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Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund
Form N-2
October 30, 2018

As filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on October 30, 2018

1933 Act File No. 333-[]

1940 Act File No. 811-22003

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form N-2

(Check appropriate box or boxes)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No.

Post-Effective Amendment No.

and

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE
INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 3

Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Declaration of Trust

333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606

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Address of Principal Executive Offices

(Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

(800) 257-8787

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code

Gifford R. Zimmerman

Vice President and Secretary

333 West Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Name and Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code) of Agent for Service

Copies of Communications to:

Thomas S. Harman

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

1111 Pennsylvania Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20004

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement

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

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

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

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Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Shares, \$0.01 par value	1,000 Shares	\$13.51	\$13,510	\$1.64

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933 based on the average of the high and low sales prices of the shares of beneficial interest on October 25, 2018, as reported on the NYSE.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment that specifically states this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such dates as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED OCTOBER 30, 2018

The information in this Prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS

[] Common Shares

Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund

Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is to provide an attractive level of total return. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objective.

Investing in the Fund's common shares (Common Shares) involves certain risks that are described in the Risk Factors section of this prospectus (the Prospectus).

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

You should read this Prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest, and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information, dated [], 2018 (the SAI), containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. You may request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on the last page of this Prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund, and make shareholder inquiries by calling (800) 257-8787, by writing to the Fund or from the Fund's website (<http://www.nuveen.com>). The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. You also may obtain a copy of the SAI (and other information regarding the Fund) from the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

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

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Portfolio Contents. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily through long-term capital appreciation and secondarily through income and gains. The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks selected from among the stocks comprising the S&P 500® Index (the Index) by employing a proprietary mathematical process that seeks to produce risk-adjusted excess returns over the Index over extended periods of time with an equal or lesser amount of relative investment risk compared to the Index (the Equity Portfolio). In addition, to seek to enhance the Fund's risk-adjusted returns through a meaningful reduction in the volatility of the Fund's returns relative to the returns of the Index over extended periods of time, the Fund, to a limited extent, writes (sells) index call options and call options on customs baskets of securities (the Option Strategy). Under normal market circumstances, the Fund generally expects to invest approximately 95% of its Managed Assets (as defined on page [] of the Summary Prospectus) in the Equity Portfolio. Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Assets (as defined on page [] of the Summary Prospectus) in the Equity Portfolio. Under normal market circumstances, the notional value of the call options written by the Fund may be up to 50% of the value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

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No Leverage. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund will not leverage its capital structure by issuing senior securities such as preferred shares or debt instruments. However, the Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and may enter into certain derivatives transactions that have the economic effect of leverage.

Adviser and Sub-Advisers. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for determining the Fund's overall investment strategies and their implementation. Intech Investment Management LLC ("Intech") and Nuveen Asset Management, LLC ("Nuveen Asset Management") are the Fund's sub-advisers. Intech manages the Equity Portfolio, while Nuveen Asset Management manages the Option Strategy.

The minimum price on any day at which Common Shares may be sold will not be less than the current net asset value per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to the Fund's distributor, Nuveen Securities, LLC ("Nuveen Securities"). The Fund, Nuveen Securities, and [] will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price. The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions. For information on how Common Shares may be sold, see the "Plan of Distribution" section of this Prospectus.

Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"). The trading or "ticker" symbol of the Fund is "JCE". The Fund's closing price on the NYSE on October 12, 2018 was \$13.76.

The date of this Prospectus is [], 2018.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Prospectus. The Fund's business, financial condition, and prospects may have changed since that date. The Fund will update this Prospectus to reflect any material changes to the disclosures herein.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. You should review the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") prior to making an investment in the Fund. See "Risks."

The Fund

Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund (the "Fund") is a diversified, closed-end investment management company. See "The Fund." The Fund's common shares, \$0.01 par value ("Common Shares"), are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "JCE." See "Description of Shares" Common Shares. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund had 16,021,686 Common Shares outstanding and net assets applicable to Common Shares of \$244,174,462.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to provide an attractive level of total return. The Fund's investment objective and certain investment policies are considered fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund cannot assure you that it will attain its investment objective. See "The Fund's Investments" and "Risks." The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily through long-term capital appreciation and secondarily through income and gains.

The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks selected by employing a proprietary mathematical process designed by Intech Investment Management LLC ("Intech"), a sub-adviser to the Fund, that seeks to provide, over time, risk-adjusted excess returns ("alpha") above the S&P 500® Index (the "Index") with an equal or lesser amount of relative investment risk. In constructing the Fund's Equity Portfolio (as defined below under "Equity Portfolio Strategy"), Intech employs its U.S. Large Cap Core strategy, which it has used in client portfolios since July 2001.

In addition, to seek to enhance the Fund's risk-adjusted returns through a meaningful reduction in the volatility of the Fund's returns relative to the returns of the Index ("beta") over extended periods of time, the Fund writes (sells) index call options and call options on customs baskets of securities (as defined below, the "Option Strategy"). Nuveen Asset Management, LLC ("Nuveen Asset Management"), a sub-adviser to the Fund, is responsible for managing the Fund's Option Strategy.

Equity Portfolio Strategy

The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks from among the stocks comprising the Index as selected by Intech (the "Equity Portfolio"). Intech constructs and manages the Equity Portfolio by employing its proprietary mathematical process that seeks to produce risk-adjusted excess returns over the Index over extended periods of time with an equal or lesser amount of relative investment risk compared to the Index. Under normal market circumstances, the Fund generally expects to invest approximately 95% of its Managed Assets in the Equity Portfolio. Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Assets in the Equity Portfolio.

Assets means net assets of the Fund plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this

purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of leverage (whether or not those assets are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of generally accepted accounting principles), and derivatives will be valued at their market value.

In constructing the Equity Portfolio, Intech employs its U.S. Large Cap Core strategy. Intech's mathematical process seeks to capitalize on the natural volatility of the market by searching for common stocks that have high relative volatility (providing the potential for risk-adjusted excess returns) but that essentially move in opposite directions or have low correlation to each other (providing the potential for lower relative risk). By constructing the Equity Portfolio in this manner and through regular rebalancing of the portfolio, Intech's mathematical process seeks to create an Equity Portfolio with potentially more efficient weightings than are typically present in the market capitalization weighted Index, thereby producing the opportunity for returns in excess of the Index, with an equal or lesser amount of relative risk, over time. Intech's process is based on mathematical principles and Intech does not engage in fundamental research. Under normal market circumstances, the Equity Portfolio will consist of a diversified portfolio of approximately 150 to 450 common stocks included in the Index.

For purposes of analyzing and comparing investment returns of a portfolio relative to the returns of a benchmark (in the case of the Fund, the Index), assuming the overall volatility of the portfolio returns relative to the benchmark (β) is approximately equal to or less than the volatility of the benchmark returns, the total return of a portfolio that outperforms the benchmark may be described as consisting of the sum of (i) the market return measured by the benchmark and (ii) the risk-adjusted excess returns generated by the portfolio over the benchmark returns (α).

The Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies that is market-capitalization weighted and is generally representative of the performance of larger companies in the U.S. It is not possible to invest directly in the Index. The total return on the Equity Portfolio may be more or less than the total return of the Index. There can be no assurance that the Equity Portfolio will attain returns in excess of the Index.

Option Strategy

To seek to enhance the Fund's risk-adjusted returns through a meaningful reduction in the volatility of the Fund's returns relative to the returns of the Index over extended periods of time, the Fund, to a limited extent, writes (sells) index call options and call options on customs baskets of securities (the Option Strategy). Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for managing the Fund's Option Strategy. Under normal market circumstances, the notional value of the call options written by the Fund may be up to 50% of the value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

In applying the Option Strategy, Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for determining the notional value, timing, type and terms of the options strategies used by the Fund. Nuveen Asset Management actively manages the Fund's options positions. In Nuveen Asset Management's discretion, the Fund may purchase back call options or allow them to expire. To determine the options strategies used, Nuveen Asset Management considers market factors, such as current market levels and volatility, and option-specific factors, including but not limited to premium/cost, exercise price

and expiration. Nuveen Asset Management typically seeks to invest in call options that, based on the current market conditions and market expectations, provide an opportunity to deliver enhanced risk-adjusted returns. This will often lead to a portfolio that has exposure to multiple strike prices and expiration dates in any investment period.

Due to U.S. federal income tax considerations, the Fund intends to limit the overlap between the stocks held in the Equity Portfolio and the stocks underlying the Fund's call options to less than 70% (generally based on the value of such components) on an ongoing basis.

Other Policies

During temporary defensive periods, the Fund may deviate from its investment objective and invest all or a portion of its assets in investment grade debt securities, including obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. There can be no assurance that such investment techniques will be successful. For a more complete discussion of the Fund's portfolio composition, see The Fund's Investments.

Use of Leverage

As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund will not leverage its capital structure by issuing senior securities such as preferred shares or debt instruments. The Fund may, however, borrow up to 7.5% of its Managed Assets for cash management purposes, although it does not currently do so. In addition, the Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes and may enter into certain derivatives transactions that have the economic effect of leverage by creating additional investment exposure.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Advisers

Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC ("Nuveen Fund Advisors" or the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for overseeing the Fund's overall investment strategy and its implementation. Nuveen Fund Advisors offers advisory and investment management services to a broad range of investment company clients. Nuveen Fund Advisors has overall responsibility for management of the Fund, oversees the management of the Fund's portfolio, manages the Fund's business affairs and provides certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. Nuveen Fund Advisors is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Nuveen Fund Advisors is a subsidiary of Nuveen, LLC ("Nuveen"), the investment management arm of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America ("TIAA"). TIAA is a life insurance company founded in 1918 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and is the companion organization of College Retirement Equities Fund. As of September 30, 2018, Nuveen managed approximately \$988 billion in assets, of which approximately \$142 billion was managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors.

The Adviser has entered into sub-advisory agreements with Intech Investment Management LLC, an independently managed indirect subsidiary of Janus Henderson Group plc., and Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, a subsidiary of Nuveen Fund Advisors (each a "Sub-Adviser" and together, the "Sub-Advisers"). Intech manages the Equity Portfolio, while Nuveen Asset Management manages the Option Strategy.

Nuveen Securities, LLC ("Nuveen Securities"), a registered broker-dealer affiliate of Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management, is involved in the offering of the Fund's Common Shares. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions.

Offering Methods

The Fund may offer Common Shares using one or more of the following methods: (i) at-the-market transactions conducted through one or more broker-dealers that have entered into a selected dealer agreement with Nuveen Securities, one of the Fund's underwriters; (ii) through an underwriting syndicate; and (iii) through privately negotiated transactions between the Fund and specific investors. See Plan of Distribution.

Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions. The Fund, from time to time, may issue and sell its Common Shares through Nuveen Securities to certain broker-dealers that have entered into selected dealer agreements with Nuveen Securities. Currently, Nuveen Securities has entered into a selected dealer agreement with [] pursuant to which [] will act as Nuveen Securities' sub-placement agent with respect to at-the-market offerings of Common Shares. Common Shares will only be sold on such days as shall be agreed to by the Fund, Nuveen Securities, and []. Common Shares will be sold at prevailing market prices through the National Market System, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by Nuveen Securities. The minimum price on any day will not be less than the current net asset value (NAV) per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to Nuveen Securities. The Fund, Nuveen Securities, and [] will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price.

The Fund will compensate Nuveen Securities with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of up to 1.0% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. Nuveen Securities will compensate sub-placement agents or other broker-dealers participating in the offering at a rate of up to 0.8% of the gross sales proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold by that sub-placement agent or broker-dealer.

Settlements of Common Share sales will occur on the second business day following the date of sale. In connection with the sale of Common Shares on behalf of the Fund, Nuveen Securities may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act), and the compensation of Nuveen Securities may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. Unless otherwise indicated in a further Prospectus supplement, Nuveen Securities will act as underwriter on a reasonable efforts basis.

The offering of Common Shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement (defined below under Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions) will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the sale of all Common Shares subject thereto or (ii) termination of the Distribution Agreement. The Fund and Nuveen Securities each have the right to terminate the Distribution Agreement in its discretion at any time. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions. The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions.

The Fund's closing price on the NYSE on October 12, 2018, was \$13.76.

Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates. The Fund, from time to time, may issue additional Common Shares through a syndicated secondary offering. In order to limit the impact on the market price of the Fund's Common Shares, underwriters will market and price the offering on an expedited basis (*e.g.*, overnight or similarly abbreviated offering period). The Fund will launch a syndicated offering on a day, and upon terms, mutually agreed upon between the Fund, Nuveen Securities and the underwriting syndicate.

The Fund will offer its shares at a price equal to a specified discount of up to 5% from the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. The applicable discount will be negotiated by the Fund and Nuveen Securities in consultation with the underwriting syndicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Fund will compensate the underwriting syndicate out of the proceeds of the offering based upon a sales load of up to 4% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares.

The minimum net proceeds per share to the Fund will not be less than the greater of (i) the Fund's latest NAV per share of Common Shares or (ii) 91% of the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates.

Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions. The Fund from time to time may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional and other sophisticated investors, who may be deemed to be underwriters as defined in the 1933 Act for any resale of Common Shares.

The terms of such privately negotiated transactions will be subject to the discretion of the management of the Fund. In determining whether to sell Common Shares through a privately negotiated transaction, the Fund will consider relevant factors including, but not limited to, the attractiveness of obtaining additional funds through the sale of Common Shares, the purchase price to apply to any such sale of Common Shares and the investor seeking to purchase the Common Shares.

Common Shares issued by the Fund through privately negotiated transactions will be issued at a price equal to the greater of (i) the NAV per share of the Fund's Common Shares or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average daily closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on the ten business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. The applicable discount will be determined by the Fund on a transaction-by-transaction basis. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions.

The principal business address of Nuveen Securities is 333 West Wacker Drive, Suite 3300, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Distributions

The Fund will pay quarterly distributions stated in terms of a fixed cents per Common Share dividend rate that would be composed of supplemental amounts generally representing realized capital gains or, possibly, returns of capital representing unrealized capital gains. Quarterly distributions, including such supplemental amounts, are sometimes referred to as managed distributions. The Fund will seek to establish a distribution rate

that roughly corresponds to Nuveen Fund Advisors' projections of the total return that could reasonably be expected to be generated by the Fund over an extended period of time, although the distribution rate will not be solely dependent on the amount of income earned or capital gains realized by the Fund. Nuveen Fund Advisors, in making such projections, may consider long-term historical returns and a variety of other factors.

Distributions can only be made after paying any interest and required principal payments on borrowings, if any, and any accrued dividends to preferred shareholders, if any. The distribution policy recognizes that many investors are willing to accept the potentially higher asset value volatility of the Fund's equity investments compared to fixed-income investments, preferring that a consistent level of cash distributions be available each quarter for reinvestment or other purposes of their choosing.

If, for any quarterly distribution, net investment income and net realized capital gains were less than the amount of the distribution, the difference would be distributed from the Fund's assets. In addition, in order to make such distributions, the Fund might have to sell a portion of its investment portfolio at a time when independent investment judgment might not dictate such action. The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year would include any remaining net investment income and net realized capital gains undistributed during the year. The Fund's actual financial performance will likely vary significantly from month-to-month and from year-to-year, and there may be extended periods of up to several years, when the distribution rate will exceed the Fund's actual total returns. The Fund's projected or actual distribution rate is not a prediction of what the Fund's actual total returns will be over any specific future period.

As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of distributions on the Common Shares and the Fund's distribution policy could change. To the extent that the total return of the Fund's overall strategy exceeds the distribution rate for an extended period, the Fund may be in a position to increase the distribution rate or distribute supplemental amounts to shareholders. Conversely, if the total return of the Fund's overall strategy is less than the distribution rate for an extended period of time, the Fund will effectively be drawing upon its NAV to meet payments prescribed by its distribution policy. Similarly, for tax purposes such distributions by the Fund may consist in part of a return of capital to Common Shareholders. The exact tax characteristics of the Fund's distributions will not be known until after the Fund's fiscal year-end. Common Shareholders should not confuse a return of capital distribution with dividend yield or total return. See Distributions for additional information.

At the same time that it pays a quarterly distribution, the Fund will post on its website (www.nuveen.com/cef), and make available in written form to holders of its Common Shares a notice of the estimated sources and tax characteristics of the Fund's distributions (*i.e.*, what percentage of the distributions is estimated to constitute ordinary income, short-term capital gains, long-term capital gains, and/or a non-taxable return of capital) on a year-to-date basis, in compliance with a federal securities law requirement that any fund paying a distribution from sources other than net investment income disclose to shareholders the respective portion attributable to such other sources. These estimates may be based on certain assumptions about

the Fund's expected investment returns and the realization of net gains, if any, over the remaining course of the year. These estimates may, and likely will, vary over time based on the activities of the Fund and changes in the value of portfolio investments. The Fund expects that it will provide this type of information primarily on a tax basis, instead of on a generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) basis, because experience has shown that fund shareholders are most concerned about the tax character of their distributions, and because the Fund expects that the distributions' tax characteristics will fairly reflect the economic basis of the Fund's distributions and returns. The final determination of the source and tax characteristics of all distributions will be made after December 31 in each year, and reported to Common Shareholders on Form 1099-DIV early the following year.

As explained more fully below in *Tax Matters*, the Fund intends to distribute to Common Shareholders any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) for each taxable year through its managed distributions or, alternatively, to retain all or a portion of the year's net capital gain and pay federal income tax on the retained gain. Each Common Shareholder of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year will include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, his or her share of any retained gain, will be deemed to have paid his or her proportionate share of the tax paid by the Fund on such retained gain, and will be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for that share of the tax. The Fund may treat any retained capital gain amount as a substitute for equivalent cash distributions. In addition, the Fund may make total distributions during a given calendar year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's net investment income and net realized long-term capital gains for that calendar year, in which case the excess will generally be treated by shareholders as return of capital for tax purposes. A return of capital reduces a shareholder's tax basis, which could result in more taxable gain when the shareholder sells his or her shares. This may cause the shareholder to pay taxes even if he or she sells shares for less than the original price.

The Fund reserves the right to change its distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its quarterly distributions at any time, subject to a finding by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the Board or the Trustees) that such change is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company serves as custodian of the Fund's assets. Computershare Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A. serve as the Fund's transfer agent. See *Custodian and Transfer Agent*.

Special Risk Considerations

Investment in the Fund involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. See *Risks* for a more complete discussion of the special risk considerations of an investment in the Fund.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares

represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions. See **Risks** Investment and Market Risk.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than NAV and have during other periods traded at prices lower than NAV. The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, above or below NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's NAV than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable NAV. Proceeds from the sale of Common Shares in this offering will be reduced by shareholder transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). The NAV per Common Share will be reduced by costs associated with any future issuances of Common Shares. Depending on the premium of Common Shares at the time of any offering of Common Shares hereunder, the Fund's NAV may be reduced by an amount up to the offering costs (estimated to be an additional 0.75% of the offering price assuming a Common Share offering price of \$13.76 (the Fund's closing price on the NYSE on October 12, 2018)). Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See **Risks** Market Discount from Net Asset Value.

Recent Market Conditions. Since the financial crisis that started in 2008, the U.S. and many foreign economies continue to experience its after-effects, which have resulted, and may continue to result, in certain instruments experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness and ability of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for some borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. A rise in protectionist trade policies, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. The severity or duration of adverse economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

In addition, political events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. The U.S. government has recently reduced federal corporate income tax rates, and future legislative, regulatory and policy changes may result in more restrictions on international trade, less stringent prudential regulation of certain players in the financial markets, and significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact on various markets of a

significant rate increase, whether brought about by U.S. policy makers or by dislocations in world markets. In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation (the opposite of inflation). Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in a region enduring geopolitical market disruption, it will face higher risks of loss. Thus, investors should closely monitor current market conditions to determine whether the Fund meets their individual financial needs and tolerance for risk.

Legislation and Regulatory Risk. At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund, securities held by the Fund or the issuers of such securities. Fund shareholders may incur increased costs resulting from such legislation or additional regulation. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Equity Portfolio Risks

Common Stock Risk. Common stocks generally represent an ownership interest in an issuer, without preference over any other class of securities, including such issuer's debt securities, preferred stock and other senior equity securities. Although common stocks historically have generated higher average returns than fixed-income securities, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the prices of common stocks held by the Fund or to which it has exposure.

Dividend Income Risk. A portion of the net investment income paid by the Fund to its Common Shareholders is derived from dividends it receives from the common stocks held in the Fund's Equity Portfolio. Dividends paid on securities held by the Fund can vary significantly over the short-term and long-term. Dividends on common stocks are not fixed, but are declared at the discretion of an issuer's board of directors. There is no guarantee that the issuers of common stocks in which the Fund invests will declare dividends in the future or that if declared they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

Investment Process Risk. Because Intech utilizes a proprietary mathematical process, there is a risk that Intech, and thus the Equity Portfolio, will not achieve its targeted results over the Index. Intech's method of identifying common stocks with high volatility relative to the Index and low correlation to one another (moving essentially in opposite directions) may not result in a combination of stocks that will produce the expected results and therefore the Equity Portfolio may not outperform, and may underperform, the Index. In addition, the rebalancing technique employed by Intech is likely to result in a higher portfolio turnover rate and related expenses compared to a buy and hold fund strategy, which

higher expenses will reduce the Fund's total return. A higher portfolio turnover rate increases the likelihood of higher net taxable gains or losses compared to a buy and hold strategy for an investor in the Fund.

Option Strategy Risks

Call Option Risk. As the writer of a call option, the Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security underlying the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the option, but will retain the risk of loss should the market value of the security underlying the call option decline. The purchaser of the call option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the underlying security over the exercise price upon the exercise of the call option or the expiration date. As the Fund increases the option overlay percentage, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation becomes more limited and the risk of NAV erosion increases. If the Fund experiences NAV erosion, which itself may have a negative effect on the market price of the Fund's shares, the Fund will have a reduced asset base over which to write call options, which may eventually lead to reduced distributions to shareholders.

In addition, because the exercise of index options is settled in cash, sellers of index call options, such as the Fund, cannot provide in advance for their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. The Fund bears a risk that the value of the securities held by the Fund will vary from the value of the Index and relative to the written index call option positions. Accordingly, the Fund may incur losses on the index call options that it has sold that exceed gains on the Fund's equity portfolio. The value of index options written by the Fund, which will be priced daily, will be affected by changes in the value of and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks in the index, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the remaining time to the options' expiration. The value of the index options also may be adversely affected if the market for the index options becomes less liquid or smaller.

Option Strategy Risk. In employing the Option Strategy, Nuveen Asset Management seeks to enhance the Fund's risk-adjusted returns through a meaningful reduction in the volatility of the Fund's returns relative to the returns of the Index over extended periods of time. This strategy may not protect against market declines, may limit the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods when market values are increasing and volatility is high, may increase the Fund's portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduce gains, and may not be successful.

Tax Risk. The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year may not finally be determined until after the end of that calendar year. In addition, there is a possibility that the Fund may make total distributions during a calendar year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's net investment income and net realized capital gains for that calendar year. For example, because of the nature of the Fund's investments, the Fund may distribute net short-term capital gains early in the calendar year, but incur net short-term capital losses later in the year, thereby offsetting the short-term net capital gains for which

distributions have already been made by the Fund. In such a situation, the amount by which the Fund's total distributions exceed net investment income and net realized capital gains would generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's tax basis in his Common Shares, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as gain from the sale of his Common Shares. While a portion of the Fund's income distributions may be classified as qualified dividend income, which is generally taxable to individual investors who meet holding period and other requirements at a lower rate, there can be no assurance as to the percentage of the Fund's income distributions that will be qualified dividend income. The writing of call options by the Fund may significantly reduce or eliminate its ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Covered call options may also be subject to federal tax rules applicable to straddles under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position must generally be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that is part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, wash sale rules apply to defer the recognition of loss by the Fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period. The Fund intends to avoid being subject to the straddle rules under federal income tax law by limiting the overlap between the stocks held in the Equity Portfolio and the stocks underlying the Fund's call options to less than 70% (generally based on the value of such components) on an ongoing basis. See **Risks Tax Risk.**

Illiquid Securities Risk. Illiquid securities are not readily marketable and may include some restricted securities. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Other Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may, subject to the limitations of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the "1940 Act") and exemptive orders issued by the SEC, invest in the securities of other investment companies including open-end and closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). Such securities may be leveraged. As a result, the Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities, which would magnify the Fund's leverage risk. The Fund, as a holder of the securities of other investment companies, will bear its pro rata portion of the other investment companies' expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund's own operations. An ETF that is based on a specific index, whether stock or otherwise, may not be able to replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weighting of securities in the index. An ETF also incurs certain expenses not incurred by its applicable index. The market value of shares of ETFs and closed-end funds may differ from their NAV.

Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps. The Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the investments underlying the derivatives. Whether the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management correctly forecast market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management incorrectly forecast these and other factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be unfavorably affected. In addition, the derivatives market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

The Fund may enter into various types of derivatives transactions, including futures contracts, forward contracts and swap agreements and other derivative instruments consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. In addition, the use of derivatives requires an understanding by Nuveen Asset Management not only of the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the derivative contract itself and the markets in which they trade. Successful implementation of most hedging strategies would generate taxable income. The derivatives market is subject to a changing regulatory environment. It is possible that regulatory or other developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments. See Risks Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps and Risks Counterparty Risk.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk. Nuveen Fund Advisors, Intech, and Nuveen Asset Management each provide a wide array of portfolio management and other asset management services to a mix of clients and may engage in ordinary course activities in which their respective interests or those of their clients may compete or conflict with those of the Fund. For example, Nuveen Fund Advisors, Intech, and Nuveen Asset Management may provide investment management services to other funds and accounts that follow investment objectives similar to those of the Fund. In certain circumstances, and subject to its fiduciary obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Nuveen Fund Advisors, Intech, or Nuveen Asset Management may have to allocate a limited investment opportunity among its clients, which include closed-end funds, open-end funds and other commingled funds. Nuveen Fund Advisors, Intech, and Nuveen Asset Management have each adopted policies and procedures designed to address such situations and other potential conflicts of interests. For additional information about potential conflicts of interest, and the way in which Nuveen Fund Advisors, Intech, and Nuveen Asset Management address such conflicts, please see the SAI.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Declaration of Trust (the Declaration) includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and Risks Anti-Takeover Provisions.

In addition, an investment in the Fund's Common Shares raises other risks, which are more fully disclosed in the Risks section of this Prospectus.

Voting Rights

All Common Shares have equal non-cumulative voting rights.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The purpose of the table below and the Examples below are to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. The table shows the expenses of the Fund as a percentage of the average net assets applicable to Common Shares, and not as a percentage of total assets or Managed Assets.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	
Maximum Sales Charge	4.00%*
Offering Costs ⁽¹⁾	0.75%
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 2.50

* A maximum sales charge of 4.00% applies only to offerings pursuant to a syndicated underwriting. The maximum sales charge for offerings made at-the-market is 1.00%. There is no sales charge for offerings pursuant to a private transaction.

	As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares⁽³⁾
Annual Expenses	
Management Fees	0.91%
Other Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	0.12%
Total Annual Expenses	1.03%

- (1) Assuming a Common Share offering price of \$13.76 (the Fund's closing price on the NYSE on October 12, 2018).
- (2) You will be charged a \$2.50 service charge and pay brokerage charges if you direct Computershare Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as agent for the Common Shareholders (the Plan Agent), to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account.
- (3) Stated as annualized percentages of average net assets attributable to Common Shares for the six months ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited).
- (4) Other Expenses is based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. Expenses attributable to the Fund's investments, if any, in other investment companies are currently estimated not to exceed 0.01%. See Portfolio Composition Other Investment Companies below.

See Management of the Fund Investment Adviser, Sub-Advisers, and Portfolio Managers.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the expenses, including the applicable transaction fees (referred to as the Maximum Sales Charge in the fee table above), if any, and estimated offering costs of \$7.50 that a Common Shareholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. Each example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested in the Fund and that the Fund's Annual Expenses, as provided above, remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return.⁽¹⁾

Example # 1 (At-the-Market Transaction)

The following example assumes a transaction fee of 1.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$28	\$50	\$73	\$141

Example # 2 (Underwriting Syndicate Transaction)

The following example assumes a transaction fee of 4.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$58	\$79	\$102	\$167

Example # 3 (Privately Negotiated Transaction)

The following example assumes there is no transaction fee.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$18	\$40	\$64	\$132

The examples should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown above.

⁽¹⁾ The examples assume that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at Common Share NAV. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following Financial Highlights table is intended to help a prospective investor understand the Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Common Share of the Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Common Shares of the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends). The Fund's annual financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 through December 31, 2008, including the financial highlights for the fiscal years then ended, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has not reviewed or examined any records, transactions or events after the date of such reports. The information with respect to the six months ended June 30, 2018 is unaudited and is included in the Fund's 2018 Semi-Annual Report which is incorporated herein by reference. A copy of the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report may be obtained from www.sec.gov or by visiting www.nuveen.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. Past results are not indicative of future performance.

The following per share data and ratios have been derived from information provided in the financial statements.

Selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period:

	Period Ended	Year Ended December 31,									
	June 30										
	2018(d)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE											
Beginning Common Share Net Asset Value (NAV)	\$ 14.76	\$ 14.27	\$ 14.93	\$ 17.49	\$ 17.91	\$ 14.76	\$ 13.88	\$ 14.05	\$ 13.18	\$ 11.74	\$ 18.72
Investment Operations:											
Net Investment Income											
(Loss)(a)	0.03	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.16
Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	0.40	2.84	0.35	0.10	1.93	4.47	1.79	0.81	1.87	2.38	(5.65)
Total	0.43	3.02	0.48	0.19	2.09	4.60	1.96	0.91	1.97	2.52	(5.49)
Less Distributions:											
From Net Investment Income	(0.56)**	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(1.08)	(1.08)	(0.92)	(0.15)	(0.16)
From Accumulated Net Realized Gains		(2.36)	(0.44)	(2.65)	(2.35)	(1.32)					
Return of Capital			(0.57)						(0.18)	(0.95)	(1.34)
Total	(0.56)	(2.53)	(1.14)	(2.75)	(2.51)	(1.45)	(1.08)	(1.08)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.50)
Discount from Shares Repurchased and Retired Offering Costs									*	*	0.02
										*	0.01
Ending NAV	\$ 14.63	\$ 14.76	\$ 14.27	\$ 14.93	\$ 17.49	\$ 17.91	\$ 14.76	\$ 13.88	\$ 14.05	\$ 13.18	\$ 11.74

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Ending Share Price	\$ 14.63	\$ 14.60	\$ 13.08	\$ 14.27	\$ 17.47	\$ 16.98	\$ 13.35	\$ 12.47	\$ 13.12	\$ 12.21	\$ 9.61
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Returns:											
Based on NAV(b)	2.95%	21.72%	3.25%	1.64%	12.08%	31.97%	14.28%	6.70%	15.82%	23.16%	(30.84)%
Based on Share Price(b)	4.07%	31.85%	(0.41)%	(1.70)%	18.31%	39.08%	15.81%	3.11%	17.25%	41.27%	(34.06)%

	Period Ended June 30	Year Ended December 31,									
	2018(d)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA											
Ending Net Assets (000)	\$ 234,396	\$ 236,475	\$ 228,600	\$ 239,280	\$ 280,261	\$ 286,972	\$ 236,438	\$ 222,461	\$ 225,187	\$ 211,367	\$ 191,180
Ratios to Average Net Assets											
Expenses	1.03%***	1.02%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.04%	1.05%	1.05%	1.11%	1.15%	1.11%
Net Investment Income (Loss)	0.37%***	1.18%	0.87%	0.54%	0.87%	0.77%	1.14%	0.69%	0.73%	1.20%	1.04%
Portfolio Turnover											
Rate(c)	72%	159%	110%	93%	111%	65%	77%	67%	131%	112%	51%

(a) Per share Net Investment Income (Loss) is calculated using the average daily shares method.

(b) Total Return Based on NAV is the combination of changes in NAV, reinvested dividend income at NAV and reinvested capital gains distributions at NAV, if any. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending NAV. The actual reinvest price for the last dividend declared in the period may often be based on the Fund's market price (and not its NAV), and therefore may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized.

Total Return Based on Share Price is the combination of changes in the market price per share and the effect of reinvested dividend income and reinvested capital gains distributions, if any, at the average price paid per share at the time of reinvestment. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending market price. The actual reinvestment for the last dividend declared in the period may take place over several days, and in some instances may not be based on the market price, so the actual reinvestment price may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized.

(c) Portfolio Turnover Rate is calculated based on the lesser of long-term purchases or sales divided by the average long-term market value during the period.

(d) For the six months ended June 30, 2018 (Unaudited).

* Rounds to less than \$.01 per share.

** Represents distributions paid From and in excess of net investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

*** Annualized.

TRADING AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

The following table shows for the periods indicated: (i) the high and low sales prices for the Common Shares reported as of the end of the day on the NYSE, (ii) the high and low net asset values of the Common Shares, and (iii) the high and low of the premium/(discount) to NAV (expressed as a percentage) of the Common Shares.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September 2018	\$ 16.47	\$ 14.40	\$ 15.53	\$ 14.56	8.07%	(2.61)%
June 2018	\$ 15.44	\$ 14.39	\$ 15.55	\$ 14.39	1.59%	(1.93)%
March 2018	\$ 15.58	\$ 14.17	\$ 15.85	\$ 14.30	(0.14)%	(3.20)%
December 2017	\$ 16.14	\$ 14.39	\$ 16.57	\$ 14.74	(0.93)%	(4.62)%
September 2017	\$ 15.61	\$ 14.74	\$ 16.11	\$ 15.33	(0.64)%	(4.64)%
June 2017	\$ 14.99	\$ 13.78	\$ 15.79	\$ 14.69	(4.37)%	(7.51)%
March 2017	\$ 14.22	\$ 13.18	\$ 15.36	\$ 14.34	(6.57)%	(8.52)%
December 2016	\$ 13.67	\$ 12.70	\$ 14.59	\$ 14.00	(5.84)%	(9.50)%
September 2016	\$ 14.68	\$ 13.44	\$ 15.01	\$ 14.16	(1.28)%	(7.05)%
June 2016	\$ 13.98	\$ 13.22	\$ 14.76	\$ 14.04	(4.87)%	(8.13)%
March 2016	\$ 14.02	\$ 12.09	\$ 14.75	\$ 13.31	(4.03)%	(9.51)%

The NAV per share, the market price and percentage of premium/(discount) to NAV per Common Share on October 12, 2018 was \$14.27, \$13.76 and (3.57)%, respectively. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund had 16,021,686 Common Shares outstanding and net assets applicable to Common Shares of \$244,174,462. See Repurchase of Fund Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund.

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on January 9, 2007, pursuant to the Declaration, which is governed by the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Fund's Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol JCE.

The Fund's principal office is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and its telephone number is (800) 257-8787.

The following provides information about the Fund's outstanding Common Shares as of September 30, 2018:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Held by the Fund or for its Account</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Common	unlimited	[]	16,021,686

5% Shareholders

The following table sets forth the percentage ownership of each person who, as of September 30, 2018, owned of record, or was known by the Fund to own of record or beneficially, 5% or more of any class of the Fund's equity securities[§]:

<u>Name of Equity Security</u>	<u>Name and Address of Owner</u>	<u>% of Beneficial Ownership</u>
Common Shares	Advisors Asset Management, Inc.	6.66%
	18952 Base Camp Road	
	Monument, Colorado 80132	
	First Trust Portfolios L.P.	19.03%
	120 East Liberty Drive, Suite 400	
	Wheaton, Illinois 60187	
	First Trust Advisors L.P.	
	120 East Liberty Drive, Suite 400	
	Wheaton, Illinois 60187	

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The Charger Corporation

120 East Liberty Drive, Suite 400

Wheaton, Illinois 60187

* The information contained in this table is based on Schedule 13G filings made January 12, 2018 and February 2, 2018, respectively.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issuance of Common Shares hereunder will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as stated below. Pending investment, the timing of which may vary depending on the size of the investment but in no case is expected to exceed 30 days, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in short-term or long-term securities issued by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities or in high-quality, short-term money market instruments.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Strategies and Rationale

The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks included in the S&P 500® Index (the Index) by employing a proprietary mathematical process designed by Intech that seeks to provide, over time, risk-adjusted excess returns above the Index (alpha) with an equal or lesser amount of relative investment risk. In constructing the Fund's Equity Portfolio, Intech employs its U.S. Large Cap Core strategy, which it has used in client portfolios since July 2001.

In addition, to seek to enhance the Fund's risk-adjusted returns through a meaningful reduction in the volatility of the Fund's returns relative to the returns of the Index (beta) over extended periods of time, the Fund employs the Option Strategy by writing (selling) call options. Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for managing the Fund's Option Strategy.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to provide an attractive level of total return. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily through long-term capital appreciation and secondarily through income and gains.

Equity Portfolio Strategy

The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks from among the stocks comprising the Index as selected by Intech. Intech constructs and manages the Equity Portfolio employing its proprietary mathematical process that seeks to produce risk-adjusted excess returns over the Index over extended periods of time with an equal or lesser amount of risk. The proprietary mathematical process is designed to construct and manage a portfolio of common stocks from among the stocks comprising the Index, and seeks to generate risk-adjusted excess returns over time with a comparable or lesser level of investment risk as the Index over time. Under normal market circumstances, the Fund generally expects to invest approximately 95% of its Managed Assets in the Equity Portfolio. Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Assets in the Equity Portfolio.

In constructing the Equity Portfolio, Intech employs its U.S. Large Cap Core strategy. Intech's mathematical process seeks to capitalize on the natural volatility of the market by searching for common stocks that have high relative volatility (providing the potential for risk-adjusted excess returns) but that essentially move in opposite directions or have low correlation to each other (providing the potential for lower relative risk). By constructing the Equity Portfolio in this manner and through periodic rebalancing of the portfolio, Intech's mathematical process seeks to create an Equity Portfolio with potentially more efficient weightings than are typically present in the market capitalization weighted Index, thereby producing the opportunity for returns in excess of the Index, with an equal or lesser amount of relative risk, over time. Intech's process is based on mathematical principles and Intech does not engage in fundamental research. Under normal market circumstances, the Equity Portfolio will consist of a diversified portfolio of approximately 150 to 450 common stocks included in the Index. There can be no assurance that the Equity Portfolio will attain returns in excess of the Index.

Option Strategy

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Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for managing the Fund's Option Strategy. To seek to enhance the Fund's risk-adjusted returns through a meaningful reduction in the volatility of the Fund's returns relative to the returns of the Index over extended periods of time, the Fund writes (sells) index call options and call options on customs baskets of securities. Under normal market circumstances, the notional value of the call options written by the Fund may be up to 50% of the Fund's Managed Assets.

In applying the Option Strategy, Nuveen Asset Management is responsible for determining the notional value, timing, type and terms of the options strategies used by the Fund. Nuveen Asset Management actively

manages the Fund's options positions. In Nuveen Asset Management's discretion, the Fund may purchase back call options or allow them to expire. To determine the options strategies used, Nuveen Asset Management considers market factors, such as current market levels and volatility, and option-specific factors, including but not limited to premium/cost, exercise price and expiration. Nuveen Asset Management typically seeks to invest in call options that, based on the current market conditions and market expectations, provide an opportunity to deliver enhanced risk-adjusted returns. This will often lead to a portfolio that has exposure to multiple strike prices and expiration dates in any investment period.

Due to U.S. federal income tax considerations, the Fund intends to limit the overlap between the stocks held in the Equity Portfolio and the stocks underlying the Fund's call options to less than 70% (generally based on the value of such components) on an ongoing basis.

The Fund's policy of investing at least 80% of its Assets in the Equity Portfolio under normal market circumstances is not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without a vote of the Common Shareholders. However, this policy may only be changed by the Fund's Board following the provision of 60 days' prior written notice to Common Shareholders.

The Fund cannot change its investment objective without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares and, if applicable, preferred shares voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of the Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less. See Description of Shares Preferred Shares Voting Rights and the SAI under Description of Shares Preferred Shares Voting Rights for additional information with respect to the voting rights of holders of preferred shares. See also Management of the Fund.

Overall Fund Management

Nuveen Fund Advisors is the Fund's investment adviser, managing the Fund's overall strategy and operations and overseeing Nuveen Asset Management's and Intech's implementation of their investment processes on behalf of the Fund. This oversight includes ongoing evaluation of Nuveen Asset Management's and Intech's investment performance, quality of investment process and personnel, compliance with Fund regulatory guidelines, trade allocation and execution and other factors.

Intech's Investment Philosophy and Process

Intech's active, mathematical portfolio strategies are based upon research conducted by Intech's founder, Dr. Robert Fernholz, and first published in his 1982 paper, *Stochastic Portfolio Theory and Stock Market Equilibrium*. These proprietary strategies attempt to capitalize on the random nature of stock price movement in the market regardless of the valuations of specific stocks and trends in the overall equity markets.

Intech systematically evaluates the relative volatility of stocks within a universe defined by a reference index (in this case, the Index). The process, which Intech refers to as volatility capture, selects target weights for stocks based on volatility and correlation characteristics attempting to combine stocks in a manner that will produce long term returns in excess of the benchmark index with a level of risk that is less than or equal to the benchmark. The general criterion of the mathematical model is to select the combination of stocks with high volatility relative to the index and low correlation to each other in an effort to produce both risk-adjusted excess returns and style consistency. The process determines the weightings for equity securities held in the portfolio, and by utilizing a specific mathematical investment process, regularly updates the target weights and rebalances the portfolio in order to attempt to create an Equity Portfolio with potentially more efficient weightings than are typically present in the market capitalization weighted Index.

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The goal of the investment process is to construct potentially more efficient portfolios in an effort to improve risk-adjusted returns. All of the research performed by Intech is mathematical in nature as opposed to

fundamental or quantitative. Intech does not manage portfolios based on value or growth premises, by exploiting inefficiencies in the market or by attempting to predict trends or potential stock appreciation. In managing the Equity Portfolio, Intech employs its U.S. Large Cap Core strategy which it has employed in client portfolios since July 31, 2001.

Intech believes that mathematical, risk-controlled stock selection and portfolio management processes based on an analysis of relative stock price volatility and correlation can add value because the process:

is precise, leading to quantifiable and manageable relative risk;

is designed to achieve a potentially more efficient portfolio than the Index;

utilizes state of the art technology and techniques;

results in a diversified, fully invested portfolio that attempts to limit individual company risk;

benefits from one of the longest continuous track records among mathematically-based investment managers;

utilizes an efficient stock-trading platform that is focused on reducing costs; and

two Ph.D.s continually refine and enhance the process.

Portfolio Construction

The U.S. Large Cap Core strategy investment process begins with designating the investments universe, which for the Fund's investments include all common stocks in the Index. Intech then runs a bankruptcy and liquidity screen, which is expected to exclude approximately 2% or less of the market capitalization of the common stocks within the Index. The next step of portfolio construction involves quantification and analysis of the historical relative volatility and correlation data for the remaining pool of stocks. Portfolio construction also includes incorporating target risk-adjusted excess returns and risk control constraints with respect to diversification and exposure limits for each stock. The next step in portfolio construction is the optimization process, which identifies target weights for stocks designed to produce a targeted risk-adjusted excess return with a minimum amount of tracking error.

Portfolio Rebalancing

Once the initial target weights are determined and the portfolio is constructed and invested Intech begins its rigorous ongoing management process. The portfolio is re-optimized periodically and the stocks are rebalanced to new target weights. The resulting portfolio is estimated to contain between 150 and 450 stocks. The turnover in the portfolio (measured in terms of total dollar volume of stock trading) is estimated to range between 50% and 105% per year.

Risk Control Measures

Intech analyzes risk using a variety of internal measures. Intech measures risk using tracking error and information ratio. Tracking error is measured as the standard deviation (a statistical measure of the extent to which returns of a portfolio vary from its average) of the risk-adjusted excess returns of a portfolio relative to the Index. The information ratio is the ratio of relative return to relative risk (tracking error) that measures the consistency with which a manager outperforms a benchmark on a risk-adjusted basis. Intech's investment process is built to attempt to generate high information ratio portfolios. Intech attempts to achieve a targeted level of risk-adjusted excess return while controlling tracking error. The optimization process attempts to manage the level of risk by minimizing tracking error of the portfolio within a risk-adjusted excess return target given certain parameters. The market risk of the Equity Portfolio is also constrained to be less than or equal to the market risk of the Index. All of these constraints attempt to control the relative risk of the strategy to the Index.

Nuveen Asset Management's Investment Philosophy and Process

Nuveen Asset Management employs an option strategy consisting of writing (selling) index call options and call options on custom baskets of securities. The Fund's overwrite level is determined based on the portfolio manager's assessment of market conditions.

Nuveen Asset Management actively manages its option positions, purchasing back the call options and/or selling additional contracts based on relative value and risk/return analysis. To determine which options to utilize, Nuveen Asset Management considers market factors, such as current market levels and volatility, and option-specific factors (including but not limited to premium/cost, exercise price and expiration). Nuveen Asset Management typically seeks to invest in call options that, based on current market conditions and market expectations, provide an opportunity to deliver enhanced risk-adjusted returns. This will often lead to a portfolio that has exposure to multiple strike prices and expiration dates in any investment period.

Portfolio Composition and Other Information

The Fund's portfolio will be composed principally of the following investments. More detailed information about certain of the Fund's portfolio investments is contained in the SAI.

Common Stocks

Common stock generally represents an equity ownership interest in an issuer. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average total returns than fixed-income securities over the long term, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in those returns and may under-perform relative to fixed-income securities during certain periods. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Fund has exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for several reasons including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or the occurrence of political or economic events which effect the issuers. In addition, common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, which increases borrowing costs and the costs of capital.

Call Options

The Fund implements the Option Strategy by writing (selling) index call options and call options on custom baskets of securities.

The Fund writes index call options on broad-based indices and may, if Nuveen Asset Management deems conditions appropriate, write call options on a variety of other equity market indices. As the seller of an index call option, the Fund receives a premium from the purchaser. The purchaser of the index call option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the index over the exercise price upon the exercise of the call option or the expiration date. If, at expiration, the purchaser exercises the index option sold by the Fund, the Fund will pay the purchaser the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price of the index option. The premium, the exercise price and the market value of the index determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund as the seller of the index call option.

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A custom basket call option is an over-the-counter (OTC) option whose value is linked to the market value of the portfolio of securities underlying the call option. The contract settlement for custom basket call options generally will be European style, meaning that the options only may be exercised on their expiration date. The premium, the exercise price and the market value of the basket or security underlying the option at expiration or contract termination determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund as the seller of the call option.

As the seller of a call option, the Fund creates the potential for a liability to the extent the asset(s) underlying the option appreciates to a level above the strike price.

Temporary Defensive Position; Hedging

During temporary defensive periods, the Fund may deviate from its investment objective and invest all or a portion of its assets in investment grade debt securities, including obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities.

In addition, upon Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management's recommendation that a change would be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, and subject to the approval by the Fund's Board and shareholder notification of material changes, Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management may deviate from the Fund's investment guidelines discussed herein by implementing a hedging strategy using derivatives and other instruments, including options, futures contracts, index futures and total return swaps. See the SAI for more information.

Other Investments

In order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested or for hedging purposes, the Fund may invest in other securities as described below:

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

Stock futures and forward contracts. Stock futures contracts are agreements in which one party agrees to deliver to the other an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific security or index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of securities is made. Forward contracts are agreements to purchase or sell a specified security at a specified future date (or within a specified time period) and price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are usually entered into with banks, foreign exchange dealers or broker-dealers and are usually for less than one year, but may be renewed. Forward contracts are generally purchased or sold in OTC transactions.

Total return swaps. The Fund may invest in total return swaps for hedging purposes. The Fund will enter into swap agreements only with counterparts that meet certain standards of creditworthiness. In a total return swap, the Fund exchanges with another party their respective commitments to pay or receive the total return of an underlying asset and the floating LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) rate. The Fund usually will enter into total return swaps on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each interest rate swap will be accrued on a daily basis, and an amount of cash or liquid securities having an aggregate NAV at least equal to the accrued excess will be segregated by the Fund. The Fund has no current intention to invest in total return swaps.

Repurchase agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (the purchase of a security coupled with an agreement to resell that security at a higher price) with respect to its permitted investments. The Fund's repurchase agreements will provide that the value of the collateral

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underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the agreement, and will be marked-to-market daily.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments in pursuit of its investment objective. Such instruments include futures contracts, forward contracts and swap agreements and other derivative

instruments consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Credit default swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. If the Fund is a seller of a contract, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, with respect to such debt obligations. In return, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If the Fund is a buyer of a contract, the Fund would have the right to deliver a referenced debt obligation and receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of such debt obligation from the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event (such as a credit downgrade) by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporation, with respect to its debt obligations. In return, the Fund would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the counterparty would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligations to the Fund. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with a counterparty of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. The Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

See Hedging Strategies and Other Uses of Derivatives and Segregation of Assets in the SAI.

The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Code also may limit the extent to which the Fund may employ futures, options on futures or swaps.

There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time or that Nuveen Fund Advisors and Nuveen Asset Management will determine to use them for the Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

Swap Transactions. The Fund may enter into total return, interest rate and credit default swap agreements and interest rate caps, floors and collars. The Fund may also enter into options on the foregoing types of swap agreements (swap options).

The Fund may enter into swap transactions for any purpose consistent with its investment objective and strategies, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining a return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in other markets, as a duration management technique, to reduce risk arising from the ownership of a particular instrument, or to gain exposure to certain sectors or markets in the most economical way possible.

Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for a specified period of time. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular predetermined asset, reference rate or index. The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a notional amount, e.g., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a basket of securities representing a particular index. The notional amount of the swap agreement generally is only used as a basis upon which to calculate the obligations that the parties to the swap agreement have agreed to exchange. See Segregation of Assets below.

Interest Rate Swaps, Caps, Collars and Floors. Interest rate swaps are bilateral contracts in which each party agrees to make periodic payments to the other party based on different referenced interest rates (e.g., a fixed rate and a floating rate) applied to a specified notional amount. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate floor. The purchase

of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index rises above a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. Interest rate collars involve selling a cap and purchasing a floor or vice versa to protect the Fund against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

The use of interest rate transactions, such as interest rate swaps and caps, is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swaps or caps could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Fund's Common Shares. To the extent there is a decline in interest rates, the value of the interest rate swap or cap could decline, and could result in a decline in the NAV of the Common Shares. In addition, if short-term interest rates are lower than the Fund's fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will reduce common share net earnings. If, on the other hand, short-term interest rates are higher than the fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will enhance Common Share net earnings. Buying interest rate caps could enhance the performance of the Common Shares by providing a maximum leverage expense. Buying interest rate caps could also decrease the net earnings of the common shares in the event that the premium paid by the Fund to the counterparty exceeds the additional amount such Fund would have been required to pay had it not entered into the cap agreement.

Total Return Swaps. In a total return swap, one party agrees to pay the other the total return of a defined underlying asset during a specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. A total return swap may be applied to any underlying asset but is most commonly used with equity indices, single stocks, bonds and defined baskets of loans and mortgages. The Fund might enter into a total return swap involving an underlying index or basket of securities to create exposure to a potentially widely diversified range of securities in a single trade. An index total return swap can be used by the portfolio managers to assume risk, without the complications of buying the component securities from what may not always be the most liquid of markets. In connection with the Fund's position in a swap contract, the Fund will segregate liquid assets or will otherwise cover its position in accordance with applicable SEC requirements. See Segregation of Assets below.

Credit Default Swaps. A credit default swap is a bilateral contract that enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a defined-issuer credit event. The Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements either as a buyer or a seller. The Fund may buy protection to attempt to mitigate the risk of default or credit quality deterioration in an individual security or a segment of the fixed income securities market to which it has exposure, or to take a short position in individual bonds or market segments which it does not own. The Fund may sell protection in an attempt to gain exposure to the credit quality characteristics of particular bonds or market segments without investing directly in those bonds or market segments. As the buyer of protection in a credit default swap, the Fund would pay a premium (by means of an upfront payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement) in return for the right to deliver a referenced bond or group of bonds to the protection seller and receive the full notional or par value (or other agreed upon value) upon a default (or similar event) by the issuer(s) of the underlying referenced obligation(s). If no default occurs, the protection seller would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligation to the Fund. Thus, the cost to the Fund would be the premium paid with respect to the agreement. If a credit event occurs, however, the Fund may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. The Fund bears the risk that the protection seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations.

If the Fund is a seller of protection in a credit default swap and no credit event occurs, the Fund would generally receive an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the swap. If a credit event occurs, however, generally the Fund would have to pay the buyer the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As the protection seller, the Fund effectively adds economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to being subject to investment exposure on its total net assets, the Fund is subject to investment exposure on the

notional amount of the swap. Thus, the Fund bears the same risk as it would by buying the reference obligations directly, plus the additional risks related to obtaining investment exposure through a derivative instrument discussed below under Risks Associated with Swap Transactions.

Swap Options. A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation), in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel, or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement at some designated future time on specified terms. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swap options. Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, the Fund generally would incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swap option than when it purchases a swap option. When the Fund purchases a swap option, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when the Fund writes a swap option, upon exercise of the option the Fund would become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

Risks Associated with Swap Transactions. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If Nuveen Fund Advisors and/or Nuveen Asset Management is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors or events, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. As the protection seller in a credit default swap, the Fund effectively adds economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to being subject to investment exposure on its total net assets, the Fund is subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund generally may only close out a swap, cap, floor, collar or other two-party contract with its particular counterparty, and generally may only transfer a position with the consent of that counterparty. In addition, the price at which the Fund may close out such a two party contract may not correlate with the price change in the underlying reference asset. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies, but there can be no assurance that the counterparty will be able to meet its contractual obligations or that the Fund will succeed in enforcing its rights. It also is possible that developments in the derivatives market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate existing swap or other agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Futures and Options on Futures Generally. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security, index or interest rate (each a financial instrument) for a set price on a future date. Certain futures contracts, such as futures contracts relating to individual securities, call for making or taking delivery of the underlying financial instrument. However, these contracts generally are closed out before delivery by entering into an offsetting purchase or sale of a matching futures contract (same exchange, underlying financial instrument, and delivery month). Other futures contracts, such as futures contracts on interest rates and indices, do not call for making or taking delivery of the underlying financial instrument, but rather are agreements pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the financial instrument at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the contract was originally written. These contracts also may be settled by entering into an offsetting futures contract. Unlike when the Fund purchases or sells a security, no price is paid or received by the Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Initially, the Fund will be required to deposit with the futures broker, known as a FCM, an amount of cash or securities equal to a varying specified percentage of the contract amount. This amount is known as initial margin. The margin deposit is intended to ensure completion of the contract. Minimum initial margin requirements are established by the futures exchanges and may be revised. In addition, FCMs may establish margin deposit requirements that are higher than the exchange minimums. Cash held in the margin account generally is not income producing. However, coupon bearing securities, such as Treasury securities, held in margin accounts generally will earn income. Subsequent payments to and from the FCM, called variation margin, will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying financial instrument fluctuates, making the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as marking the contract to market. Changes in variation margin are recorded by the Fund as unrealized gains or losses. At any time prior to

expiration of the futures contract, the Fund may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position that will operate to terminate its position in the futures contract. A final determination of variation margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund, and the Fund realizes a gain or loss. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be entitled to the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund. Futures transactions also involve brokerage costs and the Fund may have to segregate additional liquid assets in accordance with applicable SEC requirements. See Segregation of Assets below.

A futures option gives the purchaser of such option the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the purchaser acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. Upon the exercise of a put option, the opposite is true.

Segregation of Assets. As a closed-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and various interpretive positions of the SEC and its staff. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Fund must maintain liquid assets (often referred to as asset segregation), or engage in other SEC staff-approved measures, to cover open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivative instruments and financial agreements (such as reverse repurchase agreements). Generally, the Fund will maintain an amount of liquid assets with its custodian in an amount at least equal to the current amount of its obligations, including the value of unpaid past and future payment obligations, under derivative instruments and financial agreements, in accordance with SEC guidance. However, the Fund also may cover such obligations by other means such as through ownership of the underlying security or financial instrument. The Fund also may enter into offsetting transactions so that its combined position, coupled with any liquid assets maintained by its custodian, equals its net outstanding obligation in related derivatives or financial agreements. If the Fund will write credit default swaps, it will segregate the full notional amount of the payment obligation under the credit default swap that must be paid upon the occurrence of a credit event.

The Fund reserves the right to modify its policies in the future to comply with any changes in the positions from time to time articulated by the SEC or its staff, such as the SEC's proposed rules governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, regarding asset segregation.

To the extent the Fund uses its assets to cover its obligations as required by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and applicable positions of the SEC and its staff, such assets may not be used for other operational purposes. Nuveen Fund Advisors and/or Nuveen Asset Management will monitor the Fund's use of derivatives and will take action as necessary for the purpose of complying with the asset segregation policy stated above. Such actions may include the sale of the Fund's portfolio investments.

Limitations on the Use of Futures, Futures Options and Swaps. If futures are used for hedging purposes, there can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the futures contract and in the underlying financial instruments that are being hedged. This could result from differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the financial instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading (e.g., differences in interest rate levels, maturities and the creditworthiness of issuers) among other factors. In addition, price movements of futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with price movements of the financial instruments underlying the futures contracts due to certain market distortions.

Successful use of futures by the Fund also is subject to Nuveen Asset Management's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market. For example, if the Fund uses futures to hedge against the possibility of a decline in the market value of securities held in its portfolio and the prices of such securities increase instead, the Fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of the securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. Furthermore, if in such

circumstances the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. The Fund may have to sell such securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a derivatives or futures or a futures option position, and the Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (*i.e.*, securities that are not readily marketable). The Fund's Equity Portfolio will be invested in liquid equity securities selected from the Index. However, certain OTC options that the Fund may sell may be deemed to be illiquid. For this purpose, illiquid securities may include, but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), securities that may only be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, that are deemed to be illiquid, and certain repurchase agreements.

The Board or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine which securities are liquid or illiquid. The Board has delegated to Nuveen Fund Advisors, Nuveen Asset Management, and Intech the day-to-day determination of the illiquidity of any security held by the Fund, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. No definitive liquidity criteria are used. The Board has directed Nuveen Fund Advisors, Nuveen Asset Management, and Intech when making liquidity determinations to look for such factors as (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale market; the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security; the amount of time normally needed to dispose of the security; and the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer), (ii) the terms of certain securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the issuer thereof (*e.g.*, certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments), and (iii) other relevant factors.

Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the 1933 Act. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Illiquid securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or its delegate.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions

The Fund may buy and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, making payment or taking delivery at a later date, normally within 15 to 45 days of the trade date. This type of transaction may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the securities prior to settlement and, because securities are subject to market fluctuations, the value of the securities at time of delivery may be less (or more) than their cost. A separate account of the Fund will be established with its custodian consisting of cash equivalents or liquid securities having a market value at all times at least equal to the amount of any delayed payment commitment.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly and that have a similar investment objective and strategy. The Fund generally expects that it may invest in other investment companies during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash, such as during periods when there is a shortage of attractive securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly available in the market. As an investor in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. Nuveen Asset Management will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in an investment company relative to available securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may be leveraged and therefore will be subject to leverage risks.

Inter-Fund Borrowing and Lending. The SEC has granted an exemptive order permitting registered open-end and closed-end Nuveen funds, including the Fund, to participate in an inter-fund lending facility whereby the Nuveen funds may directly lend to and borrow money from each other for temporary purposes (e.g., to satisfy redemption requests or when a sale of securities fails, resulting in an unanticipated cash shortfall) (the Inter-Fund Program). The Fund will participate only as a lender, and not as a borrower, in the Inter-Fund Program. The Inter-Fund Program is subject to a number of conditions, including, among other things, the requirements that (1) no fund may borrow or lend money through the Inter-Fund Program unless it receives a more favorable interest rate than is typically available from a bank or other financial institution for a comparable transaction; (2) no fund may borrow on an unsecured basis through the Inter-Fund Program unless the Fund's outstanding borrowings from all sources immediately after the inter-fund borrowing total 10% or less of its total assets; provided that if the borrowing fund has a secured borrowing outstanding from any other lender, including but not limited to another fund, the inter-fund loan must be secured on at least an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value; (3) if a fund's total outstanding borrowings immediately after an inter-fund borrowing would be greater than 10% of its total assets, the Fund may borrow through the inter-fund loan on a secured basis only; (4) no fund may lend money if the loan would cause its aggregate outstanding loans through the Inter-Fund Program to exceed 15% of its net assets at the time of the loan; (5) a fund's inter-fund loans to any one fund shall not exceed 5% of the lending fund's net assets; (6) the duration of inter-fund loans will be limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event more than seven days; and (7) each inter-fund loan may be called on one business day's notice by a lending fund and may be repaid on any day by a borrowing fund. In addition, a Nuveen fund may participate in the Inter-Fund Program only if and to the extent that such participation is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and investment policies. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Inter-Fund Program.

The limitations detailed above and the other conditions of the SEC exemptive order permitting the Inter-Fund Program are designed to minimize the risks associated with Inter-Fund Program for both the lending fund and the borrowing fund. However, no borrowing or lending activity is without risk. When a fund borrows money from another fund, there is a risk that the loan could be called on one day's notice or not renewed, in which case the borrowing fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher rate or take other actions to payoff such loan if an inter-fund loan is not available from another fund. When a fund lends money to another fund, any delay in repayment to the lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

In May 2017, the Board approved the Nuveen funds' (including the Fund's) participation in the Inter-Fund Program. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Fund did not enter into any inter-fund loan activity.

Portfolio Turnover

The rebalancing technique employed by Intech is likely to result in a higher portfolio turnover rate and related expenses compared to a buy and hold fund strategy. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 159%. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 72%. However, there are no limits on the rate of portfolio turnover, and investments may be sold without regard to length of time held when investment considerations warrant such action. A higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund, which, when distributed to shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. See Tax matters.

USE OF LEVERAGE

As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund will not leverage its capital structure by issuing senior securities such as preferred shares or debt instruments. However, the Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes and may enter into certain derivatives transactions that have the economic effect of leverage by creating additional investment exposure.

RISKS

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and, due to the uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions.

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value

Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than NAV and have during other periods traded at prices lower than NAV. The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, above or below NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's NAV than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable NAV. Proceeds from the sale of Common Shares in this offering will be reduced by transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). The NAV per Common Share will be reduced by an amount up to the offering costs. The NAV per Common Share will be reduced by costs associated with any future offerings of Common Shares. Depending on the premium of Common Shares at the time of any offering of Common Shares hereunder, the Fund's NAV may be reduced by an amount up to the offering costs (estimated to be an additional 0.75% of the offering price assuming a Common Share offering price of \$13.76 (the Fund's closing price on the

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NYSE on October 12, 2018)). The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Recent Market Circumstances

Since the financial crisis that started in 2008, the U.S. and many foreign economies continue to experience its after-effects. Conditions in the U.S. and many foreign economies have resulted, and may continue to result, in

certain instruments experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness and ability of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for some borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. In some cases, traditional market participants have been less willing to make a market in some types of debt instruments, which has affected the liquidity of those instruments. During times of market turmoil, investors tend to look to the safety of securities issued or backed by the U.S. Treasury, causing the prices of these securities to rise and the yields to decline. Reduced liquidity in fixed income and credit markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. A rise in protectionist trade policies, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

In response to the financial crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. In some countries where economic conditions are recovering, such countries are nevertheless perceived as still fragile. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to the crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding, could adversely impact the value and liquidity of certain securities. The severity or duration of adverse economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations, including changes in tax laws. The impact of new financial regulation legislation on the markets and the practical implications for market participants may not be fully known for some time. Regulatory changes are causing some financial services companies to exit long-standing lines of business, resulting in dislocations for other market participants. In addition, the contentious domestic political environment, as well as political and diplomatic events within the United States and abroad, such as the U.S. government's inability at times to agree on a long-term budget and deficit reduction plan, the threat of a federal government shutdown and threats not to increase the federal government's debt limit, may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. The U.S. government has recently reduced federal corporate income tax rates, and future legislative, regulatory and policy changes may result in more restrictions on international trade, less stringent prudential regulation of certain players in the financial markets, and significant