

GABELLI UTILITY TRUST

Form N-30D

August 28, 2002

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[Graphic of Gabelli Logo Omitted]

UTILITY TRUST

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2002

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[Graphic of the Gabelli Utility Trust Logo Omitted]

Our cover icon represents the underpinnings of Gabelli. The Teton mountains in Wyoming represent what we believe in in America -- that creativity, ingenuity, hard work and a global uniqueness provide enduring values. They also stand out in an increasingly complex, interconnected and interdependent economic world.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE:

The Gabelli Utility Trust is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company whose primary objectives are long-term growth of capital and income. The Trust will invest in companies that provide products, services or equipment for the generation or distribution of electricity, gas and water. Additionally, the Trust will invest in companies in telecommunications services or infrastructure operations.

THIS REPORT IS PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS,

In our view, the major investment theme for electric, gas and telephone utilities can be summed up in two words: size matters. Electric generators with a large and geographically diverse portfolio of generating plants can trade around their structural long positions to enhance returns while avoiding the risk of asset concentration in a single market. Electric, gas and telephone distribution companies can spread their substantial fixed costs over a larger base of customers, and see the cost per customer decline, enhancing earnings while reducing prices. Although the current unsettled market conditions seem to have caused the consolidation activity of the past several years to slow for a while, the underlying economics continue to support additional merger and acquisition activity over time. We believe that the recent entry of large European acquirers as well as the potential repeal by Congress of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act, known as PUHCA, could accelerate the utility consolidation trend in the coming quarters.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT DISCUSSION

As a refresher to our shareholders, the price of a closed-end mutual fund is determined in the open market by willing buyers and sellers. Shares of The Gabelli Utility Trust (the "Trust") trade on the New York Stock Exchange and may trade at a premium to (higher than) net asset value ("NAV") (the market value of the Trust's underlying portfolio) or a discount to (lower than) net asset value. Of the 502 publicly-traded closed-end funds that are publicly traded in the U.S., approximately 37% currently trade at premiums to NAV versus 26% five years ago and 61% ten years ago.

Ideally, the Trust's market price will generally track the NAV. The

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Trust's premium or discount to NAV fluctuates over time. Over our Trust's 3-year history, the range fluctuated from a 2% discount in October 2000 to a 41% premium in May 2002. The average variance from NAV for the Trust since inception is an 11.9% premium to NAV. Shortly after the inception of the Trust, the market price of the Trust exceeded the NAV and this premium has gradually increased since.

	0.1672
	0.0816
	0.1152
	0.0582
	0.0117
	0.0007
Y2k	0.0375
	0.0289
	-0.0127
	0.0417
	-0.0016
	0.0403
	0.0016
	0.0081
	0.0064
	-0.022
	0.0003
	0.0658
Year 2001	0.0532
	0.1445
	0.0728
	0.1646
	0.1409
	0.1223
	0.1229
	0.1643
	0.1572
	0.2455
	0.2414
	0.2746
Year 2002	0.3454
	0.3704
	0.3101
	0.3225
	0.1723
	0.2561

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[Photo of Mario J. Gabelli Omitted]

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[Graphic of Gabelli Utility Trust Logo Omitted]

JUNE 30, 2002
Net Asset Value \$6.95
Market Price \$8.73
Premium 25.61%

"Mr. Market" often provides opportunities to invest at a discount. The Trust has considered various initiatives to narrow the discount when appropriate through distribution policies, rights offerings, share repurchase programs and the potential use of leverage.

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The Trust's long-term investment goal is growth of capital and income. We believe that our stock selection process adds to the investment equation. We have a successful history of investment providing shareholders average annual returns of 6.9% since inception. However, it is important to remember that "Mr. Market" is a pendulum that swings both ways. As the market moves away from momentum investing and back to basics, we believe that an excessive premium for the Trust is not likely to be sustainable.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS

	AVERAGE ANNUAL RETURNS THROUGH JUNE 30, 2002			
	QUARTER	YEAR TO DATE	1 YEAR	2 YEAR
Gabelli Utility Trust NAV Return (c)	(5.46)%	(1.36)%	(3.92)%	6.28%
Gabelli Utility Trust Investment Return (d) ..	(9.74)%	(3.73)%	5.73%	15.69%
S&P Utility Index	(16.92)%	(14.11)%	(31.82)%	(9.12)%
Lipper Utility Fund Average	(13.18)%	(14.68)%	(25.85)%	(14.99)%

RIGHTS OFFERING 2002 - AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS - THANK YOU

The Utility Trust Rights Offering proved to be an overwhelming success. Rights offerings have historically been a fair and efficient method to raise additional capital. This method is widely used in England. The traditional rights offering allows an issuer's shareholders to participate directly in the growth of that issuer by purchasing additional common shares at a set subscription price.

Shareholders of record on May 22, 2002 were issued one Right for each share of the Trust. Three Rights were required to purchase one additional share of the Trust at \$7.50 per share without incurring commission costs. Shareholders remitted \$50 million in subscription requests, of which the Trust retained \$28 million for the 3,764,965 shares offered.

Furthermore, since these Rights were transferable, shareholders who chose not to exercise their Rights, could sell their Rights. The market value of the Rights during the subscription period was such that sellers of the Rights would have gained a portion of the value of their holdings that resulted from the Offering. Our subscription agent, EquiServe, sold Rights in the open market through Gabelli & Company, Inc. at a nominal commission through June 26, 2002.

We appreciate the efforts of the brokerage community in explaining the offering to their clients, resulting in a high level of participation.

OUR APPROACH

There are nearly 80 publicly traded investor-owned electric utilities in the U.S., and this is at least 50 more than we need from the standpoint of economic efficiency. Stand-alone natural gas distribution companies make no economic sense either; the combination utility model is clearly better. The

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balkanized structure of the industry is inherently inefficient, and competitive forces are now putting pressure on the marginal players. The big companies feel the need to be bigger to achieve scale economies, and the small companies are selling out as the cost of staying in the game rises. It is only because of a complex and lengthy merger review and approval process that the industry remains as fragmented as it is. Our investments in regulated companies have primarily, though not exclusively, focused on fundamentally sound, reasonably priced mid-cap and small-cap utilities that are likely acquisition target for large utilities seeking to bulk up. One of the Trust's biggest holdings as of the end of the second quarter was RGS Energy, a small utility in New York State that was acquired by Energy East in a deal that closed on July 1, 2002. We also like the beneficiaries of developing trends. This has led to our ongoing focus on natural gas pipelines and storage operators.

COMMENTARY

During the second quarter of 2002, utility stocks continued to be more volatile and more exciting, compared with their historic performance. This was similar to how they performed in the first quarter of 2002. Unfortunately, volatility and excitement are not what investors generally expect from utility stocks. However, their performance relative to the overall stock market in each of the first two quarters of 2002 actually has been quite good and consistent with the expectation that utilities are good defensive investments.

The meltdown of Enron in late 2001 led to a more rigorous review of balance sheets and credit quality for all of the companies involved in the merchant energy business. The result was a chain reaction of increased concern and in some cases outright panic among investors who discovered that involvement in merchant energy can be risky business. Fortunately, even though many utilities have some involvement in energy trading and marketing, these unregulated businesses typically represent only a small portion of their total earnings. In addition, unlike the pure play energy merchant stocks, most of the utility stocks still pay secure and generous dividends. Therefore, the utility stocks have benefited from yield support that prevented their stock prices from falling precipitously.

The meltdown of Enron also led to a flight-to-quality in the energy and utilities sector. The best performing stocks in the electric sector have been the ones that look mostly like old-fashioned regulated utilities. Despite promising slower earnings growth, these plain vanilla utilities were the beneficiaries when investors fled the energy merchant stocks in droves.

Another recent phenomenon has been a rash of new common equity offerings by utilities during the first half of 2002. This was due to the need by some companies to strengthen their balance sheets because of tougher standards imposed by the major credit rating agencies in the post-Enron world. For investors who were selective, these new equity offerings provided opportunities to buy good stocks at a time when their prices were under selling pressure.

Even if the Enron debacle had never occurred, a major fundamental change was occurring during 2001 that continues into 2002. The United States has quickly moved from a condition of tight power markets and electricity shortages to a situation in which most regions are over-supplied with power. How did this happen so fast? The best answer is that deregulation, working in concert with the capitalist system, led to a surge of investment in new power plants by merchant energy companies that wanted to take advantage of high power prices. Many new power plants were completed in the period from early-2000 to mid-2002, which resulted in the supply/demand imbalance turning

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into an over-supply of electricity generation. In the stock market, this caused the sky-high valuations on the stocks of the pure-play merchant energy companies to plunge so low that they now trade at lower price/earnings ("P/E") ratios than the stocks of regulated utilities.

The U.S. economy remains somewhat weak. The long-awaited recovery from the recession appears to be under way, but it is a very slow recovery. This probably means that it is unlikely that the Federal Reserve Board ("Fed") will tighten its monetary policy in the next few quarters. Therefore, with interest rates likely to remain near their 30-year lows, utility stocks, with their high secure yields, should remain popular with conservative total return investors.

A major fundamental positive for the utilities sector would be passage by Congress of the pending energy legislation. President Bush included in his legislative package the repeal of PUHCA, which has been a major deterrent to mergers and acquisitions in the utility industry. We believe that the pace of merger activity would accelerate greatly if PUHCA is repealed. Although the Democrats and Republicans in both houses of Congress have found plenty to disagree about regarding many other issues in the President's broad energy bill, there appears to be little opposition to PUHCA repeal. Both the Republican-controlled House and the Democratic-controlled Senate have passed separate versions of the energy bill, and both versions include the repeal of PUHCA. We are cautiously optimistic that the House and Senate can work out their differences and present a compromise energy bill that includes PUHCA repeal to the President by the end of the summer.

Speaking of M&A, we are watching closely the situation involving German utility giant E.ON, which completed the acquisition of the U.K.'s PowerGen in early July. PowerGen owned the largest utility in Kentucky, LG&E Energy. E.ON's Chairman and CEO has said publicly that he wants to use LG&E and its one million utility customers as a base for making further U.S. utility acquisitions. Also, at the end of the second quarter of 2002, Energy East completed its acquisition of RGS Energy. This is the fifth utility in the Northeast region that Energy East has acquired in the past four years.

THE MARKET: A CRISIS IN CONFIDENCE

Unfortunately, over the short-term, a recovering economy, a rebound in corporate profits and more reasonable equity valuations may not do much to improve investor psychology, which has been battered by geopolitical tensions and a crisis in confidence in the integrity of corporate America and Wall Street.

It has become apparent that our quick victory over the Taliban in Afghanistan has not eliminated the threat of terrorism at home or abroad. The seemingly never-ending cycle of violence in the Middle East has further unnerved investors. For a few tense weeks, investors also worried about a nuclear confrontation between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. Clearly, it's a dangerous world out there.

Investors have come to believe the stock market is a dangerous place as well. Not only have they lost a pile of money over the last two years, but "Enronitis," "Tycoosis," "Marthritis" (the insider trading investigation of Martha Stewart), and most recently "WorldCon" have many investors wondering what malady will strike their portfolios next. Following the revelations (to some) that Wall Street research is not what it's cracked up to be, investors are reluctant to go to their broker for a portfolio check-up, fearing the cure may be worse than the disease.

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REALITY CHECK

At this stage, some perspective on the recent scandals in corporate America and Wall Street is in order. I've spent nearly 40 years grilling corporate managers about their businesses. Most have been honest, albeit with a tendency to "accentuate the positives and de-centuate the negatives." Some have been disingenuous, doing their best

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to sweep the bad news under the rug. While I've seen many incompetent managements run good companies into the ground, I've only encountered a few who have been outright crooks.

Unfortunately, corporate skullduggery was on the rise, in part due to "momentum" investing, which focuses on short-term earnings dynamics, as well as the widespread use of stock options--the cocaine of the corporate elite--that reward managements on the basis of their companies' stock prices rather than improving business fundamentals. It is little wonder that some managements are willing to cook the books to enhance and/or protect the value of these enormous options packages.

We are a little more cynical regarding Wall Street's improprieties. We have always been wary of Wall Street research, primarily because we feel most sell-side analysts do not do as thorough a job as we do. Also, although the conflict of interest between investment banking and equity research may be front-page news to the investor public, it is old hat to investment professionals. Writing a negative research report on the stock of one of your firms' investment banking clients has always been a sure-fire way for sell-side analysts to end up on the unemployment line.

Although corporate accounting has never been transparent--we have been fighting our way through pages of footnotes attached to corporate financial statements for years--we would welcome reform in this area as well. We expect a certain amount of accounting gimmickry will always be the norm, as the bean counters figure out how to skirt whatever new rules are put in place. However, separation of auditors from management consultants would be the first step in resolving potential conflicts of interest.

Hopefully, we will make some progress on all these fronts. In the coming quarters, we may continue to see negative headlines further denting investor confidence. However, we believe that as the economic recovery unfolds and corporate earnings meet or beat consensus expectations, investors will refocus on an expanding number of excellent opportunities in the stock market.

LET'S TALK STOCKS

The following are stock specifics on selected holdings of our Trust. Favorable earnings prospects do not necessarily translate into higher stock prices, but they do express a positive trend that we believe will develop over time.

CH ENERGY GROUP INC. (CHG - \$49.25 - NYSE) is the last small electric utility in New York State, now that RGS Energy has been acquired by Energy East. CH Energy serves the territory directly north of New York City that is mainly rural and suburban. There are several potential buyers for whom CH Energy would be a good fit, including Consolidated Edison (ED - \$41.75 - NYSE), Energy East (EAS - \$22.60 - NYSE), KeySpan (KSE - \$37.65 - NYSE), National Grid (NGG - \$35.16 - NYSE) or Public Service Enterprise Group (PEG - \$43.30 - NYSE). The buyer could create significant savings by rationalizing outside plant operations and

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eliminating all of the corporate, finance, regulatory and public company overhead, for the benefit of shareholders and customers. Although it is tough to predict when a deal might happen, we would point out that National Grid completed its takeover of Niagara Mohawk several months ago and Grid has typically waited less than a year between takeovers in the U.S. where it has already acquired three utilities. Con Edison meanwhile, having done a terrific job in the aftermath of September 11 and with a strong balance sheet and premium stock price valuation, might be ready to make an offer for CH Energy.

CONSTELLATION ENERGY GROUP INC. (CEG - \$29.34 - NYSE) is a fallen angel. Constellation had grandiose plans to split off the competitive generation business as a separate publicly traded stock. However, late last year, when the stock prices of generating companies plummeted, CEG changed its strategy and brought in a whole new management team. The new strategy is to remain as an integrated energy company, with the steady earnings and cash flow from the regulated utility

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operation complementing the more volatile, higher growth merchant energy business. As a further repudiation of the old strategy, Constellation Energy raised its dividend from \$0.48 per share annually up to \$0.96 in early 2002. The stock of Constellation is trading at a large P/E discount compared with the average integrated electric company.

DQE INC. (DQE - \$14.00 - NYSE) is a consolidation play whose stock price fell sharply in the second quarter when the company came to market with a very large equity offering. The Trust took advantage of the falling stock price and added significantly to its position in DQE. DQE is the holding company for the electric utility in Pittsburgh called Duquesne Light. The company sold off nearly all of its power plants when the state of Pennsylvania moved toward utility deregulation a few years ago. DQE is in the process of divesting its water utility business and plans to use the proceeds to pay down debt. The company is surrounded by several utilities that are much larger and we think that its relatively low stock price makes it an attractive takeover target.

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO. (EE - \$13.85 - AMEX) is a financial comeback story. A few years ago, this small electric utility, serving portions of southwest Texas and New Mexico, was coming out of bankruptcy. Over the past few years, management has continued to create shareholder value by utilizing the company's free cash flow to pay down debt and repurchase large amounts of common stock. Eventually, due to the company's relatively small size, we believe that El Paso Electric is a takeover candidate.

NSTAR (NST - \$44.78 - NYSE) is a consolidation play in the New England region. NSTAR is primarily an electric transmission and distribution utility serving the Boston and Cape Cod regions of Massachusetts. NST also owns a small gas utility. The Northeast region of the U.S. has been the most active area for consolidation activity among utilities. There are several potential acquirers for NST, including National Grid, who recently completed a takeover of Niagara Mohawk, and Consolidated Edison, who could use its relatively high stock price and strong balance sheet to make another acquisition. KeySpan is another potential acquirer who already owns a gas utility in the same region.

ONEOK INC. (OKE - \$21.95 - NYSE) is pronounced "wun-oke" not "oh-nee-ock." The name is supposed to mean, "One company, in Oklahoma." Hate the name, love the stock. This is a natural gas utility. Westar Energy (WR - \$15.35 - NYSE), an electric utility holding company in neighboring Kansas, has owned 45% of ONEOK for the past few years. In June 2002, Westar announced that it plans to sell its stake in ONEOK. ONEOK has the right to buy back these shares from Westar at a price of \$21.77 per OKE share for a total cost of \$971.1 million. This is quite

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a lot of cash for a company like ONEOK to come up with, and even if OKE did repurchase the shares, it would create a huge jump in ONEOK's financial leverage and threaten its credit ratings. Therefore, a likely scenario is that a buyer that wants to take control of ONEOK would make an offer to purchase the OKE shares that Westar now holds.

SCANA CORP. (SCG - \$30.87 - NYSE) is a mid-cap electric and gas utility serving a large portion of South Carolina and small areas of North Carolina and Georgia. SCANA is either surrounded by or is in close proximity to several of the largest utilities in the U.S., and any one of them could afford to pay a generous premium to acquire this well-run, financially strong company.

WESTAR ENERGY INC. (WR - \$15.35 - NYSE) is a stock with a very low valuation relative to the sum of its parts. Westar's share price has fallen sharply over the past twelve months because the company failed to execute its plans to sell the electric utility operations to PNM Resources (PNM - \$24.20 - NYSE), and also due to disappointing rate orders from regulators in Kansas. We think that Westar's newly announced plan to divest its 45% ownership stake in ONEOK is a smart move. We would expect Westar to use the profits from the ONEOK sale to pay off a large portion of the holding company's debt. We also think that Westar might divest its 85% ownership stake in Protection One, the nation's second largest monitored security company. The loss on the sale of the Protection One shares could be used to offset Westar's taxable gain on the sale of the ONEOK shares.

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SHAREHOLDER MEETING - MAY 20, 2002 - FINAL RESULTS

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held on May 20, 2002 at the Bruce Museum in Greenwich, Connecticut. At that meeting, shareholders elected Anthony J. Colavita, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., Robert J. Morrissey and Salvatore J. Zizza as Trustees of the Trust. A total of 9,646,342 votes, 9,624,169 votes, 9,645,548 votes and 9,649,000 votes were cast in favor of each Trustee and 75,347 votes, 97,520 votes, 76,142 votes and 72,689 votes were withheld for each Trustee, respectively.

Mario J. Gabelli, Thomas E. Bratter, James P. Conn, Vincent D. Enright, John D. Gabelli, Karl Otto Pohl and Anthony R. Pustorino continue to serve in their capacities as Trustees of the Trust.

We thank you for your participation and appreciate your continued support.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTIONS

The Trust has a \$0.06 per share monthly distribution policy in place.

WWW.GABELLI.COM

Please visit us on the Internet. Our homepage at <http://www.gabelli.com> contains information about Gabelli Asset Management Inc., the Gabelli Mutual Funds, IRAs, 401(k)s, quarterly reports, closing prices and other current news. You can send us e-mail at closedend@gabelli.com.

In our efforts to bring our shareholders more timely portfolio information, Gabelli Fund's portfolio managers regularly participate in chat sessions at www.gabelli.com as reflected below.

	WHO	WHEN
	---	----
Special Chats:	Mario J. Gabelli	First Monday of each month

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Howard Ward

First Tuesday of each month

In addition, every Wednesday will feature a different portfolio manager. The upcoming Wednesday chat schedule is as follows:

	AUGUST -----	SEPTEMBER -----	OCTOBER -----
1st Wednesday	Susan Byrne	Caesar Bryan	Walter Wals
2nd Wednesday	Lynda Calkin	Hart Woodson	Caesar Brya
3rd Wednesday	Walter Walsh & Laura Linehan	Charles Minter & Martin Weiner	Henry Van d
4th Wednesday	Barbara Marcin	Barbara Marcin	Lynda Calki
5th Wednesday			Barbara Mar

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All chat sessions start at 4:15 PM (Eastern Time). Please arrive early, as participation is limited.

You may sign up for our e-mail alerts at www.gabelli.com and receive early notice of chat sessions, closing mutual fund prices, news events and media sightings.

Sincerely,
/S/ Mario J. Gabelli
MARIO J. GABELLI, CFA
Portfolio Manager and Chief Investment Officer

August 1, 2002

SELECTED HOLDINGS
JUNE 30, 2002

CH Energy Group Inc.	NSTAR
Constellation Energy Group Inc.	ONEOK Inc.
DQE Inc.	SCANA Corp.
El Paso Electric Co.	Westar Energy Inc.

NOTE: The views expressed in this report reflect those of the portfolio manager only through the end of the period stated in this report. The manager's views are subject to change at any time based on market and other conditions.

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THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST
PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 2002 (UNAUDITED)

SHARES -----		COST ----	MARKET VALUE -----
	COMMON STOCKS -- 63.1%		
	AGRICULTURE -- 0.1%		
12,000	Cadiz Inc.+	\$ 107,393	\$ 101,988

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	ENERGY AND UTILITIES: NATURAL GAS -- 10.3%		
35,000	AGL Resources Inc.	640,625	812,000
12,000	Cascade Natural Gas Corp.	260,037	250,800
2,000	Chesapeake Utilities Corp.	36,525	38,020
33,000	Delta Natural Gas Co. Inc.	552,849	716,430
25,000	Dynegy Inc., Cl. A	339,475	180,000
1,000	EnergySouth Inc.	26,780	32,040
26,000	National Fuel Gas Co.	644,176	585,260
12,000	Nicor Inc.	434,475	549,000
60,000	ONEOK Inc.	1,024,914	1,317,000
19,000	Peoples Energy Corp.	665,481	692,740
23,000	Piedmont Natural Gas Co. Inc.	687,398	850,540
3,000	RGC Resources Inc.	59,164	54,570
123,000	SEMCO Energy Inc.	1,654,569	1,113,150
21,267	Southern Union Co.	336,801	361,534
130,000	Southwest Gas Corp.	3,288,133	3,217,500
		-----	-----
		10,651,402	10,770,584
		-----	-----
	ENERGY AND UTILITIES: WATER -- 4.8%		
12,000	American States Water Co.	266,713	318,000
11,000	Artesian Resources Corp., Cl. A	257,250	318,879
21,000	Birmingham Utilities Inc.	396,335	389,550
20,520	California Water Service Group	566,928	517,104
7,500	Connecticut Water Service Inc.	146,455	228,600
40,000	Middlesex Water Co.	808,263	1,050,800
45,000	NiSource Inc.+	90,000	93,600
11,466	Pennichuck Corp.	285,503	331,367
30,000	Philadelphia Suburban Corp.	457,092	606,000
13,000	SJW Corp.	1,340,829	1,053,000
5,250	Southwest Water Co.	52,062	99,383
		-----	-----
		4,667,430	5,006,283
		-----	-----

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST
PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2002 (UNAUDITED)

SHARES		COST	MARKET VALUE
-----		----	-----
	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES -- 0.0%		
18,000	Catalytica Energy Systems Inc.+	\$ 179,986	\$ 56,880
		-----	-----
	SATELLITE -- 0.4%		
42,000	General Motors Corp., Cl. H+	891,207	436,800
		-----	-----
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS -- 5.8%		
1,000	ALLTEL Corp.	53,560	47,000
3,000	AT&T Canada Inc., Cl. B+	82,810	95,370
20,000	AT&T Corp.	329,166	214,000

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OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (NET) -- 26.2%	27,466,167 -----
NET ASSETS -- 100.0%	
(15,074,184 shares outstanding)	\$104,710,711 =====
NET ASSET VALUE	
(104,710,711 / 15,074,184 shares outstanding)	\$6.95 =====

For Federal tax purposes:	
Aggregate cost	\$ 75,548,322 =====
Gross unrealized appreciation	\$ 8,594,523
Gross unrealized depreciation	(7,860,620) -----
Net unrealized appreciation	\$ 733,903 =====

(a) Collateralized by U.S. Treasury Note, 1.870%, due 04/30/03,
market value \$9,893,094.

+ Non-income producing security.

ADR - American Depository Receipt.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 2002 (UNAUDITED)

ASSETS:	
Investments, at value (Cost \$76,510,641)	\$ 77,244,544
Cash	482
Dividends and interest receivable	215,219
Receivable for Fund shares sold	28,237,239
Other assets	104 -----
TOTAL ASSETS	105,697,588 -----
LIABILITIES:	
Payable for investments purchased	127,411
Payable for investment advisory fees	59,468
Other accrued expenses.	799,998 -----
TOTAL LIABILITIES	986,877 -----
NET ASSETS applicable to 15,074,184 shares outstanding	\$104,710,711 =====
NET ASSETS CONSIST OF:	
Shares of beneficial interest, at par value	\$ 15,074
Additional paid-in capital	103,961,629
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	734,008 -----
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$104,710,711 =====
NET ASSET VALUE	

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(\$104,710,711 / 15,074,184 shares
 outstanding; unlimited number of shares
 authorized of \$0.001 par value) \$6.95
 =====

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 (UNAUDITED)

INVESTMENT INCOME:	
Dividends (net of foreign taxes \$1,729)	\$ 1,088,785
Interest	166,997

TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME	1,255,782

EXPENSES:	
Investment advisory fees	397,978
Shareholder services fees	122,399
Shareholder communications expenses	116,889
Payroll	71,335
Legal and audit fees	39,803
Trustees' fees	27,907
Custodian fees	21,848
Miscellaneous expenses	40,006

TOTAL EXPENSES	838,165

LESS: CUSTODIAN FEE CREDIT	(1,572)

NET EXPENSES	836,593

NET INVESTMENT INCOME	419,189

NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS)	
ON INVESTMENTS:	
Net realized gain on investments	496,174
Net change in unrealized appreciation/ depreciation on investments	(2,794,930)

NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED LOSS ON INVESTMENTS	(2,298,756)

NET DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	
	\$ (1,879,567)
	=====

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

SIX MONTHS ENDED
 JUNE 30, 2002
 (UNAUDITED)

OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income	\$ 419,189
Net realized gain on investments	496,174
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	(2,794,930)

NET DECREASE IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	(1,879,567)

DISTRIBUTIONS TO COMMON STOCK SHAREHOLDERS:	
Net investment income	(445,576)

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Net realized gain on investments	(2,192,853)
Paid-in capital	(1,415,787)

TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS TO COMMON STOCK SHAREHOLDERS	(4,054,216)

FUND SHARE TRANSACTIONS:	
Net increase in net assets from common shares issued in rights offering ..	27,737,239
Net increase in net assets from Fund common shares issued upon reinvestment of dividends and distributions	709,865

NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS FROM FUND SHARE TRANSACTIONS	28,447,104

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	22,513,321
NET ASSETS:	
Beginning of period	82,197,390

End of period (including undistributed net investment income of \$0 and \$26,387, respectively)	\$104,710,711
	=====

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. ORGANIZATION. The Gabelli Utility Trust (the "Utility Trust") is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company organized as a Delaware business trust on February 25, 1999 and registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), whose primary objective is long-term growth of capital and income. The Utility Trust had no operations prior to July 9, 1999, other than the sale of 10,000 shares of beneficial interest for \$100,000 to The Gabelli Equity Trust Inc. (the "Equity Trust") at \$10.00 per share. On July 9, 1999, the Utility Trust had a 4 for 3 stock split making the balance of Utility Trust shares held by the Equity Trust as 13,333. On July 9, 1999, the Equity Trust contributed \$79,487,260 in cash and securities in exchange for shares of the Utility Trust, and on the same date distributed such shares to Equity Trust shareholders of record on July 1, 1999 at the rate of one share of the Utility Trust for every ten shares of the EquityTrust. Investment operations commenced on July 9, 1999.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Utility Trust in the preparation of its financial statements.

SECURITY VALUATION. Portfolio securities listed or traded on a nationally recognized securities exchange, quoted by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations, Inc. ("Nasdaq") or traded in the U.S. over-the-counter market for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sale price on that exchange or market as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued. If there were no sales that day, the security is valued at the average of the closing bid and asked prices or, if there were no asked prices quoted on that day, then the security is valued at the closing bid price on that day. If no bid or asked prices are quoted on such day, the security is valued at the most recently available price or, if the Board of Trustees so determines, by such other method as the Board of

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Trustees shall determine in good faith, to reflect its fair market value. Portfolio securities traded on more than one national securities exchange or market are valued according to the broadest and most representative market, as determined by Gabelli Funds, LLC (the "Adviser"). Portfolio securities primarily traded in foreign markets are generally valued at the preceding closing values of such securities on their respective exchanges or markets. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees. Short term debt securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, unless the Board of Trustees determines such does not reflect the securities fair value, in which case these securities will be valued at their fair value as determined by the Board of Trustees. Debt instruments having a maturity greater than 60 days for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest average of the bid and asked prices. If there were no asked prices quoted on such day, the security is valued using the closing bid price on that day. Options are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which they are listed. If no sales of such options have taken place that day, they will be valued at the mean between their closing bid and asked prices.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Utility Trust may enter into repurchase agreements with primary government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with member banks of the Federal Reserve System or with other brokers or dealers that meet credit guidelines established by the Adviser and reviewed by the Board of Trustees. Under the terms of a typical repurchase agreement, the Utility Trust takes possession of an underlying debt obligation subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and the Utility Trust to resell, the obligation at an agreed-upon price and time, thereby determining the yield during the Utility Trust's holding period. The Utility Trust will always receive and maintain securities as collateral whose market value, including accrued interest, will be at least equal to 100% of the dollar amount invested by the Utility Trust in each agreement. The Utility Trust will make payment for such securities only upon physical delivery or upon evidence of book entry transfer of the collateral to the account of the custodian. To the extent that any repurchase transaction exceeds one business day, the value of the collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis to maintain the adequacy of the collateral. If the seller defaults and the value of the collateral

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THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) (UNAUDITED)

declines or if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization of the collateral by the Utility Trust may be delayed or limited.

SECURITIES SOLD SHORT. A short sale involves selling a security which the Utility Trust does not own. The proceeds received for short sales are recorded as liabilities and the Utility Trust records an unrealized gain or loss to the extent of the difference between the proceeds received and the value of the open short position on the day of determination. The Utility Trust records a realized gain or loss when the short position is closed out. By entering into a short sale, the Utility Trust bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the security sold short. Dividends on short sales are recorded as an expense by the Utility Trust on the ex-dividend date and interest expense is recorded on the accrual basis.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION. The books and records of the Utility Trust are maintained in United States (U.S.) dollars. Foreign currencies, investments and other assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the

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exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period, and purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. Unrealized gains and losses, which result from changes in foreign exchange rates and/or changes in market prices of securities, have been included in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments and foreign currency transactions. Net realized foreign currency gains and losses resulting from changes in exchange rates include foreign currency gains and losses between trade date and settlement date on investment securities transactions, foreign currency transactions and the difference between the amounts of interest and dividends recorded on the books of the Utility Trust and the amounts actually received. The portion of foreign currency gains and losses related to fluctuation in exchange rates between the initial trade date and subsequent sale trade date is included in realized gain/(loss) on investments.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS AND INVESTMENT INCOME. Securities transactions are accounted for as of the trade date with realized gain or loss on investments determined by using the identified cost method. Interest income (including amortization of premium and accretion of discount) is recorded as earned. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS. Distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Income distributions and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with Federal income tax regulations, which may differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, the tax character of distributions paid did not materially differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES. The Utility Trust intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a result, a Federal income tax provision is not required.

Dividends and interest from non-U.S. sources received by the Utility Trust are generally subject to non-U.S. withholding taxes at rates ranging up to 30%. Such withholding taxes may be reduced or eliminated under the terms of applicable U.S. income tax treaties, and the Utility Trust intends to undertake any procedural steps required to claim the benefits of such treaties.

3. AGREEMENTS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES. The Utility Trust has entered into an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Adviser which provides that the Utility Trust will pay the Adviser on the first business day of each month a fee for the previous month equal on an annual basis to 1.00% of the value of the Utility Trust's average daily net assets. In accordance with the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser provides a continuous investment program for the Utility Trust's portfolio and oversees the administration of all aspects of the Utility Trust's business and affairs.

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THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) (UNAUDITED)

During the six months ended June 30, 2002, Gabelli & Company, Inc. and its affiliates received \$48,620 in brokerage commissions as a result of executing agency transactions in portfolio securities on behalf of the Utility Trust.

4. PORTFOLIO SECURITIES. Cost of purchases and proceeds from sales of

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securities, other than short-term securities, for the six months ended June 30, 2002 aggregated \$18,599,441 and \$8,245,038, respectively.

5. CAPITAL. The Board of Trustees of the Utility Trust has authorized the repurchase of its shares on the open market when the shares are trading at a discount of 10% or more (or such other percentage as the Board of Trustees may determine from time to time) from the net asset value of the shares. During the six months ended June 30, 2002, the Utility Trust did not repurchase any shares of beneficial interest in the open market.

Transactions in shares of beneficial interest were as follows:

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002	
	Shares	Amount
Shares issued in rights offering	3,764,965	\$27,737,239
Shares issued upon reinvestment of dividends and distributions	79,422	\$ 709,865
Net increase	3,844,387	\$28,447,104

6. RIGHTS OFFERING. On May 22, 2002, the Utility Trust distributed one transferable right for each of the 11,294,893 common shares outstanding to shareholders of record on that date. Three rights were required to purchase one additional common share at the subscription price of \$7.50 per share. The subscription period expired on June 27, 2002. The rights offering was fully subscribed resulting in the issuance of 3,764,965 common shares and proceeds of \$28,237,239 to the Utility Trust, prior to the deduction of estimated expenses of \$500,000. The net asset value per share of the Utility Trust common shareholders was enhanced by approximately \$0.09 per share as a result of the issuance.

7. INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION. Because the Utility Trust primarily invests in common stocks and other securities of foreign and domestic companies in the utility industry, its portfolio may be subject to greater risk and market fluctuations than a portfolio of securities representing a broad range of investments.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT. Effective August 1, 2002, the Fund modified its non-fundamental investment policy to increase, from 65% to 80%, the portion of its assets that it will invest, under normal market conditions, in common stocks and other securities of foreign and domestic companies involved in providing products, services or equipment for (i) the generation or distribution of electricity, gas and water and (ii) telecommunications services or infrastructure operations (the "80% Policy").

The 80% Policy may be changed without shareholder approval. However, the Fund has adopted a policy to provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice of the implementation of any change in the 80% Policy.

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SELECTED DATA FOR A UTILITY TRUST SHARE OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT EACH PERIOD:

	SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2002 (UNAUDITED) -----	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 -----	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 -----
OPERATING PERFORMANCE:			
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.32	\$ 8.21	\$ 7.32
Net investment income	0.12	0.61	0.61
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments .	(0.22)	(0.81)	1.00
Total from investment operations	(0.10)	(0.20)	1.61
CHANGE IN NET ASSET VALUE FROM TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST:			
Increase in net asset value from shares issued in rights offering	0.12	--	--
Offering expenses charged to capital surplus	(0.03)	--	--
Increase in net asset value from Fund share transactions	0.09	0.01	--
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:			
Net investment income	(0.04)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Net realized gain on investments	(0.19)	(0.49)	(0.49)
Paid in capital	(0.13)	--	--
Total distributions	(0.36)	(0.70)	(0.70)
NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.32	\$ 8.21
Net asset value total return+	(1.36)%	(3.15)%	22.22%
Market value, end of period	\$ 8.73	\$ 9.33	\$ 8.21
Total investment return++	(3.73)%	15.82%	29.22%
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets, end of period (in 000's)	\$104,711	\$82,197	\$90,000
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets (c)	1.05% (b)	1.57%	1.57%
Ratio of operating expenses to average net assets (c) (d)	2.10% (b)	2.00%	1.57%
Portfolio turnover rate	12%	41%	41%

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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AUTOMATIC DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND VOLUNTARY CASH PURCHASE PLAN

ENROLLMENT IN THE PLAN

It is the Policy of The Gabelli Utility Trust ("Utility Trust") to automatically reinvest dividends. As a "registered" shareholder you automatically become a participant in the Utility Trust's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan authorizes the Utility Trust to issue

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shares to participants upon an income dividend or a capital gains distribution regardless of whether the shares are trading at a discount or a premium to net asset value. All distributions to shareholders whose shares are registered in their own names will be automatically reinvested pursuant to the Plan in additional shares of the Utility Trust. Plan participants may send their stock certificates to EquiServe Trust Company ("EquiServe") to be held in their dividend reinvestment account. Registered shareholders wishing to receive their distribution in cash must submit this request in writing to:

The Gabelli Utility Trust
c/o EquiServe
P.O. Box 43011
Providence, RI 02940-3011

Shareholders requesting this cash election must include the shareholder's name and address as they appear on the share certificate. Shareholders with additional questions regarding the Plan or requesting a copy of the terms of the Plan may contact EquiServe at 1 (800) 336-6983.

SHAREHOLDERS WISHING TO LIQUIDATE REINVESTED SHARES held at EquiServe must do so in writing or by telephone. Please submit your request to the above mentioned address or telephone number. Include in your request your name, address and account number. The cost to liquidate shares is \$2.50 per transaction as well as the brokerage commission incurred. Brokerage charges are expected to be less than the usual brokerage charge for such transactions.

If your shares are held in the name of a broker, bank or nominee, you should contact such institution. If such institution is not participating in the Plan, your account will be credited with a cash dividend. In order to participate in the Plan through such institution, it may be necessary for you to have your shares taken out of "street name" and re-registered in your own name. Once registered in your own name your dividends will be automatically reinvested. Certain brokers participate in the Plan. Shareholders holding shares in "street name" at participating institutions will have dividends automatically reinvested. Shareholders wishing a cash dividend at such institution must contact their broker to make this change.

The number of shares of Common Stock distributed to participants in the Plan in lieu of cash dividends is determined in the following manner. Under the Plan, whenever the market price of the Utility Trust's Common Stock is equal to or exceeds net asset value at the time shares are valued for purposes of determining the number of shares equivalent to the cash dividends or capital gains distribution, participants are issued shares of Common Stock valued at the greater of (i) the net asset value as most recently determined or (ii) 95% of the then current market price of the Utility Trust's Common Stock. The valuation date is the dividend or distribution payment date or, if that date is not a New York Stock Exchange trading day, the next trading day. If the net asset value of the Common Stock at the time of valuation exceeds the market price of the Common Stock, participants will receive shares from the Utility Trust valued at market price. If the Utility Trust should declare a dividend or capital gains distribution payable only in cash, EquiServe will buy Common Stock in the open market, or on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere, for the participants' accounts, except that EquiServe will endeavor to terminate purchases in the open market and cause the Utility Trust to issue shares at net asset value if, following the commencement of such purchases, the market value of the Common Stock exceeds the then current net asset value.

The automatic reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions will not relieve participants of any income tax which may be payable on such distributions. A participant in the Plan will be treated for Federal income tax purposes as having received, on a dividend payment date, a dividend or distribution in an amount equal to the cash the participant could have received

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instead of shares.

The Utility Trust reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan as applied to any voluntary cash payments made and any dividend or distribution paid subsequent to written notice of the change sent to the members of the Plan at least 90 days before the record date for such dividend or distribution. The Plan also may be amended or terminated by EquiServe on at least 90 days' written notice to participants in the Plan.

VOLUNTARY CASH PURCHASE PLAN

The Voluntary Cash Purchase Plan is yet another vehicle for our shareholders to increase their investment in the Utility Trust. In order to participate in the Voluntary Cash Purchase Plan, shareholders must have their shares registered in their own name.

Participants in the Voluntary Cash Purchase Plan have the option of making additional cash payments to EquiServe for investments in the Utility Trust's shares at the then current market price. Shareholders may send an amount from \$250 to \$10,000. EquiServe will use these funds to purchase shares in the open market on or about the 1st and 15th of each month. EquiServe will charge each shareholder who participates \$0.75, plus a pro rata share of the brokerage commissions. Brokerage charges for such purchases are expected to be less than the usual brokerage charge for such transactions. It is suggested that any voluntary cash payments be sent to EquiServe, P.O. Box 43011, Providence, RI 02940-3011 such that EquiServe receives such payments approximately 10 days before the 1st and 15th of the month. Funds not received at least five days before the investment date shall be held for investment until the next purchase date. A payment may be withdrawn without charge if notice is received by EquiServe at least 48 hours before such payment is to be invested.

For more information regarding the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and Voluntary Cash Purchase Plan, brochures are available by calling (914) 921-5070 or by writing directly to the Utility Trust.

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TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST
ONE CORPORATE CENTER, RYE, NY 10580-1422

TRUSTEES

Mario J. Gabelli, CFA
CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER,
GABELLI ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.

Dr. Thomas E. Bratter
PRESIDENT, JOHN DEWEY ACADEMY

Anthony J. Colavita
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ANTHONY J. COLAVITA, P.C.

James P. Conn
FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER,
FINANCIAL SECURITY ASSURANCE HOLDINGS LTD.

Vincent D. Enright
FORMER SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER,

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KEYSPAN ENERGY CORP.

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr.
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
AMERICAN GAMING ASSOCIATION

John D. Gabelli
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GABELLI & COMPANY, INC.

Robert J. Morrissey
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MORRISSEY, HAWKINS & LYNCH

Karl Otto Pohl
FORMER PRESIDENT, DEUTSCHE BUNDESBANK

Anthony R. Pustorino
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
PROFESSOR EMERITUS, PACE UNIVERSITY

Salvatore J. Zizza
CHAIRMAN, HALLMARK ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES CORP.

OFFICERS

Mario J. Gabelli, CFA
PRESIDENT & CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICER

Bruce N. Alpert
VICE PRESIDENT & TREASURER

David I. Schachter
VICE PRESIDENT & OMBUDSMAN

James E. McKee
SECRETARY

INVESTMENT ADVISER
Gabelli Funds, LLC
One Corporate Center
Rye, New York 10580-1422

CUSTODIAN
Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company

COUNSEL
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR
EquiServe Trust Company

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

	COMMON

NYSE-Symbol:	GUT
Shares Outstanding:	15,074,184

The Net Asset Value appears in the Publicly Traded Funds column, under the

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heading "Specialized Equity Funds," in Sunday's The New York Times and in Monday's The Wall Street Journal. It is also listed in Barron's Mutual Funds/Closed End Funds section under the heading "Specialized Equity Funds."

The Net Asset Value may be obtained each day by calling (914) 921-5071.

For general information about the Gabelli Funds, call 1-800-GABELLI (1-800-422-3554), fax us at 914-921-5118, visit Gabelli Funds' Internet homepage at: [HTTP://WWW.GABELLI.COM](http://WWW.GABELLI.COM) or e-mail us at: closedend@gabelli.com

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 23(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, that the Utility Trust may, from time to time, purchase its shares in the open market when the Utility Trust shares are trading at a discount of 10% or more from the net asset value of the shares.

THE GABELLI UTILITY TRUST
ONE CORPORATE CENTER
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[HTTP://WWW.GABELLI.COM](http://WWW.GABELLI.COM)

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
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