affiliates by each of the funds. They considered that the information provided to them was necessarily estimated, and that the profitability information provided to them, especially on a fund-by-fund basis, did not necessarily provide a definitive tool for evaluating the appropriateness of each fund's advisory fee. They noted that the levels of profitability of the funds to EIMC varied widely, depending on, among other things, the size and type of fund. They considered the profitability of the funds in light of such factors as, for example, the information they had received regarding the relation of the fees paid by the funds to those paid by other mutual funds, the investment performance of the funds, and the amount of revenues involved. In light of these factors, the Trustees concluded that the profitability to EIMC of the services provided to any of the funds, individually or in the aggregate, should not prevent the Trustees from approving the continuation of the agreements.

AUTOMATIC DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN (unaudited)

All common shareholders are eligible to participate in the Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the Plan). Pursuant to the Plan, unless a common shareholder is ineligible or elects otherwise, all cash dividends and capital gains distributions are automatically reinvested by Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as agent for shareholders in administering the Plan (Plan Agent), in additional common shares of the Fund. Whenever the Fund declares an ordinary income dividend or a capital gain dividend (collectively referred to as dividends) payable either in shares or in cash, nonparticipating the Plan will receive cash, and participants in the Plan will receive the equivalent in shares of common shares. The shares are acquired by the Plan Agent for the participant s account, depending upon the circumstances described below, either (i) through receipt of additional unissued but authorized common shares from the Fund (newly issued common shares) or (ii) by purchase of outstanding common shares on the open-market (open-market purchases) on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere. If, on the payment date for any dividend or distribution, the net asset value per share of the common shares is equal to or less than the market price per common share plus estimated brokerage commissions (market premium), the Plan Agent will invest the amount of such dividend or distribution in newly issued shares on behalf of the participant. The number of newly issued common shares to be credited to the participant s account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the dividend by the net asset value per share on the date the shares are issued, provided that the maximum discount from the then current market price per share on the date of issuance may not exceed 5%. If on the dividend payment date the net asset value per share is greater than the market value or market premium (market discount), the Plan Agent will invest the dividend amount in shares acquired on behalf of the participant in open-market purchases. There will be no brokerage charges with respect to shares issued directly by the Fund as a result of dividends or capital gains distributions payable either in shares or in cash. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the Plan Agent s open-market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of dividends. The automatic reinvestment of dividends and distributions will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such dividends. All correspondence concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Agent at P.O. Box 43010, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3010 or by calling 1-800-730-6001.

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31

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

TRUSTEES¹

Charles A. Austin III Investment Counselor, Anchor Capital Advisors, LLC. (investment advice);
Trustee Director, The Andover Companies (insurance); Trustee, Arthritis Foundation of
New England; Former Director, The Francis Ouimet Society (scholarship
DOB: 10/23/1934 program); Former Director, Executive Vice President and Treasurer, State Street
Term of office since: Research & Management Company (investment advice)
1991
Other directorships: None

K. Dun Gifford Chairman and President, Oldways Preservation and Exchange Trust
Trustee (education); Trustee, Member of the Executive Committee, Former Chairman of
DOB: 10/23/1938 the Finance Committee, and Former Treasurer, Cambridge College
Term of office since:
1974
Other directorships: None

Dr. Leroy Keith, Jr. Managing Director, Almanac Capital Management (commodities firm); Trustee,
Trustee Phoenix Fund Complex; Director, Diversapack Co. (packaging company);
DOB: 2/14/1939 Former Partner, Stonington Partners, Inc. (private equity fund); Former Director,
Term of office since: Obagi Medical Products Co.; Former Director, Lincoln Educational Services
1983
Other directorships:
Trustee,
Phoenix Fund Complex
(consisting of 50
portfolios
as of 12/31/2008)

Carol A. Kosel Former Consultant to the Evergreen Boards of Trustees; Former Vice President
Trustee and Senior Vice President, Evergreen Investments, Inc.; Former Treasurer,
DOB: 12/25/1963 Evergreen Funds; Former Treasurer, Vestaur Securities Fund
Term of office since:
2008
Other directorships: None

Gerald M. McDonnell Former Manager of Commercial Operations, CMC Steel (steel producer)
Trustee
DOB: 7/14/1939
Term of office since:
1988
Other directorships: None

Patricia B. Norris President and Director of Buckleys of Kezar Lake, Inc. (real estate company);
Trustee Former President and Director of Phillips Pond Homes Association (home
DOB: 4/9/1948 community); Former Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (independent
Term of office since: registered public accounting firm)
2006

Other directorships: None

William Walt Pettit² Partner and Vice President, Kellam & Pettit, P.A. (law firm); Director, Superior Trustee Packaging Corp. (packaging company); Member, Superior Land, LLC (real estate holding company), Member, K&P Development, LLC (real estate development); Former Director, National Kidney Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. (non-profit organization)
DOB: 8/26/1955
Term of office since: 1988
Other directorships: None

David M. Richardson President, Richardson, Runden LLC (executive recruitment advisory services); Trustee Director, J&M Cumming Paper Co. (paper merchandising); Former Trustee, NDI Technologies, LLP (communications); Former Consultant, AESC (The Association of Executive Search Consultants)
DOB: 9/19/1941
Term of office since: 1982
Other directorships: None

Russell A. Salton III, MD President/CEO, AccessOne MedCard, Inc.
Trustee
DOB: 6/2/1947
Term of office since: 1984
Other directorships: None

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS continued

Michael S. Scofield Retired Attorney, Law Offices of Michael S. Scofield; Former Director and
Trustee Chairman, Branded Media Corporation (multi-media branding company)
DOB: 2/20/1943
Term of office since:
1984
Other directorships: None

Richard J. Shima Independent Consultant; Director, Hartford Hospital; Trustee, Greater Hartford
Trustee YMCA; Former Director, Trust Company of CT; Former Trustee, Saint Joseph
DOB: 8/11/1939 College (CT)
Term of office since:
1993
Other directorships: None

Richard K. Wagoner, Member and Former President, North Carolina Securities Traders Association;
CFA³ Member, Financial Analysts Society
Trustee
DOB: 12/12/1937
Term of office since:
1999
Other directorships: None

OFFICERS

W. Douglas Munn⁴ Principal occupations: Chief Operating Officer, Wells Fargo Funds Management,
President LLC; President and Chief Operating Officer, Evergreen Investment Company,
DOB: 4/21/1963 Inc.
Term of office since:
2009

Kasey Phillips⁴ Principal occupations: Senior Vice President, Evergreen Investment
Treasurer Management Company, LLC; Former Vice President, Evergreen Investment
DOB: 12/12/1970 Services, Inc.
Term of office since:
2005

Michael H. Koonce⁴ Principal occupations: Senior Vice President and General Counsel, Evergreen
Secretary Investment Services, Inc.; Secretary, Senior Vice President and General
DOB: 4/20/1960 Counsel, Evergreen Investment Management Company, LLC and Evergreen
Term of office since: Service Company, LLC
2000

Robert Guerin⁴ Principal occupations: Chief Compliance Officer, Evergreen Funds and Senior
Chief Compliance Officer Vice President of Evergreen Investment Company, Inc.; Former Managing
DOB: 9/20/1965 Director and Senior Compliance Officer, Babson Capital Management LLC;
Term of office since: Former Principal and Director, Compliance and Risk Management, State Street
2007 Global Advisors; Former Vice President and Manager, Sales Practice

Compliance, Deutsche Asset Management

- 1 The Board of Trustees is classified into three classes of which one class is elected annually. Each Trustee serves a three-year term concurrent with the class from which the Trustee is elected. Each Trustee oversaw 77 Evergreen funds as of December 31, 2008. Correspondence for each Trustee may be sent to Evergreen Board of Trustees, P.O. Box 20083, Charlotte, NC 28202.
- 2 It is possible that Mr. Pettit may be viewed as an interested person of the Evergreen funds, as defined in the 1940 Act, because of his law firm's previous representation of affiliates of Wells Fargo & Company (Wells Fargo), the parent to the Evergreen funds' investment advisor, EIMC. The Trustees are treating Mr. Pettit as an interested trustee for the time being.
- 3 Mr. Wagoner is an interested person of the Evergreen funds because of his ownership of shares in Wells Fargo & Company, the parent to the Evergreen funds' investment advisor.
- 4 The address of the Officer is 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, MA 02116.

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Item 2 - Code of Ethics

(a) The Registrant has adopted a code of ethics that applies to the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer.

(b) During the period covered by this report, there were no amendments to the provisions of the code of ethics adopted in 2.(a) above.

(c) During the period covered by this report, there were no implicit or explicit waivers to the provisions of the code of ethics adopted in 2.(a) above.

Item 3 - Audit Committee Financial Expert

Charles A. Austin III and Patricia B. Norris have been determined by the Registrant's Board of Trustees to be audit committee financial experts within the meaning of Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. These financial experts are independent of management.

Items 4 Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table represents fees for professional audit services rendered by KPMG LLP, for the audits of the Registrant's annual financial statements for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2009 and October 31, 2008, and fees billed for other services rendered by KPMG LLP.

	2009	2008
Audit fees	\$39,600	\$69,800
Audit-related fees	\$0	\$0
Tax fees	\$0	\$0
Non-audit fees (1)	\$480,000	\$912,374
All other fees	\$0	\$0

(1) Non-audit fees consists of the aggregate fees for non-audit services rendered to the Fund, EIMC (not including any sub-advisor whose role is primarily portfolio management and is subcontracted with or overseen by another investment advisor) and EIS.

Evergreen Funds

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

Evergreen Income Advantage Fund

Evergreen International Balanced Income Fund

Evergreen Multi-Sector Income Fund

Evergreen Utilities and High Income Fund

Audit and Non-Audit Services Pre-Approval Policy

I. Statement of Principles

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Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Act), the Audit Committee of the Board of Trustees/Directors is responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditor. As part of this responsibility, the Audit Committee is required to pre-approve the audit and non-audit services performed by the independent auditor for the Funds, as well as non-audit services performed by the independent auditor for the Funds investment adviser or any of its control affiliates that relates directly to the Funds operations and financial reporting, in order to assure that they do not impair the auditor's independence from the Funds. To implement these provisions of the Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) has issued rules specifying the types of services that an independent auditor may not provide to its audit client, as well as regarding the audit committee's administration of the engagement of the independent auditor. Accordingly, the Audit Committee has adopted, and the Board of Trustees has ratified, the Audit and Non-Audit Services Pre Approval Policy (the Policy), which sets forth the procedures and the conditions pursuant to which services proposed to be performed by the independent auditor may be pre-approved.

The SEC's rules establish two different approaches to pre-approving services, which the SEC considers to be equally valid. Proposed services either: may be pre-approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to

detailed pre-approval policies and procedures that describe the types of services for which the independent auditor may be engaged (general pre-approval); or may be expressly pre-approved by the Audit Committee (specific pre-approval). The Audit Committee believes that the combination of these two approaches expressed in this Policy will result in an effective and efficient procedure to pre-approve services performed by the independent auditor. As set forth in this Policy, unless a type of service has received general pre-approval, it will require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee if it is to be provided by the independent auditor.

For both types of pre-approval, the Audit Committee will consider whether such services are consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence. The Audit Committee will also consider whether the independent auditor is best positioned to provide the most effective and efficient service, for reasons such as its familiarity with the Funds' business people, culture, accounting systems, risk profile and other factors, and whether the service might enhance the Funds' ability to manage or control risk or improve audit quality. All such factors will be considered as a whole, and no one factor should necessarily be determinative.

The Audit Committee is also mindful of the relationship between fees for audit and non-audit services in deciding whether to pre-approve any such services and may determine, for each fiscal year, the ratio between the total amount of fees for Audit, Audit-related and Tax services and the total amount of fees for certain permissible non-audit services classified as All Other services.

The appendices to this Policy describe the Audit, Audit-related, Tax and All Other services that have the general pre-approval of the Audit Committee. The term of any general pre-approval is 12 months from the date of pre-approval, unless the Audit Committee considers a different period and states otherwise. The Audit Committee will annually review and pre-approve the services that may be provided by the independent auditor without obtaining specific pre-approval from the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will add or subtract to the list of general pre-approved services from time to time, based on subsequent determinations.

The purpose of this Policy is to set forth the procedures by which the Audit Committee intends to fulfill its responsibilities. It does not delegate the Audit Committee's responsibilities to pre-approve services performed by the independent auditor to management.

The independent auditor has reviewed this Policy and believes that implementation of the policy will not adversely affect the auditor's independence.

II. Delegation

As provided in the Act and the SEC's rules, the Audit Committee may delegate either type of pre-approval authority to one or more of its members. The member to whom such authority is delegated must report, for informational purposes only, any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

III. Audit Services

The annual Audit services engagement terms and fees will be subject to the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee. Audit services include the annual financial statement audit and other procedures required to be performed by the independent auditor to be able to form an opinion on the Funds' financial statements. These other procedures include information systems and procedural reviews and testing performed in order to understand and place reliance on the systems of internal control, and consultations relating to the audit. Audit services also include the attestation engagement for the independent auditor's report on management's report on internal controls for financial reporting. The Audit Committee will monitor the Audit services engagement as necessary, but on no less than on a quarterly basis, and will also approve, if necessary, any changes in terms, conditions and fees resulting from changes in audit scope, Fund service providers or other items.

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In addition to the annual Audit services engagement approved by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee may grant general pre-approval for other Audit services, which are those services that only the

independent auditor reasonably can provide. Other Audit services may include services associated with SEC registration statements, periodic reports and other documents filed with the SEC or other documents issued in connection with mergers or acquisitions.

The Audit Committee has pre-approved the Audit services in Appendix A. All other audit services not listed in Appendix A must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

IV. Audit-related Services

Audit-related services are assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Funds' financial statements or that are traditionally performed by the independent auditor. Because the Audit Committee believes that the provision of Audit-related services does not impair the independence of the auditor and is consistent with SEC's rules on auditor independence, the Audit Committee may grant general pre-approval for Audit-related services. Audit-related services include, among others, due diligence services pertaining to potential business acquisitions/dispositions; accounting consultations related to accounting, financial reporting or disclosure matters not classified as Audit services; assistance with understanding and implementing new accounting and financial reporting guidance from rulemaking authorities; agreed-upon or expanded audit procedures related to accounting records required to respond to or comply with financial, accounting or regulatory reporting matters; and assistance with internal control reporting requirements.

The Audit Committee has pre-approved the Audit-related services in Appendix B. All other Audit-related services not listed in appendix B must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

V. Tax Services

The Audit Committee believes that the independent auditor can provide Tax services to the Funds such as tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice without impairing the auditor's independence, and the SEC has stated that the independent auditor may provide such services. Hence, the Audit Committee believes it may grant general pre-approval to those Tax services that have historically been provided by the auditor, that the Audit Committee has reviewed and believes would not impair the independence of the auditor, and that are consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence. The Audit Committee will not permit the retention of the independent auditor in connection with a transaction initially recommended by the independent auditor, the sole business purpose of which may be tax avoidance and the tax treatment of which may not be supported in the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations. The Audit Committee will consult with the Director of Fund Administration, the Senior Vice President of Tax Services or outside counsel to determine that the tax planning and reporting positions are consistent with this policy.

Pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the Audit Committee has pre-approved the Tax services in Appendix C. All Tax services involving large and complex transactions not listed in Appendix C must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee, including: tax services proposed to be provided by the independent auditor to any executive officer or director of the Funds, in his or her individual capacity, where such services are paid for by the Funds or the investment advisor.

VI. All Other Services

The Audit Committee believes, based on the SEC's rules prohibiting the independent auditor from providing specific non-audit services, that other types of non-audit services are permitted. Accordingly, the Audit Committee believes it may grant general pre-approval to those permissible non-audit services classified as All Other services that it believes are routine and recurring services, would not impair the independence of the auditor and are consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence.

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The Audit Committee has pre-approved the All Other services in Appendix C. Permissible All Other services not listed in Appendix C must be specifically pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

A list of the SEC's prohibited non-audit services is attached to this policy as Exhibit 1. The SEC's rules and relevant guidance should be consulted to determine the precise definitions of these services and the applicability of exceptions to certain of the prohibitions.

VII. Pre-Approval Fee Levels or Budgeted Amounts

Fee levels or budgeted amounts for all services to be provided by the independent auditor subject to general pre-approval will be established annually by the Audit Committee. Fee levels or budgeted amounts for services to be provided by the independent auditor subject to specific pre-approval will be established at the time of the specific pre-approval. Any proposed fees exceeding these levels or amounts will require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is mindful of the overall relationship of fees for audit and non-audit services in determining whether to pre-approve any such services. For each fiscal year, the Audit Committee may determine to ratio between the total amount of fees for Audit, Audit-related and Tax services, and the total amount of fees for services classified as All Other services.

VIII. Procedures

All requests or applications for services to be provided by the independent auditor that do not require specific approval by the Audit Committee will be submitted to the Director of Fund Administration or Assistant Director of Fund Administration and must include a detailed description of the services to be rendered. The Director/Assistant Director of Fund Administration will determine whether such services are included within the list of services that have received the general pre-approval of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will be informed on a quarterly basis (or more frequent if requested by the Audit Committee) of any such services rendered by the independent auditor.

Requests or applications to provide services that require specific approval by the Audit Committee will be submitted to the Audit Committee by both the independent auditor and the Director/Assistant Director of Fund Administration, and must include a joint statement as to whether, in their view, the request or application is consistent with the SEC's rules on auditor independence.

The Director/Assistant Director of Fund Administration will report to the Audit Committee at each of its regular meetings regarding all services provided by the independent auditor that are subject to this policy since the last such report was rendered, including: (1) a general description of the services; (2) actual billed and projected fees; and (3) the means by which such services were pre-approved by the Audit Committee, as well as the date of approval and any related fee level or budgeted amount to which the services are subject.

The Audit Committee has designated the Chief Compliance Officer to monitor the performance of all services provided by the independent auditor and to determine whether such services are in compliance with this policy. The Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Audit Committee on a periodic basis on the results of its monitoring. Both the Chief Compliance Officer and management will immediately report to the chairman of the Audit Committee any breach of this policy that comes to the attention of the Chief Compliance Officer or any member of management.

IX. Additional Requirements

The Audit Committee has determined to take additional measures on an annual basis to meet its responsibility to oversee the work of the independent auditor and to assure the auditor's independence from the Funds, such as reviewing a formal written statement from the independent auditor delineating all relationships between the independent auditor and the Funds, the Funds' investment advisor and related parties of the investment advisor, consistent with Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1, and discussing with the independent auditor its methods and procedures for ensuring independence.

Items 5 Audit Committee of Listed Registrants

The Fund has a separately designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The audit committee of the Fund is comprised of Russell A. Salton, III, Charles A. Austin III and the Chair of the Committee, Patricia B. Norris, each of whom is an Independent Trustee.

Item 6 Schedule of Investments

Please see schedule of investments contained in the Report to Stockholders included under Item 1 of this Form N-CSR.

Item 7 Disclosure of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

The Registrant has delegated the voting of proxies relating to its voting securities to its investment advisor, Evergreen Investment Management Company, LLC (the Advisor).

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures

Evergreen Investment Management Company, LLC February 1, 2007

Statement of Principles

Evergreen Investment Management Company (Evergreen) recognizes it has a fiduciary duty to vote proxies on behalf of clients who have delegated such responsibility to Evergreen, and that in all cases proxies should be voted in a manner reasonably believed to be in the clients best interest.

Proxy Committee

Evergreen has established a proxy committee (Committee) which is a sub-committee of Evergreen s Investment Policy Committee. The Committee is responsible for approving Evergreen s proxy voting policies, procedures and guidelines, for overseeing the proxy voting process, and for reviewing proxy voting on a regular basis. The Committee will meet quarterly to review reports of all proxies voted for the prior period and to conduct other business as required.

Share Blocking

Evergreen does not vote global proxies, with share blocking restrictions, requiring shares to be prohibited from sale.

Conflicts of Interest

Evergreen recognizes that under certain circumstances it may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of its clients. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, situations where Evergreen or one or more of its affiliates has a client or customer relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote.

In most cases, structural and informational barriers within Evergreen and Wachovia Corporation will prevent Evergreen from becoming aware of the relationship giving rise to the potential conflict of interest. In such circumstances, Evergreen will vote the proxy according to its standard guidelines and procedures described above.

If persons involved in proxy voting on behalf of Evergreen become aware of a potential conflict of interest, the Committee shall consult with Evergreen s Legal Department and consider whether to implement special procedures with respect to the voting of that proxy, including whether an independent third party should be retained to vote the proxy.

Concise Domestic Proxy Voting Guidelines

The following is a concise summary of the Evergreen Investments Management Company LLC proxy voting policy guidelines for 2007.

1. Auditors

Ratifying Auditors

Vote FOR proposals to ratify auditors, unless:

An auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent;

There is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion which is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position; or

Fees for non-audit services are excessive.

2. Board of Directors

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on director nominees, examining, but not limited to, the following factors:

- Composition of the board and key board committees;
- Attendance at board and committee meetings;
- Corporate governance provisions and takeover activity;
- Disclosures under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- Long-term company performance relative to a market and peer index;
- Extent of the director's investment in the company;
- Existence of related party transactions;
- Whether the chairman is also serving as CEO;
- Whether a retired CEO sits on the board;
- Number of outside boards at which a director serves.

Majority vote standard for director elections without a provision to allow for plurality voting when there are more nominees than seats.

WITHHOLD from individual directors who:

- Attend less than 75 percent of the board and committee meetings without a valid excuse (such as illness, service to the nation, work on behalf of the company);
- Sit on more than six public company boards;
- Are CEOs of public companies who sit on the boards of more than two public companies besides their own (withhold only at their outside boards).

WITHHOLD from the entire board (except for new nominees, who should be considered on a CASE-BY-CASE basis) if:

- The company's proxy indicates that not all directors attended 75% of the aggregate of their board and committee meetings, but fails to provide the required disclosure of the names of the directors involved. If this information cannot be obtained, withhold from all incumbent directors;
- The company's poison pill has a dead-hand or modified dead-hand feature. Withhold every year until this feature is removed;
- The board adopts or renews a poison pill without shareholder approval since the beginning of 2005, does not commit to putting it to shareholder vote within 12 months of adoption or reneges on a commitment to put the pill to a vote and has not yet been withheld from for this issue;
- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval by a majority of the shares outstanding the previous year;
- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval of the majority of shares cast for the previous two consecutive years;

The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders tendered their shares;

At the previous board election, any director received more than 50 percent withhold votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the issue(s) that caused the high withhold rate; The company is a Russell 3000 company that underperformed its industry group (GICS group) under the criteria discussed in the section Performance Test for Directors .

WITHHOLD from inside directors and affiliated outside directors when:

The inside or affiliated outside director serves on any of the three key committees: audit, compensation, or nominating;

The company lacks an audit, compensation, or nominating committee so that the full board functions as that committee;

The company lacks a formal nominating committee, even if board attests that the independent directors fulfill the functions of such a committee;

The full board is less than majority independent.

WITHHOLD from the members of the Audit Committee if:

The non-audit fees paid to the auditor are excessive;

A material weakness identified in the Section 404 disclosures rises to a level of serious concern; there are chronic internal control issues and an absence of established effective control mechanisms.

There is persuasive evidence that the audit committee entered into an inappropriate indemnification agreement with its auditor that limits the ability of the company, or its shareholders, to pursue legitimate legal recourse against the audit firm.

WITHHOLD from the members of the Compensation Committee if:

There is a negative correlation between chief executive pay and company performance;

The company repurchases underwater options for stock, cash or other consideration without prior shareholder approval, even if allowed in their equity plan;

The company fails to submit one-time transfers of stock options to a shareholder vote;

The company fails to fulfill the terms of a burn rate commitment they made to shareholders;

The company has backdated options (see Options Backdating policy);

The company has poor compensation practices (see Poor Pay Practices policy). Poor pay practices may warrant withholding votes from the CEO and potentially the entire board as well.

WITHHOLD from directors, individually or the entire board, for egregious actions or failure to replace management as appropriate.

Classification/Declassification of the Board

Vote AGAINST proposals to classify the board. Vote FOR proposals to repeal classified boards and to elect all directors annually.

Independent Chair (Separate Chair/CEO)

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals requiring the position of chair be filled by an independent director unless there are compelling reasons to recommend against the proposal, such as a counterbalancing governance structure. This should include all of the following:

Designated lead director, elected by and from the independent board members with clearly delineated and comprehensive duties. (The role may alternatively reside with a presiding director, vice chairman, or rotating lead director; however the director must serve a minimum of one year in order to qualify as a lead director.) At a minimum these should include:

- o Presiding at all meetings of the board at which the chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors,
- o Serving as liaison between the chairman and the independent directors,
- o Approving information sent to the board,
- o Approving meeting agendas for the board,
- o Approves meetings schedules to assure that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items,
- o Having the authority to call meetings of the independent directors,
- o If requested by major shareholders, ensuring that he is available for consultation and direct communication;

Two-thirds independent board;

All-independent key committees;

Established governance guidelines;

The company does not under-perform its peers.

Majority Vote Shareholder Proposals

Generally vote FOR precatory and binding resolutions requesting that the board change the company's bylaws to stipulate that directors need to be elected with an affirmative majority of votes cast, provided it does not conflict with the state law where the company is incorporated. Binding resolutions need to allow for a carve-out for a plurality vote standard when there are more nominees than board seats. Companies are strongly encouraged to also adopt a post-election policy (also known as a director resignation policy) that will provide guidelines so that the company will promptly address the situation of a holdover director.

3. Proxy Contests

Voting for Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on the election of directors in contested elections, considering the following factors:

- Long-term financial performance of the target company relative to its industry;
 - Management's track record;
 - Background to the proxy contest;
-

Qualifications of director nominees (both slates);
Strategic plan of dissident slate and quality of critique against management;
Likelihood that the proposed goals and objectives can be achieved (both slates);
Stock ownership positions.

Reimbursing Proxy Solicitation Expenses

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to reimburse proxy solicitation expenses. When voting in conjunction with support of a dissident slate, vote FOR the reimbursement of all appropriate proxy solicitation expenses associated with the election.

4. Takeover Defenses

Poison Pills

Vote FOR shareholder proposals requesting that the company submit its poison pill to a shareholder vote or redeem it UNLESS the company has: (1) A shareholder approved poison pill in place; or (2) The company has adopted a policy concerning the adoption of a pill in the future specifying that the board will only adopt a shareholder rights plan if either:

Shareholders have approved the adoption of the plan; or
The board, in its exercise of its fiduciary responsibilities, determines that it is in the best interest of shareholders under the circumstances to adopt a pill without the delay in adoption that would result from seeking stockholder approval (i.e. the fiduciary out provision). A poison pill adopted under this fiduciary out will be put to a shareholder ratification vote within twelve months of adoption or expire. If the pill is not approved by a majority of the votes cast on this issue, the plan will immediately terminate.

Vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for poison pills to be put to a vote within a time period of less than one year after adoption. If the company has no non-shareholder approved poison pill in place and has adopted a policy with the provisions outlined above, vote AGAINST the proposal. If these conditions are not met, vote FOR the proposal, but with the caveat that a vote within twelve months would be considered sufficient.

Vote CASE-by-CASE on management proposals on poison pill ratification, focusing on the features of the shareholder rights plan. Rights plans should contain the following attributes:

No lower than a 20 percent trigger, flip-in or flip-over;
A term of no more than three years;
No dead-hand, slow-hand, no-hand or similar feature that limits the ability of a future board to redeem the pill;
Shareholder redemption feature (qualifying offer clause); if the board refuses to redeem the pill 90 days after a qualifying offer is announced, ten percent of the shares may call a special meeting or seek a written consent to vote on rescinding the pill.

Supermajority Vote Requirements

Vote AGAINST proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote.

Vote FOR proposals to lower supermajority vote requirements.

5. Mergers and Corporate Restructurings

For mergers and acquisitions, review and evaluate the merits and drawbacks of the proposed transaction, balancing various and sometimes countervailing factors including:

Valuation - Is the value to be received by the target shareholders (or paid by the acquirer) reasonable? While the fairness opinion may provide an initial starting point for assessing valuation reasonableness, emphasis is placed on the offer premium, market reaction and strategic rationale.

Market reaction - How has the market responded to the proposed deal? A negative market reaction should cause closer scrutiny of a deal.

Strategic rationale - Does the deal make sense strategically? From where is the value derived? Cost and revenue synergies should not be overly aggressive or optimistic, but reasonably achievable. Management should also have a favorable track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions.

Negotiations and process - Were the terms of the transaction negotiated at arm's-length? Was the process fair and equitable? A fair process helps to ensure the best price for shareholders. Significant negotiation wins can also signify the deal makers' competency. The comprehensiveness of the sales process (e.g., full auction, partial auction, no auction) can also affect shareholder value.

Conflicts of interest - Are insiders benefiting from the transaction disproportionately and inappropriately as compared to non-insider shareholders? As the result of potential conflicts, the directors and officers of the company may be more likely to vote to approve a merger than if they did not hold these interests. Consider whether these interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend the merger.

Governance - Will the combined company have a better or worse governance profile than the current governance profiles of the respective parties to the transaction? If the governance profile is to change for the worse, the burden is on the company to prove that other issues (such as valuation) outweigh any deterioration in governance.

6. State of Incorporation

Reincorporation Proposals

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to change a company's state of incorporation, taking into consideration both financial and corporate governance concerns, including the reasons for reincorporating, a comparison of the governance provisions, comparative economic benefits, and a comparison of the jurisdictional laws. Vote FOR reincorporation when the economic factors outweigh any neutral or negative governance changes.

7. Capital Structure

Common Stock Authorization

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance. Vote FOR proposals to approve increases beyond the allowable increase when a company's shares are in danger of being de-listed or if a company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern is uncertain. In addition, for capital requests less than or equal to 300 percent of the current authorized shares that marginally fail the calculated allowable cap (i.e., exceed the allowable cap by no more than 5 percent), on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, vote FOR the increase based on the company's performance and whether the company's ongoing use of shares has shown prudence.

Issue Stock for Use with Rights Plan

Vote AGAINST proposals that increase authorized common stock for the explicit purpose of implementing a non-shareholder approved shareholder rights plan (poison pill).

Preferred Stock

Vote AGAINST proposals authorizing the creation of new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights (blank check preferred stock). Vote AGAINST proposals to increase the number of blank check preferred stock authorized for issuance when no shares have been issued or reserved for a specific purpose.

Vote FOR proposals to create de-clawed blank check preferred stock (stock that cannot be used as a takeover defense). Vote FOR proposals to authorize preferred stock in cases where the company specifies the voting, dividend, conversion, and other rights of such stock and the terms of the preferred stock appear reasonable. Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to increase the number of blank check preferred shares after analyzing the number of preferred shares available for issue given a company s industry and performance in terms of shareholder returns.

8. Executive and Director Compensation

Poor Pay Practices

WITHHOLD from compensation committee members, CEO, and potentially the entire board, if the company has poor compensation practices, such as:

- Egregious employment contracts (e.g., those containing multi-year guarantees for bonuses and grants);

- Excessive perks that dominate compensation (e.g., tax gross-ups for personal use of corporate aircraft);

- Huge bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure;

- Performance metrics that are changed (e.g., canceled or replaced during the performance period without adequate explanation of the action and the link to performance);

- Egregious pension/SERP (supplemental executive retirement plan) payouts (e.g., the inclusion of additional years of service not worked or inclusion of performance-based equity awards in the pension calculation);

- New CEO awarded an overly generous new hire package (e.g., including excessive make whole provisions or any of the poor pay practices listed in this policy);

- Excessive severance provisions (e.g., including excessive change in control payments);

- Change in control payouts without loss of job or substantial diminution of job duties;

- Internal pay disparity;

- Options backdating (covered in a separate policy); and

Equity Compensation Plans

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on equity-based compensation plans. Vote AGAINST the plan if:

- The total cost of the company s equity plans is unreasonable;

- The plan expressly permits the repricing of stock options without prior shareholder approval;

- There is a disconnect between CEO pay and the company s performance;

- The company s three year burn rate exceeds the greater of 2 percent and the mean plus 1 standard deviation of its industry group; or

- The plan is a vehicle for poor pay practices.

Director Compensation

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on compensation plans for non-employee directors, based on the cost of the plans against the company's allowable cap. Vote for the plan if ALL of the following qualitative factors in the board's compensation plan are met and disclosed in the proxy statement:

Stock ownership guidelines with a minimum of three times the annual cash retainer.

Vesting schedule or mandatory holding/deferral period:

- o A minimum vesting of three years for stock options or restricted stock; or
- o Deferred stock payable at the end of a three-year deferral period.

A balanced mix between cash and equity. If the mix is heavier on equity, the vesting schedule or deferral period should be more stringent, with the lesser of five years or the term of directorship.

No retirement/benefits and perquisites for non-employee directors; and

A table with a detailed disclosure of the cash and equity compensation for each non-employee director for the most recent fiscal year.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans Qualified Plans

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on qualified employee stock purchase plans. Vote FOR plans if:

Purchase price is at least 85 percent of fair market value;

Offering period is 27 months or less; and

The number of shares allocated to the plan is ten percent or less of the outstanding shares.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans Non-Qualified Plans

Vote CASE-by-CASE on nonqualified employee stock purchase plans. Vote FOR plans with:

Broad-based participation (i.e., all employees with the exclusion of individuals with 5 percent or more of beneficial ownership of the company);

Limits on employee contribution (a fixed dollar amount or a percentage of base salary);

Company matching contribution up to 25 percent of employee's contribution, which is effectively a discount of 20 percent from market value;

No discount on the stock price on the date of purchase since there is a company matching contribution.

Options Backdating

In cases where a company has practiced options backdating, WITHHOLD on a CASE-BY-CASE basis from the members of the compensation committee, depending on the severity of the practices and the subsequent corrective actions on the part of the board. WITHHOLD from the compensation committee members who oversaw the questionable options grant practices or from current compensation committee members who fail to respond to the issue proactively, depending on several factors, including, but not limited to:

Reason and motive for the options backdating issue, such as inadvertent vs. deliberate grant date changes;

Length of time of options backdating;

Size of restatement due to options backdating;
Corrective actions taken by the board or compensation committee, such as canceling or repricing backdated options, or recouping option gains on backdated grants;
Adoption of a grant policy that prohibits backdating, and creation of a fixed grant schedule or window period for equity grants going forward.

Severance Agreements for Executives/Golden Parachutes

Vote FOR shareholder proposals to require golden parachutes or executive severance agreements to be submitted for shareholder ratification, unless the proposal requires shareholder approval prior to entering into employment contracts. Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis on proposals to ratify or cancel golden parachutes. An acceptable parachute should include:

A trigger beyond the control of management;
The amount should not exceed three times base amount (defined as the average annual taxable W-2 compensation during the five years prior to the year in which the change of control occurs);
Change-in-control payments should be double-triggered, i.e., (1) after a change in the company's ownership structure has taken place, and (2) termination of the executive as a result of the change in control.

9. Corporate Responsibility

Animal Rights

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to phase out the use of animals in product testing unless:

The company is conducting animal testing programs that are unnecessary or not required by regulation;
The company is conducting animal testing when suitable alternatives are accepted and used at peer firms;
The company has been the subject of recent, significant controversy related to its testing programs.

Generally vote FOR proposals seeking a report on the company's animal welfare standards.

Drug Pricing and Re-importation

Generally vote AGAINST proposals requesting that companies implement specific price restraints on pharmaceutical products unless the company fails to adhere to legislative guidelines or industry norms in its product pricing. Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals requesting that the company evaluate their product pricing considering:

The existing level of disclosure on pricing policies;
Deviation from established industry pricing norms;
The company's existing initiatives to provide its products to needy consumers;
Whether the proposal focuses on specific products or geographic regions.

Generally vote FOR proposals requesting that companies report on the financial and legal impact of their policies regarding prescription drug re-importation unless such information is already publicly disclosed. Generally vote AGAINST proposals requesting that companies adopt specific policies to encourage or constrain prescription drug re-importation.

Genetically Modified Foods

Vote AGAINST proposals asking companies to voluntarily label genetically engineered (GE) ingredients in their products or alternatively to provide interim labeling and eventually eliminate GE ingredients due to the costs and feasibility of labeling and/or phasing out the use of GE ingredients.

Tobacco

Most tobacco-related proposals (such as on second-hand smoke, advertising to youth and spin-offs of tobacco-related business) should be evaluated on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Toxic Chemicals

Generally vote FOR resolutions requesting that a company discloses its policies related to toxic chemicals. Vote CASE-BY-CASE on resolutions requesting that companies evaluate and disclose the potential financial and legal risks associated with utilizing certain chemicals. Generally vote AGAINST resolutions requiring that a company reformulate its products within a certain timeframe unless such actions are required by law in specific markets.

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

Generally vote AGAINST request for reports outlining potential environmental damage from drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) unless:

- New legislation is adopted allowing development and drilling in the ANWR region;
- The company intends to pursue operations in the ANWR; and
- The company has not disclosed an environmental risk report for its ANWR operations.

Concentrated Area Feeding Operations (CAFOs)

Vote FOR resolutions requesting that companies report to shareholders on the risks and liabilities associated with CAFOs unless:

- The company has publicly disclosed guidelines for its corporate and contract farming operations, including compliance monitoring; or
- The company does not directly source from CAFOs.

Global Warming and Kyoto Protocol Compliance

Generally vote FOR proposals requesting a report on greenhouse gas emissions from company operations and/or products unless this information is already publicly disclosed or such factors are not integral to the company's line of business. Generally vote AGAINST proposals that call for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by specified amounts or within a restrictive time frame unless the company lags industry standards and has been the subject of recent, significant fines or litigation resulting from greenhouse gas emissions.

Generally vote FOR resolutions requesting that companies outline their preparations to comply with standards established by Kyoto Protocol signatory markets unless:

- The company does not maintain operations in Kyoto signatory markets;
- The company already evaluates and substantially discloses such information; or,
- Greenhouse gas emissions do not significantly impact the company's core businesses.

Political Contributions

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to improve the disclosure of a company's political contributions considering: any recent significant controversy or litigation related to the company's political contributions or governmental affairs; and the public availability of a policy on political contributions. Vote AGAINST proposals barring the company from making political contributions.

Link Executive Compensation to Social Performance

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to review ways of linking executive compensation to social factors, such as corporate downsizings, customer or employee satisfaction, community involvement, human rights, environmental performance, predatory lending, and executive/employee pay disparities.

Outsourcing/Offshoring

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals calling for companies to report on the risks associated with outsourcing, considering: the risks associated with certain international markets; the utility of such a report; and the existence of a publicly available code of corporate conduct that applies to international operations.

Human Rights Reports

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on requests for reports detailing the company's operations in a particular country and on proposals to implement certain human rights standards at company facilities or those of its suppliers and to commit to outside, independent monitoring.

10. Mutual Fund Proxies

Election of Directors

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on the election of directors and trustees, following the same guidelines for uncontested directors for public company shareholder meetings. However, mutual fund boards do not usually have compensation committees, so do not withhold for the lack of this committee.

Converting Closed-end Fund to Open-end Fund

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on conversion proposals, considering the following factors:

- Past performance as a closed-end fund;
- Market in which the fund invests;
- Measures taken by the board to address the discount; and
- Past shareholder activism, board activity, and votes on related proposals.

Establish Director Ownership Requirement

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals that mandate a specific minimum amount of stock that directors must own in order to qualify as a director or to remain on the board.

Reimburse Shareholder for Expenses Incurred

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals to reimburse proxy solicitation expenses. When supporting the dissidents, vote FOR the reimbursement of the solicitation expenses.

Concise Global Proxy Voting Guidelines

Following is a concise summary of general policies for voting global proxies. In addition, country- and market-specific policies, which are not captured below.

Financial Results/Director and Auditor Reports

Vote FOR approval of financial statements and director and auditor reports, unless:

there are concerns about the accounts presented or audit procedures used; or
the company is not responsive to shareholder questions about specific items that should be
publicly disclosed.

Appointment of Auditors and Auditor Compensation

Vote FOR the reelection of auditors and proposals authorizing the board to fix auditor fees, unless:

there are serious concerns about the accounts presented or the audit procedures used;
the auditors are being changed without explanation; or
nonaudit-related fees are substantial or are routinely in excess of standard annual audit fees.

Vote AGAINST the appointment of external auditors if they have previously served the company in an executive capacity or can otherwise be considered affiliated with the company.

Appointment of Internal Statutory Auditors

Vote FOR the appointment or reelection of statutory auditors, unless:

there are serious concerns about the statutory reports presented or the audit procedures used; questions exist concerning any of the statutory auditors being appointed; or the auditors have previously served the company in an executive capacity or can otherwise be considered affiliated with the company.

Allocation of Income

Vote FOR approval of the allocation of income, unless:

the dividend payout ratio has been consistently below 30 percent without adequate explanation; or the payout is excessive given the company's financial position.

Stock (Scrip) Dividend Alternative

Vote FOR most stock (scrip) dividend proposals.

Vote AGAINST proposals that do not allow for a cash option unless management demonstrates that the cash option is harmful to shareholder value.

Amendments to Articles of Association

Vote amendments to the articles of association on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Change in Company Fiscal Term

Vote FOR resolutions to change a company's fiscal term unless a company's motivation for the change is to postpone its AGM.

Lower Disclosure Threshold for Stock Ownership

Vote AGAINST resolutions to lower the stock ownership disclosure threshold below five percent unless specific reasons exist to implement a lower threshold.

Amend Quorum Requirements

Vote proposals to amend quorum requirements for shareholder meetings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Transact Other Business

Vote AGAINST other business when it appears as a voting item.

Director Elections

Vote FOR management nominees in the election of directors, unless:

Adequate disclosure has not been met in a timely fashion;

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There are clear concerns over questionable finances or restatements;
There have been questionable transactions with conflicts of interest;
There are any records of abuses against minority shareholder interests; and
The board fails to meet minimum corporate governance standards.

Vote FOR individual nominees unless there are specific concerns about the individual, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities.

Vote AGAINST shareholder nominees unless they demonstrate a clear ability to contribute positively to board deliberations.

Vote AGAINST individual directors if repeated absences at board meetings have not been explained (in countries where this information is disclosed).

Vote AGAINST labor representatives if they sit on either the audit or compensation committee, as they are not required to be on those committees.

Director Compensation

Vote FOR proposals to award cash fees to nonexecutive directors unless the amounts are excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry.

Vote nonexecutive director compensation proposals that include both cash and share-based components on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote proposals that bundle compensation for both nonexecutive and executive directors into a single resolution on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote AGAINST proposals to introduce retirement benefits for nonexecutive directors.

Discharge of Board and Management

Vote FOR discharge of the board and management, unless:

there are serious questions about actions of the board or management for the year in question; or legal action is being taken against the board by other shareholders.

Vote AGAINST proposals to remove approval of discharge of board and management from the agenda.

Director, Officer, and Auditor Indemnification and Liability Provisions

Vote proposals seeking indemnification and liability protection for directors and officers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote AGAINST proposals to indemnify auditors.

Board Structure

Vote FOR proposals to fix board size.

Vote AGAINST the introduction of classified boards and mandatory retirement ages for directors.

Vote AGAINST proposals to alter board structure or size in the context of a fight for control of the company or the board.

Share Issuance Requests

General Issuances

Vote FOR issuance requests with preemptive rights to a maximum of 100 percent over currently issued capital.

Vote FOR issuance requests without preemptive rights to a maximum of 20 percent of currently issued capital.

Specific Issuances

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis on all requests, with or without preemptive rights.

Increases in Authorized Capital

Vote FOR nonspecific proposals to increase authorized capital up to 100 percent over the current authorization unless the increase would leave the company with less than 30 percent of its new authorization outstanding.

Vote FOR specific proposals to increase authorized capital to any amount, unless:

the specific purpose of the increase (such as a share-based acquisition or merger) does not meet established guidelines for the purpose being proposed; or
the increase would leave the company with less than 30 percent of its new authorization outstanding after adjusting for all proposed issuances

Vote AGAINST proposals to adopt unlimited capital authorizations.

Reduction of Capital

Vote FOR proposals to reduce capital for routine accounting purposes unless the terms are unfavorable to shareholders.

Vote proposals to reduce capital in connection with corporate restructuring on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Capital Structures

Vote FOR resolutions that seek to maintain or convert to a one share, one vote capital structure.

Vote AGAINST requests for the creation or continuation of dual class capital structures or the creation of new or additional supervoting shares.

Preferred Stock

Vote FOR the creation of a new class of preferred stock or for issuances of preferred stock up to 50 percent of issued capital unless the terms of the preferred stock would adversely affect the rights of existing shareholders.

Vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible preferred stock as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets established guidelines on equity issuance requests.

Vote AGAINST the creation of a new class of preference shares that would carry superior voting rights to the common shares.

Vote AGAINST the creation of blank check preferred stock unless the board clearly states that the authorization will not be used to thwart a takeover bid.

Vote proposals to increase blank check preferred authorizations on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Debt Issuance Requests

Vote nonconvertible debt issuance requests on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, with or without preemptive rights.

Vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible debt instruments as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets established guidelines on equity issuance requests.

Vote FOR proposals to restructure existing debt arrangements unless the terms of the restructuring would adversely affect the rights of shareholders.

Pledging of Assets for Debt

Vote proposals to approve the pledging of assets for debt on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Increase in Borrowing Powers

Vote proposals to approve increases in a company's borrowing powers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Share Repurchase Plans

Vote FOR share repurchase plans, unless:

clear evidence of past abuse of the authority is available; or
the plan contains no safeguards against selective buybacks.

Reissuance of Shares Repurchased

Vote FOR requests to reissue any repurchased shares unless there is clear evidence of abuse of this authority in the past.

Capitalization of Reserves for Bonus Issues/Increase In Par Value

Vote FOR requests to capitalize reserves for bonus issues of shares or to increase par value.

Reorganizations/Restructurings

Vote reorganizations and restructurings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on mergers and acquisitions taking into account the following:

For every M&A analysis, we review publicly available information as of the date of the report and evaluates the merits and drawbacks of the proposed transaction, balancing various and sometimes countervailing factors including:

Valuation - Is the value to be received by the target shareholders (or paid by the acquirer) reasonable? While the fairness opinion may provide an initial starting point for assessing valuation reasonableness, we place emphasis on the offer premium, market reaction, and strategic rationale.
Market reaction - How has the market responded to the proposed deal? A negative market reaction will cause more scrutiny.

Strategic rationale - Does the deal make sense strategically? From where is the value derived? Cost and revenue synergies should not be overly aggressive or optimistic, but reasonably achievable. Management should also have a favorable track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions.

Conflicts of interest - Are insiders benefiting from the transaction disproportionately and inappropriately as compared to non-insider shareholders? We will consider whether any special interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend the merger.

Governance - Will the combined company have a better or worse governance profile than the current governance profiles of the respective parties to the transaction? If the governance profile is to change for the worse, the burden is on the company to prove that other issues (such as valuation) outweigh any deterioration in governance.

Vote AGAINST if the companies do not provide sufficient information upon request to make an informed voting decision.

Mandatory Takeover Bid Waivers

Vote proposals to waive mandatory takeover bid requirements on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Reincorporation Proposals

Vote reincorporation proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Expansion of Business Activities

Vote FOR resolutions to expand business activities unless the new business takes the company into risky areas.

Related-Party Transactions

Vote related-party transactions on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Compensation Plans

Vote compensation plans on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Antitakeover Mechanisms

Vote AGAINST all antitakeover proposals unless they are structured in such a way that they give shareholders the ultimate decision on any proposal or offer.

Shareholder Proposals

Vote all shareholder proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote FOR proposals that would improve the company's corporate governance or business profile at a reasonable cost.

Vote AGAINST proposals that limit the company's business activities or capabilities or result in significant costs being incurred with little or no benefit.

Item 8 Portfolio Managers of Closed-End Management Investment Companies.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Timothy P. O'Brien, CFA is a co-founder and principal at Crow Point. Prior to founding Crow Point, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager and Managing Director at EIMC.

Tim Stevenson, CFA, CMT is a Managing Director and the Head of Evergreen's Derivative and Alternative Strategies group. Tim has been with Evergreen or one of its predecessor firms since 1994. Prior to assuming his current responsibilities, Tim serves as the Head of the Special Equity Group (2002-2005), the Head of Quantitative Equity Strategies Group (2001-2002), the Head of Equity Investments for the Evergreen Institutional Asset Management Company (2000-2001) and as President and CIO of Meridian Investment Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Evergreen (1999-2001). Additionally, he managed the First Union Market Neutral Trust, a hedge fund (1998-2000) and the Select Strategic Growth Fund (1994-1997).

Gary Li is a Director and Senior Derivatives Analyst with Evergreen's Derivative and Alternative Strategies group. He has been with Evergreen since 2006. Previously, he served as a Director of Quantitative Research-Derivatives Trading with SunTrust CIB (2005-2006), as a Senior Quantitative Analyst with Evergreen Investments (2003-2005), as an Equity Derivative Analyst with First Union National Bank (1998-2002) and as a Senior Credit Analyst with Bank One (1996-1998)

OTHER FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS MANAGED

The following table provides information about the registered investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles and accounts managed by the portfolio manager of the Fund as of the Fund's most recent period ended October 31, 2009.

Portfolio Manager		(Assets in thousands)
Timothy O Brien	Assets of registered investment companies managed	
	Evergreen Utilities & High Income Fund*	\$ 103,391
	Evergreen Utility & Telecom Fund	423,232
	Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund*	507,651
	TOTAL	\$ 1,034,274
	Those subject to performance fee	\$ 503,250
	Number of other pooled investment vehicles managed	0
	Assets of other pooled investment vehicles managed	\$ 0
	Number of those subject to performance fee	0
	Assets of those subject to performance fee	\$ 0
	Number of separate accounts managed	0
	Assets of separate accounts managed	\$ 0
	Number of those subject to performance fee	0
	Assets of those subject to performance fee	\$ 0
* Mr. O Brien is not fully responsible for the management of the entire portfolios of the Evergreen Utilities & High Income Fund and the Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund. As of October 31, 2009, he was responsible only for approximately \$567.0 million of the \$611.0 million in assets in these funds.		
Gary Li	Assets of registered investment companies managed	
	Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund*	\$ 507,651
	Evergreen International Balanced Income Fund*	186,607
	TOTAL	\$694,258
	Those subject to performance fee	\$503,250
	Number of other pooled investment vehicles managed	\$0
	Assets of other pooled investment vehicles managed	\$0
	Number of those subject to performance fee	0
	Assets of those subject to performance fee	\$0
	Number of separate accounts managed	0
	Assets of separate accounts managed	\$0
	Number of those subject to performance fee	0
	Assets of those subject to performance fee	0

- * Mr. Li is not fully responsible for the management of the entire portfolios of the Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund and the Evergreen International Balanced Income Fund. As of October 31, 2009, he was responsible only for approximately \$6.4 million of the \$694.3 million in assets in these funds.
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Portfolio Manager		(Assets in thousands)
Tim Stevenson	Assets of registered investment companies managed	
	Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund*	\$ 507,651
	Evergreen International Balanced Income Fund*	186,607
	TOTAL	\$ 694,258
	Those subject to performance fee	\$ 503,250
	Number of other pooled investment vehicles managed	\$ 0
	Assets of other pooled investment vehicles managed	\$ 0
	Number of those subject to performance fee	0
	Assets of those subject to performance fee	\$ 0
	Number of separate accounts managed	0
	Assets of separate accounts managed	\$ 0
	Number of those subject to performance fee	0
	Assets of those subject to performance fee	0

* Mr. Stevenson is not fully responsible for the management of the entire portfolios of the Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund and the Evergreen International Balanced Income Fund. As of October 31, 2009, he was responsible only for approximately \$6.4 million of the \$694.3 million in assets in these funds.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

EIMC, TAG. Portfolio managers generally face two types of conflicts of interest: (1) conflicts between and among the interests of the various accounts they manage, and (2) conflicts between the interests of the accounts they manage and their own personal interests. The policies of EIMC require that portfolio managers treat all accounts they manage equitably and fairly in the face of such real or potential conflicts.

The management of multiple Funds and other accounts may require the portfolio manager to devote less than all of his or her time to a Fund, particularly if the Funds and accounts have different objectives, benchmarks and time horizons. The portfolio manager may also be required to allocate his or her investment ideas across multiple Funds and accounts. In addition, if a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity, such as an initial public offering, that may be suitable for more than one Fund or other account, a Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of that investment across all eligible Funds and accounts. Further, security purchase and sale orders for multiple accounts often are aggregated for purpose of execution. Although such aggregation generally benefits clients, it may cause the price or brokerage costs to be less favorable to a particular client than if similar transactions were not being executed concurrently for other accounts. It may also happen that a Fund's advisor or sub-advisor will determine that it would be in the best interest, and consistent with the investment policies, of another account to sell a security (including by means of a short sale) that a Fund holds long, potentially resulting in a decrease in the market value of the security held by the Fund.

Neither EIMC or TAG receives a performance fee for its management of the Funds, other than Evergreen Enhanced S&P 500® Fund. EIMC and/or a portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate favorable or limited opportunity investments or structure the timing of investments to favor accounts other than the Funds for instance, those that pay a higher advisory fee and/or have a performance fee. The policies of EIMC, however, require that portfolio managers treat all accounts they manage equitably and fairly.

As noted above, portfolio managers may also experience certain conflicts between the interests of the accounts they manage and their own personal interests (which may include interests in advantaging EIMC or a sub-advisor). The structure of a portfolio manager's or an investment advisor's compensation may create an incentive for the manager or advisor to favor accounts whose performance has a greater impact on such compensation. The portfolio manager may, for example, have an incentive to allocate favorable or limited opportunity investments or structure the timing of investments to favor such accounts. Similarly, if a portfolio manager holds a larger personal investment in one Fund than he or she does in another, the portfolio manager may have an incentive to favor the Fund in which he or she holds a larger stake.

The Evergreen funds may engage in cross trades, in which one Evergreen fund sells a particular security to another Evergreen fund or account (potentially saving transaction costs for both accounts). Cross trades may pose a potential conflict of interest if, for example, one account sells a security to another account at a higher price than an independent third party would pay.

In general, EIMC and TAG have policies and procedures to address the various potential conflicts of interest described above. Each advisor has policies and procedures designed to ensure that portfolio managers have sufficient time and resources to devote to the various accounts they manage. Similarly, each advisor has policies and procedures designed to ensure that investments and investment opportunities are allocated fairly across accounts, and that the interests of client accounts are placed ahead of a portfolio manager's personal interests. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect or address each and every situation where a conflict arises.

Crow Point. Crow Point manages other investment vehicles, including some that may have investment objectives and strategies similar to the Fund's. The management of multiple funds and other accounts may require the portfolio manager to devote less than all of his or her time to the Fund, particularly if the other funds and accounts have different objectives, benchmarks and time horizons. The portfolio manager may also be required to allocate his or her investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts. In addition, if a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity, such as an initial public offering, that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to, for example, an allocation of that investment across all eligible funds and accounts. Further, security purchase and sale orders for multiple accounts often are aggregated for purpose of execution. Although such aggregation generally benefits clients, it may cause the price or brokerage costs to be less favorable to a particular client than if similar transactions were not being executed concurrently for other accounts. It may also happen that the Fund's advisor or subadvisor will determine that it would be in the best interest, and consistent with the investment policies, of another account to sell a security (including by means of a short sale) that the Fund holds long, potentially resulting in a decrease in the market value of the security held by the Fund.

The structure of a portfolio manager's or an investment advisor's compensation may create an incentive for the portfolio manager or investment advisor to favor accounts whose performance has a greater impact on such compensation. The portfolio manager may, for example, have an incentive to allocate favorable or limited opportunity investments or structure the timing of investments to favor such accounts. Similarly, if a portfolio manager holds a larger personal investment in one fund than he or she does in another, the portfolio manager may have an incentive to favor the fund in which he or she holds a larger stake.

In general, Crow Point has policies and procedures that attempt to address the various potential conflicts of interest described above. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect or address each and every situation where a conflict arises.

All employees of Crow Point are bound by the company's Code of Ethics and compliance policies and procedures. Crow Point's chief compliance officer monitors and reviews compliance regularly. Crow

Point s Code of Ethics and compliance procedures have been reviewed and

accepted by EIMC. In addition, side-by-side trading rules have been agreed between EIMC and Crow Point as part of existing sub-advisory arrangements which are intended to ensure that shareholders of the sub-advised Evergreen funds are treated equitably by Crow Point with respect to investments, trading and allocations.

COMPENSATION

The compensation structure for EIMC's portfolio managers includes a competitive fixed base salary plus variable incentives (EIMC utilizes investment management compensation surveys as confirmation). Incentive bonuses are typically tied to pre-tax relative investment performance of all accounts under his or her management within acceptable risk parameters. Relative investment performance is generally evaluated for 1, 3, and 5 year performance results versus the relevant benchmarks and/or peer groups consistent with the investment style. This evaluation takes into account relative performance of the accounts to each account's individual benchmark and/or the relative composite performance of all accounts to one or more relevant benchmarks consistent with the overall investment style. In the case of each Fund, the benchmark(s) against which the performance of the Fund's portfolio may be compared for these purposes generally are indicated in the Performance sections of the Prospectuses.

Crow Point. Portfolio managers at Crow Point are paid a fixed salary and participate in the profits of the firm in proportion to their equity ownership in the firm.

FUND HOLDINGS

The table below presents the dollar range of investment each portfolio manager beneficially holds in each Fund he or she manages as well as the dollar range of total exposure to the Evergreen family of funds (including both open-end and closed-end funds) as of the Funds' fiscal year ended October 31, 2008. Total exposure equals the sum of (i) the portfolio manager's beneficial ownership in direct Evergreen fund holdings, plus (ii) the portfolio manager's Evergreen fund holdings through the Wells Fargo 401(k) plan, plus (iii) the portfolio manager's Wells Fargo deferred compensation plan exposure to Evergreen funds.

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

Tim Stevenson	None
Gary Li	None
Timothy O'Brien	\$50,001 - \$100,000

Evergreen Family of Funds

Tim Stevenson	None
Gary Li	None
Timothy O'Brien	\$50,001 - \$100,000

Item 9 Purchases of Equity Securities by Closed-End Management Investment Company and Affiliated Purchasers.

If applicable/not applicable at this time.

Item 10 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Registrant's board of trustees that have been implemented since the Registrant last provided disclosure in response to

the requirements of this Item.

Item 11 - Controls and Procedures

- (a) The Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have evaluated the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 30a-3(c) under the Investment Company Act of 1940) within 90 days of this filing and have concluded that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of that date, in ensuring that information required to be
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disclosed by the Registrant in this Form N-CSR was recorded, processed, summarized, and reported timely.

- (b) There has been no changes in the Registrant's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 30a-3(d) under the Investment Company Act of 1940) that occurred during the second fiscal quarter of the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 12 - Exhibits

File the exhibits listed below as part of this Form. Letter or number the exhibits in the sequence indicated.

- (a) Any code of ethics, or amendment thereto, that is the subject of the disclosure required by Item 2, to the extent that the registrant intends to satisfy the Item 2 requirements through filing of an exhibit.
- (b)(1) Separate certifications for the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Rule 30a-2(a) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, are attached as EX99.CERT.
- (b)(2) Separate certifications for the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as required by Section 1350 of Title 18 of United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and Rule 30a-2(b) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, are attached as EX99.906CERT. The certifications furnished pursuant to this paragraph are not deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Such certifications are not deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that the Registrant specifically incorporates them by reference. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Evergreen Global Dividend Opportunity Fund

By: /s/ W. Douglas Munn

W. Douglas Munn
Principal Executive Officer

Date: December 29, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ W. Douglas Munn

W. Douglas Munn
Principal Executive Officer

Date: December 29, 2009

By: /s/ Kasey Phillips

Kasey Phillips
Principal Financial Officer

Date: December 29, 2009
