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BlackRock Enhanced Government Fund, Inc.
Form N-CSRS
September 03, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number: 811-21793

Name of Fund: BlackRock Enhanced Government Fund, Inc. (EGF)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock Enhanced Government Fund, Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 12/31/2014

Date of reporting period: 06/30/2014

Item 1 – Report to Stockholders

JUNE 30, 2014

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

BlackRock Enhanced Government Fund, Inc. (EGF)

Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank Guarantee

Section 19(a) Notice

BlackRock Enhanced Government Fund, Inc. s (EGF) (the Fund) reported amounts and sources of distributions are estimates and are not being provided for tax reporting purposes. The actual amounts and sources for tax reporting purposes will depend upon the Fund s investment experience during the year and may be subject to changes based on the tax regulations. The Fund will provide a Form 1099-DIV each calendar year that will tell you how to report these distributions for federal income tax purposes.

June 30, 2014

Total Cumulative Distributions for the Fiscal Year-to-Date				% Breakdown of the Total Cumulative Distributions for the Fiscal Year-to-Date			
Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital Gains	Return of Capital	Total Per Common Share	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital Gains	Return of Capital	Total Com Shar
EGF \$0.216489		\$0.058511	\$0.275000	79%	0%	21%	100%

The Fund estimates that it has distributed more than the amount of earned income and net realized gains; therefore, a portion of the distribution may be a return of capital. A return of capital may occur, for example, when some or all of the shareholder s investment in the Fund is returned to the shareholder. A return of capital does not necessarily reflect the Fund s investment performance and should not be confused with 'yield' or 'income'. When distributions exceed total return performance, the difference will incrementally reduce the Fund s net asset value per share.

Section 19(a) notices for the Fund, as applicable, are available on the BlackRock website at <http://www.blackrock.com>.

Section 19(b) Disclosure

The Fund, acting pursuant to a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) exemptive order and with the approval of the Fund s Board of Directors (the Board), has adopted a plan, consistent with its investment objectives and policies to support a level distribution of income, capital gains and/or return of capital (the Plan). In accordance with the Plan, the Fund currently distributes \$0.055 per share on a monthly basis.

The fixed amount distributed per share is subject to change at the discretion of the Fund s Board. Under its Plan, the Fund will distribute all available investment income to its shareholders, consistent with its primary investment objectives and as required by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). If sufficient investment income is not available on a monthly basis, the Fund will distribute long-term capital gains and/or return of capital to shareholders in order to maintain a level distribution. Each monthly distribution to shareholders is expected to be at the fixed amount established by the Board, except for extraordinary distributions and potential distribution rate increases or decreases to enable the Fund to comply with the distribution requirements imposed by the Code.

Shareholders should not draw any conclusions about the Fund s investment performance from the amount of these distributions or from the terms of the Plan. The Fund s total return performance on net asset value is presented in its financial highlights table.

The Board may amend, suspend or terminate the Fund s Plan without prior notice if it deems such actions to be in the best interests of the Fund or its shareholders. The suspension or termination of the Plan could have the effect of creating a trading discount (if the Fund s stock is trading at or above net asset value) or widening an existing trading discount. The Fund is subject to risks that could have an adverse impact on its ability to maintain a level distribution. Examples of potential risks include, but are not limited to, economic downturns impacting the markets, decreased market volatility, companies suspending or decreasing corporate dividend distributions and changes in the Code. Please refer to the Fund s prospectus for a more complete description of its risks.

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Shareholder Letter

Dear Shareholder,

The latter half of 2013 was a strong period for equities and other risk assets such as high yield bonds, despite the mixed tone of economic and financial news and uncertainty as to when and by how much the U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) would begin to gradually reduce (or taper) its asset purchase programs. Stock markets rallied in September when the Fed defied investors' expectations with its decision to delay tapering. The momentum was soon disrupted, however, when political brinksmanship over decisions relating to the U.S. debt ceiling led to a partial government shutdown, roiling financial markets broadly until a compromise was struck in mid-October. The remainder of 2013 was generally positive for developed market stocks, while fixed income and emerging market investments struggled as Fed tapering became increasingly imminent. When the central bank ultimately announced its tapering plans in mid-December, equity investors reacted positively, as this action signaled the Fed's perception of real improvement in the economy.

Financial markets continued to move higher in the first half of 2014 despite the gradual pull back in Fed stimulus. The year got off to a rocky start, however. A number of emerging economies showed signs of stress due to currency weakness, debt problems and uneven growth rates, while facing the broader headwind of diminishing global liquidity. Heightened risks in emerging markets combined with disappointing U.S. economic data caused equities to decline in January while bond markets found renewed strength from investors seeking relatively safer assets.

Although these headwinds persisted, equities were back on the rise in February as investors were encouraged by a one-year extension of the U.S. debt ceiling and market-friendly comments from the new Fed Chairwoman, Janet Yellen. While it was clear that U.S. economic data had softened, investors were assuaged by increasing evidence that the trend was temporary and weather-related, and continued to take on risk given expectations that growth would pick up later in the year.

In the months that followed, interest rates trended lower and bond prices climbed higher in the modest growth environment. Financial markets exhibited a remarkably low level of volatility despite rising geopolitical risks and mixed global economic data. Tensions in Russia and Ukraine and signs of decelerating growth in China caused some turbulence, but markets were resilient as investors focused on better U.S. economic data, stronger corporate earnings and increased merger-and-acquisition activity. Additionally, investors were comforted by comments from the Fed offering reassurance that no changes to short-term interest rates were on the horizon. Equity investors shifted from growth to value stocks as the strong performance of growth stocks in 2013 had pushed valuations higher in many of these sectors. More broadly, the strongest performers of 2013 struggled most in 2014, and vice versa. Emerging markets particularly benefited from this rotation into cheaper valuations. For investors in these markets, technical factors overshadowed the risks and emerging market investments surged even as a military coup in Thailand was added to the growing list of geopolitical issues in May.

Escalating violence in Iraq pushed oil prices sharply higher in June, causing a brief dip in stock markets around the world as investors were reminded of the broader risk that instability in the Middle East and North Africa poses to global oil production, although oil prices retreated later in the month. Improving U.S. data and a steady stream of mergers and acquisitions again took center stage and equities quickly resumed their upward course. Additionally, global investors were encouraged by aggressive measures taken by the European Central Bank to combat the uncomfortably low level of inflation in the eurozone, while the Fed continued to maintain a dovish stance.

All told, the riskier asset classes strongly outperformed higher quality investments for the 12-month period ended June 30. Nonetheless, most fixed income assets performed surprisingly well in the first half of 2014 even as the Fed reduced its open-market bond purchases. U.S. large cap stocks were the strongest performers in both the six- and 12-month periods, while small cap stocks lagged in the last six months given higher valuations resulting from their strong performance in 2013. Short-term interest rates remained near zero, keeping yields on money market securities close to historic lows.

At BlackRock, we believe investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes and be prepared to move freely as market conditions change over time. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit www.blackrock.com for further insight about investing in today's world.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Asset prices pushed higher over the period despite modest global growth, geopolitical risks and a shift toward tighter U.S. monetary policy.

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of June 30, 2014

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	7.14 %	24.61 %
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	3.19	23.64
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	4.78	23.57
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	6.14	14.31
3-month Treasury bill (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	0.02	0.05
U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	6.13	2.84
U.S. investment grade bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	3.93	4.37
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	6.07	6.08
U.S. high yield bonds (Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	5.46	11.72

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

4 THIS PAGE NOT PART OF YOUR FUND REPORT

Option Over-Writing

In general, the goal of the Fund is to provide shareholders with current income and gains. The Fund seeks to pursue this goal primarily by investing in a portfolio of U.S. Government and U.S. Agency securities and utilizing an option over-writing strategy in an effort to enhance distribution yield and total return performance. However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all market conditions.

The Fund writes call options on individual U.S. Government and U.S. Agency securities or on baskets of such securities or on interest rate swaps (swaptions), and may write call options on other debt securities. When writing (selling) a call option, the Fund grants the counterparty the right to buy an underlying reference security or enter into a defined transaction (e.g., a swap contract, in the case of the swaption) at an agreed-upon price (strike price) within an agreed upon time period. The Fund receives cash premiums from the counterparties upon writing (selling) the option or swaption, which along with net investment income and net realized gains, if any, are generally available to support current or future distributions paid by the Fund. During the option term, the counterparty will elect to exercise the option if the market value of the underlying reference security or underlying contract rises above the strike price, and the Fund will be obligated to sell the security or contract to the counterparty at the strike price, realizing a gain or loss. If the option remains unexercised upon its expiration, the Fund will realize gains equal to the premiums received.

Writing call options and swaptions entails certain risks, which include but are not limited to, the following: an increase in the value of the underlying security above the strike price can result in the exercise of a written option (sale by the Fund to the counterparty) when the Fund might not otherwise have sold the security; exercise of the option by the counterparty will result in a sale below the current market value and will result in a gain or loss realized by the Fund; writing call options and swaptions limits the potential appreciation on the underlying interest rate swap or security and the yield on the Fund could decline; if current market interest rates fall below the strike price, the counterparty could exercise a written swaption when the Fund might not otherwise have entered into an interest rate swap; the Fund is bound by the terms of the underlying interest rate swap agreement upon exercise of the option by the counterparty which can result in a loss to the Fund in excess of the premium received. As such, an option over-writing strategy may outperform the general fixed income market in rising or flat interest rate environments (when bond prices are steady or falling) but underperform in a falling interest rate environment (when bond prices are rising).

The Fund employs a plan to support a level distribution of income, capital gains and/or return of capital. The goal of the plan is to provide shareholders with consistent and predictable cash flows by setting distribution rates based on expected long-term returns of the Fund. Such distributions, under certain circumstances, may exceed the Fund's total return performance. When total distributions exceed total return performance for the period, the difference will reduce the Fund's total assets and net asset value per share (NAV) and, therefore, could have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio and/or reducing the amount of assets the Fund has available for long-term investment. In order to make these distributions, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at less than opportune times.

The final tax characterization of distributions is determined after the fiscal year and is reported in the Fund's annual report to shareholders. Distributions will be characterized as ordinary income, capital gains and/or return of capital. The Fund's taxable net investment income or net realized capital gains (taxable income) may not be sufficient to support the level of distributions paid. To the extent that distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess may be treated as a non-taxable return of capital. Distributions that exceed the Fund's taxable income but do not exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits may be classified as ordinary income, which is taxable to shareholders.

A return of capital distribution does not necessarily reflect the Fund's investment performance and should not be confused with 'yield or 'income. A return of capital is a return of a portion of an investor's original investment. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's tax basis in his or her shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent disposition by the shareholder of his or her shares. It is possible that a substantial portion of the distributions paid during a calendar year may ultimately be classified as return of capital for income tax purposes when the final determination of the source and character of the distributions is made.

The Fund intends to write call options to varying degrees depending upon market conditions. Please refer to the Schedule of Investments and the Notes to Financial Statements for details of written swaptions.

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Fund Summary as of June 30, 2014

Fund Overview

The Fund's investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income and gains. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in a portfolio of U.S. Government securities and U.S. Government Agency securities, including U.S. Government mortgage-backed securities that pay interest in an attempt to generate current income, and by employing a strategy of writing (selling) call options on individual or baskets of U.S. Government securities, U.S. Government Agency securities or other debt securities held by the Fund in an attempt to generate gains from option premiums.

No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved.

Portfolio Management Commentary

How did the Fund perform?

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2014, the Fund returned 4.44% based on market price and 2.49% based on net asset value (NAV). For the same period, the BofA Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index returned 0.41% and the Citigroup Government/Mortgage Index posted a return of 3.17%. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion pertains to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

The Fund's performance is reviewed on an absolute basis due to the unique strategy of the Fund, which entails writing call options on individual or baskets of U.S. government securities or interest rates. The index returns listed above are for reference purposes only as these indices do not reflect an option writing strategy.

The Fund's allocations to agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and U.S. Treasuries were the leading contributors to performance during the period. Agency MBS benefited from strong demand given the gradually improving housing market and investors' continued search for yield amid lower volatility in U.S. interest rates. U.S. Treasuries rallied amid strong demand for U.S. government debt from foreign investors seeking higher yielding sovereign debt and relatively safer assets given rising geopolitical risk in Eastern Europe as well as the Middle East.

The Fund also benefited from its allocation to corporate credit, which experienced further tightening in spreads driven by favorable market fundamentals, as well as commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), which performed well against the generally benign backdrop in the commercial real estate market.

The Fund used interest rate swaps to manage against long U.S. Treasury positions and as a means to manage duration (sensitivity to interest rate movements), spread exposure and yield curve positioning. During the period, the use of swaps was the largest detractor from performance, as spreads on 10-year and 30-year swaps tightened along with the rally in U.S. interest rates. The use of swaps continues to be an efficient interest rate management tool and should be viewed in the context of their overall contribution to risk reduction as well as performance.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

The Fund tactically managed yield curve positioning throughout the period, while maintaining a flattening bias in the short end of the curve. The Fund purchased U.S. Treasury securities and wrote call options to generate incremental yield.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

The Fund's option-writing strategy has the effect of reducing overall portfolio duration, which stood at 2.24 years at the end of the period. The Fund continued to maintain a high degree of liquidity through a core exposure to government-owned and government-related debt securities with U.S. Treasuries and agency MBS being the two largest sector allocations. The Fund also maintained limited exposure to a diversified basket of non-government spread sectors, including CMBS, asset-backed securities, non-agency residential MBS and corporate credit.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

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Fund Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	EGF
Initial Offering Date	October 31, 2005
Current Distribution Rate on Closing Market Price as of June 30, 2014 (\$14.29) ¹	4.62%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.055
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.660
Economic Leverage as of June 30, 2014 ³	30%

¹ Current Distribution Rate on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. The current distribution rate consists of income, net realized gains and/or a return of capital. See the Section 19(a) Notice on page 2 for the estimated actual sources and character of distributions. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change. A portion of the distribution may be deemed a return of capital or net realized gain.

³ Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to reverse repurchase agreements, minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 8.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	6/30/14	12/31/13	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$14.29	\$13.95	2.44%	\$14.40	\$13.81
Net Asset Value	\$15.21	\$15.13	0.53%	\$15.27	\$15.09

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years**Overview of the Fund's Long-Term Investments**

Portfolio Composition	6/30/14	12/31/13
U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Securities	51%	58%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	42	35
Preferred Securities	2	2
Asset-Backed Securities	2	2
Corporate Bonds	2	2
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	1	1

Credit Quality Allocation⁴	6/30/14	12/31/13
AAA/Aaa ⁵	93%	95%
AA/Aa	1	1
BBB/Baa	3	3
BB/Ba	3	1

⁴For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used.

Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

The investment advisor evaluates the credit quality of not-rated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors, individual investments and/or issuer. Using this approach, the investment advisor has deemed U.S. Government Sponsored Agency Securities and U.S. Treasury Obligations as AAA/Aaa.

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The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Fund may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the yield and net asset value (NAV) of its common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of leverage, which will be based on short-term interest rates, will normally be lower than the income earned by the Fund on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Fund's shareholders will benefit from the incremental net income. The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV.

To illustrate these concepts, assume the Fund's capitalization is \$100 million and it utilizes leverage for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in longer-term income securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and longer-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, the Fund's financing costs on the \$30 million of proceeds obtained from leverage are based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by the Fund with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, the Fund's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on the Fund's longer-term investments acquired from such leverage proceeds, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

However, in order to benefit shareholders, the return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds must exceed the ongoing costs associated with the leverage. If interest and other costs of leverage exceed the Fund's return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders will be lower than if the Fund had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Fund's portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the value of the Fund's obligations under its leverage arrangement generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Fund's NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that the Fund's intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

Leverage also will generally cause greater changes in the Fund's NAV, market price and dividend rate than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value and market price of a Fund's shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause the Fund to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit the Fund's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. The Fund will incur expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by shareholders and may reduce income to the shares.

The Fund may utilize leverage through reverse repurchase agreements as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), the Fund is permitted to issue debt up to ~~33~~³⁹% of its total managed assets. The Fund may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act.

If the Fund segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having values not less than the value of the Fund's obligations under the reverse repurchase agreement (including accrued interest), then such transaction will not be considered a senior security and will not be subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements under the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Fund may invest in various derivative financial instruments, including financial futures contracts, options, swaps and forward foreign currency exchange contracts, as specified in Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements, which may constitute forms of economic leverage. Such derivative financial instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, index and/or market without owning or taking physical custody of securities or to hedge market, credit, equity and/or foreign currency exchange rate risk. Derivative financial instruments involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the transaction or illiquidity of the derivative financial instrument. The Fund's ability to use a derivative financial instrument successfully depends on the investment advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of derivative financial instruments may result in

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losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for distressed values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment, may result in lower dividends paid to shareholders or may cause the Fund to hold an investment that it might otherwise sell. The Fund's investments in these instruments are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Schedule of Investments June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)

(Percentages shown are based on Net Assets)

Asset-Backed Securities	Par (000)	Value
First Franklin Mortgage Loan Trust, Series 2005-FF2, Class M2, 0.81%, 3/25/35 (a)	\$ 1,001	\$ 999,882
Motor 2012 PLC, Series 12A, Class A1C, 1.29%, 2/25/20 (b)	134	134,504
Securitized Asset Backed Receivables LLC Trust (a):		
Series 2005-OP1, Class M2, 0.83%, 1/25/35	1,581	1,425,740
Series 2005-OP2, Class M1, 0.58%, 10/25/35	1,025	885,928
Total Asset-Backed Securities 2.5%		3,446,054

Corporate Bonds