

Edgar Filing: Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund - Form 497

Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund

Form 497

September 17, 2007

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Filed pursuant to Rules 497(c) and (h)
under the Securities Act of 1933, As Amended
File no. 333-144660

PROSPECTUS

\$350,000,000
Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund
Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares
2,800 Shares, Series M
2,800 Shares, Series T
2,800 Shares, Series W
2,800 Shares, Series TH
2,800 Shares, Series F
Liquidation Preference \$25,000 Per Share

Investment Objective. Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund (the Fund) is a recently organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is to generate a high level of current income, with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

Portfolio Contents. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a globally diversified portfolio of convertible instruments, common and preferred stocks, and income-producing securities such as investment grade and below investment grade (high yield/high risk) debt securities. The Fund, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 40% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. Managed assets means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage). For this purpose the liquidation preference on any preferred shares will not constitute a liability. Below investment grade (high yield/high risk) securities are rated Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P) or are unrated securities of comparable quality as determined by the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund may not invest in debt securities that are rated lower than C. Below investment grade securities are commonly referred to as junk bonds and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher rated securities. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Investing in the Fund's Preferred Shares involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 30.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission 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.

	Per Share	Total
Public Offering Price	\$ 25,000	\$ 350,000,000
Sales Load	\$ 250	\$ 3,500,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to the Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24,750	\$ 346,500,000

(1) Total expenses of issuance and distribution, excluding sales load, are estimated to be \$354,745.

The underwriters are offering the Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares subject to various conditions. The Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares will be ready for delivery in book-entry form only, through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about September 18, 2007.

Wachovia Securities

Citi

H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc.

RBC Capital Markets

Stifel Nicolaus

The date of this prospectus is September 14, 2007.

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(continued from previous page)

Preferred Shares. The Fund is offering 2,800 shares of each of Series M, Series T, Series W, Series TH and Series F Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares. The shares are referred to in this prospectus as Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares have a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share, plus any accumulated, unpaid dividends. The Preferred Shares have priority over the Fund's common shares as to distribution of assets as described in this prospectus. This offering is conditioned on the Preferred Shares receiving a rating of AAA from Fitch Ratings (Fitch) and AAA from S&P.

The dividend rate for the initial dividend period will be 6.10% per year for Series M, 6.10% for Series T, 6.10% for Series W, 6.10% for Series TH and 6.10% for Series F. The initial dividend period is from the date of issuance through September 24, 2007 for Series M, September 25, 2007 for Series T, September 26, 2007 for Series W, September 27, 2007 for Series TH and September 28, 2007 for Series F. Series M, T, W, TH and F will have initial dividend periods of 7 days, 8 days, 9 days, 10 days, and 13 days, respectively. For subsequent dividend periods, Preferred Shares pay dividends based on a rate set at auction, usually held weekly. Dividends on the Preferred Shares will be cumulative. Prospective purchasers should carefully review the auction procedures described in this prospectus and should note: (1) a buy order (called a bid order) or sell order is a commitment to buy or sell Preferred Shares based on the results of an auction; (2) auctions will be conducted by telephone; and (3) purchases and sales will be settled on the next business day after the auction.

The Preferred Shares are redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Fund on the second business day prior to any date dividends are paid on the Preferred Shares, and will be subject to mandatory redemption in certain circumstances at a redemption price of \$25,000 per share, plus accumulated, unpaid dividends to the date of redemption, plus a premium in certain circumstances.

The Preferred Shares will not be listed on an exchange. You may only buy or sell Preferred Shares through an order placed at an auction with or through a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent and the Fund or in a secondary market maintained by certain broker-dealers. These broker-dealers are not required to maintain this market, and it may not provide you with liquidity.

The Preferred 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 government agency.

You should read this prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest in the Preferred Shares, and retain it for future reference. A statement of additional information, dated September 14, 2007, containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. You may request a free copy of the statement of additional information, the table of contents of which is on page 68 of this prospectus, or the Fund's annual and semi-annual report by calling 1-800-582-6959 or by writing to the Fund. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports will also be available on its website at www.calamos.com, which will also provide a link to the Commission's website described below where the Fund's statement of additional information may be obtained. Information on our website does not form a part of this prospectus. You can review and copy documents the Fund has filed at the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-551-8090 for information. The Commission charges a fee for copies. You can get the same information free from the Commission's EDGAR database on the Internet (<http://www.sec.gov>). You may also e-mail requests for these documents to publicinfo@sec.gov or make a request in writing to the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0213.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's Preferred Shares. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information, especially the information set forth under the heading Risk Factors.

The Fund

Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund is a recently organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. Throughout the prospectus, we refer to Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund as the Fund or as we, us, or our. See The Fund. The Fund's common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CHW. As of August 31, 2007, the Fund had 59,006,992 common shares outstanding and net assets of \$830,568,440. The Fund's principal offices are located at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563.

The Offering

We are offering 2,800 shares of each of Series M, Series T, Series W, Series TH and Series F Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares, each at a purchase price of \$25,000 per share. The Preferred Shares are offered through Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., H&R Block Financial Advisors, Inc., RBC Capital Markets Corporation and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated.

The Preferred Shares entitle their holders to receive cash dividends at an annual rate that may vary for the successive dividend periods for the Preferred Shares. In general, except as described under Dividends and Dividend Periods below and Description of Preferred Shares Dividends and Dividend Periods, the dividend period for the Series M, Series T, Series W, Series TH and Series F Preferred Shares will be seven days. The auction agent will determine the dividend rate for a particular period by an auction conducted on the business day immediately prior to the start of that dividend period. See The Auction.

Generally, investors in Preferred Shares will not receive certificates representing ownership of their shares. The securities depository (The Depository Trust Company or any successor) or its nominee for the account of the investor's broker-dealer will maintain record ownership of Preferred Shares in book-entry form. An investor's broker-dealer, in turn, will maintain records of that investor's beneficial ownership of Preferred Shares.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate a high level of current income, with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. See The Fund's Investments Investment Objective.

Investment Policies

Primary Investments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a globally diversified portfolio of convertible securities, common and preferred stocks, and income-producing securities such as

investment grade and below investment grade (high yield/high risk) debt securities. The Fund may use other income-producing strategies, including options, swaps and

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other derivative instruments, for both investment and hedging purposes. The Fund, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 40% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. Managed assets means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage). For this purpose, the liquidation preference on any preferred shares will not constitute a liability.

The Fund seeks to maintain a balanced approach to geographic portfolio diversification. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers, in developed and emerging markets.

The Fund will use a number of investment strategies to achieve its objective and expects to invest in a wide variety of financial instruments. These instruments include global convertible, as well as synthetic convertible instruments. The Fund will also invest in global equities or equity-linked securities with high income potential. From time to time, the Fund expects to invest in Rule 144A securities, foreign exchange contracts or securities with imbedded foreign exchange hedges, and high yield bonds of companies rated BB or lower.

Foreign Issuers. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. A foreign issuer is a foreign government or company organized under the laws of a foreign country. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Foreign Securities.

Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities. A convertible security is a debt security or preferred stock that is exchangeable for an equity security (typically of the same issuer) at a predetermined price (the conversion price). Depending upon the relationship of the conversion price to the market value of the underlying security, a convertible security may trade more like an equity security than a debt instrument. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Convertible Securities.

Synthetic Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of another instrument (i.e., a convertible security) through the combined features of a collection of other securities or assets. Calamos Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (Calamos), may create a synthetic convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a true convertible security, i.e., a fixed-income security

(fixed-income component, which may be a convertible or non-

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convertible security) and the right to acquire an equity security (convertible component). The fixed-income component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index.

The Fund may also invest in synthetic convertible securities created by third parties, typically investment banks. Synthetic convertible securities created by such parties may be designed to simulate the characteristics of traditional convertible securities or may be designed to alter or emphasize a particular feature. Traditional convertible securities typically offer stable cash flows with the ability to participate in capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Because traditional convertible securities are exercisable at the option of the holder, the holder is protected against downside risk. Synthetic convertible securities may alter these characteristics by offering enhanced yields in exchange for reduced capital appreciation or less downside protection, or any combination of these features. Synthetic convertible instruments may include structured notes, equity-linked notes, mandatory convertibles and combinations of securities and instruments, such as a debt instrument combined with a forward contract. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Synthetic Convertible Securities.

Convertible Hedging. The Fund may enhance income and protect against market risk by hedging a portion of the equity risk inherent in the convertible securities purchased for the Fund. This hedging is achieved by selling short some or all of the common stock issuable upon exercise of the convertible security. If the market price of the common stock increases above the conversion price on the convertible security, the price of the convertible security will increase. The Fund's increased liability on the short position would, in whole or in part, reduce this gain. If the price of the common stock declines, any decline in the price of the convertible security would offset, in whole or in part, the Fund's gain on the short position. The Fund profits from this strategy by receiving interest and/or dividends on the convertible security and by adjusting the amount of equity risk that is hedged by short sales. In determining the appropriate portion of the Fund's equity exposure to hedge, Calamos may consider the general outlook for interest rates and equity markets, the availability of stock to sell short and expected returns and volatility. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Short Sales.

High Yield Securities. The Fund may invest in high yield securities for either current income or capital appreciation or both. These securities are rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P or are unrated securities of comparable quality as determined by Calamos. The Fund may not invest in debt securities rated lower than C. Non-convertible debt securities rated below

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investment grade are commonly referred to as junk bonds and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher rated securities. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies High Yield Securities.

Options. The Fund may also seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund's portfolio and (ii) on broad-based securities indices (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs (exchange-traded funds) that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indices. The Fund may purchase put or call options on stocks, indices, rates, credit spreads or currencies. The Fund may also sell call or put options on single stocks, credits or indices for hedging purposes. As the Fund writes covered calls over more of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation becomes more limited and the risk of net asset value erosion increases. If the Fund experiences net asset value erosion, which itself may have an indirect negative effect on the market price of the Fund's shares, the Fund will have a reduced asset base over which to write covered calls, which may eventually negatively impact the Fund's ability to make dividend payments on the Preferred Shares. Because all calls written by the Fund will be covered, even though the Fund will receive the option premium to help protect against loss, a call sold by the Fund exposes the Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument as well as the obligation to deliver these overlaid securities at a predetermined price, thereby resulting in a potential for net asset value erosion. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Options.

Equity Securities. Equity securities include common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights, and depository receipts. An investment in the equity securities of a company represents a proportionate ownership interest in that company. Therefore, the Fund participates in the financial success or failure of any company in which it has an equity interest. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Equity Securities.

Short Sales. The Fund may engage in short sales of securities. When the Fund takes a short position, it sells at the current market price a stock that it does not own and has borrowed in anticipation of a decline in the value of the stock. To complete, or close out, the short sale transaction, the Fund buys the same security in the market and returns it to the lender. The Fund makes money if the market price of the borrowed security goes down and the Fund is able to replace the security for less than it earned by selling short. The Fund loses money if the stock price goes up after the short sale and before the position is closed out. The

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Fund will enter into short sales only with respect to common stock that it owns or that is issuable upon conversion of convertible securities held by the Fund. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Short Sales.

Swaps and Related Swap Products. The Fund may engage in various swap transactions. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging typically from three to ten years, although shorter or longer periods do exist. Swap transactions will be based on financial assets including interest rates, currencies, securities indices, securities baskets, specific securities, fixed income sectors, commodity swaps, asset-backed swaps, interest rate caps, floors and collars and options on interest rate swaps (collectively defined as swap transactions).

The Fund may enter into swap transactions for any legal purpose consistent with its investment objective and policies, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining that return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in cash markets, to protect against currency fluctuations, to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, or to gain exposure to certain markets in the most economical way possible. The Fund intends to use swaps to a significant degree, subject to the asset coverage requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and other limitations contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Swap and Related Swap Products.

Credit Default Swaps. The Fund may also engage in credit default swap transactions. In the case of a credit default swap (CDS), the contract gives one party (the buyer) the right to recoup the economic value of a decline in the value of debt securities of the reference issuer if the credit event (including default or restructuring) occurs. This value is obtained by delivering a debt security of the reference issuer to the party in return for a previously agreed payment from the other party (frequently, the par value of the debt security) or by cash settlement of the transaction.

The Fund may also enter into contracts on baskets or indices of securities (CDX). 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. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies Credit Default Swaps.

Other Securities. The Fund may invest in other securities of various types to the extent consistent with its investment objectives. Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and

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invest part or all of its assets in securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. See The Fund's Investments Principal Investment Strategies.

Use of Leverage by the Fund

The Fund may, but is not required to, use leverage for investment purposes. In addition to issuing Preferred Shares, the Fund may borrow money or issue debt securities such as commercial paper or notes. Throughout the prospectus, borrowing money and issuing debt securities may be collectively referred to as Borrowings. Any Borrowings will have seniority over Preferred Shares, and payments to holders of Preferred Shares in liquidation or otherwise will be subject to the prior payment of any Borrowings. As a non-fundamental policy, financial leverage (the total liquidation preference of Preferred Shares or other preferred shares and principal amount of any Borrowings) may not exceed 38% of the Fund's total assets. However, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to issue preferred shares and Borrowings to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Because Calamos' management fee is based upon a percentage of the Fund's managed assets, which include assets attributable to any outstanding leverage, the investment management fee will be higher if the Fund is leveraged and Calamos will have an incentive to leverage the Fund. Calamos intends to leverage the Fund only when it believes that the potential return on such additional investments is likely to exceed the costs incurred in connection with the leverage. See Leverage.

Interest Rate Transactions

In order to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Fund's underlying investments and capital structure, the Fund, if market conditions are deemed favorable, may enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions to attempt to protect itself from increasing dividend or interest expenses on its leverage. The use of 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. There is no assurance that interest rate swap or cap transactions will be successful.

In an interest rate swap, the Fund would agree to pay to the other party to the interest rate swap (which is known as the counterparty) a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty agreeing to pay to the Fund a payment at a variable rate that is expected to approximate the rate on any variable rate payment obligation on the Fund's leverage. The payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund's payment obligations under the swap are general unsecured obligations of the Fund and are ranked senior to distributions applicable to the common shares and the Preferred Shares.

In an interest rate cap, the Fund would pay a premium to the counterparty to the interest rate cap and, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, would receive from the counterparty payments of the difference

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based on the notional amount of such cap. If the counterparty to an interest rate swap or cap defaults, the Fund would be obligated to make the payments that it had intended to avoid. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, this default could negatively impact the Fund's ability to make dividend payments on the Preferred Shares.

In addition, at the time an interest rate swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund would not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement would not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to make dividend payments on the Preferred Shares or interest payments on Borrowings. If the Fund fails to meet an asset coverage ratio required by law or if the Fund does not meet a rating agency guideline in a timely manner, the Fund may be required to redeem some or all of the Preferred Shares. See

Redemption below. Similarly, the Fund could be required to prepay the principal amount of Borrowings, if any. Such redemption or prepayment would likely result in the Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap or cap transaction. Early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund. A termination payment by the Fund would result in a reduction in common share net earnings. Early termination of a cap could result in a termination payment to the Fund. The Fund intends to segregate cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to pledge the assets in such segregated account to the counterparty.

The Fund will not enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions having a notional amount that exceeds the outstanding amount of the Fund's leverage. See Interest Rate Transactions for additional information.

Investment Adviser

Calamos is the Fund's investment adviser. Calamos is responsible on a day-to-day basis for investment of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies. Calamos makes all investment decisions for the Fund and places purchase and sale orders for the Fund's portfolio securities. As of July 31, 2007, Calamos managed approximately \$43.4 billion in assets of individuals and institutions. Calamos is a wholly owned subsidiary of Calamos Holdings LLC (Holdings) and an indirect subsidiary of Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a publicly traded holding company.

The Fund pays Calamos an annual fee, payable monthly, for its investment management services equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average weekly managed assets. Managed assets means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage). See Management of the Fund.

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Portfolio Manager

Calamos employs a team approach to portfolio management, with teams led by the Co-Chief Investment Officers (the Co-CIOs) and comprised generally of the Co-CIOs, senior strategy analysts, intermediate analysts and junior analysts. The Co-CIOs and senior strategy analysts are supported by and lead a team of investment professionals whose valuable contributions create a synergy of expertise that can be applied across many different investment strategies.

Portfolio holdings are reviewed and trading activity is discussed on a regular basis by team members. Team members generally may make trading decisions guided by the Fund's investment objective and strategy.

Fund Accounting

State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street) and Calamos provide fund accounting and financial accounting services to the Fund.

Risk Factors Summary

Risk is inherent in all investing. Therefore, before investing in the Preferred Shares you should consider certain risks carefully. The primary risks of investing in the Preferred Shares are:

fluctuations in short-term and/or long-term interest rates may negatively impact the Fund's ability to pay dividends on the Preferred Shares and may also negatively impact the value of the Fund's investment portfolio;

the Fund will not be permitted to declare dividends or other distributions with respect to your Preferred Shares or redeem your Preferred Shares unless the Fund meets certain asset coverage requirements;

if you try to sell your Preferred Shares between auctions you may not be able to sell any or all of your shares or you may not be able to sell them for \$25,000 per share or \$25,000 per share plus accumulated dividends. If the Fund has designated a special dividend period, changes in interest rates could affect the price you would receive if you sold your shares in the secondary market. You may transfer shares outside of an auction only to or through a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent and the Fund or other person as the Fund permits;

if an auction fails you may not be able to sell some or all of your shares;

if you place a bid order to retain Preferred Shares at an auction only at a specified rate, and that specified rate exceeds the rate set at the auction, you will not retain your Preferred Shares. If you submit a hold order for Preferred Shares and the auction sets a below-market rate, you may receive a below-market rate for your Preferred Shares;

because of the nature of the market for Preferred Shares, you may receive less than the price you paid for your shares if you sell them outside of the auction, especially when market interest rates are rising;

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a rating agency could downgrade the rating assigned to the Preferred Shares, which could affect liquidity;

the Fund may be forced to redeem your shares to meet regulatory or rating agency requirements or may voluntarily redeem your shares in certain circumstances at a time when it is not advantageous to you;

in certain circumstances, the Fund may not earn sufficient income from its investments to pay dividends;

the Preferred Shares will be junior in liquidation and with respect to distribution rights to principal and interest payments on any Borrowings;

any Borrowing may constitute a substantial lien and burden on the Preferred Shares by reason of its priority claim against the income of the Fund and against the net assets of the Fund in liquidation;

if the Fund leverages through Borrowings, the Fund may not be permitted to declare dividends or other distributions with respect to the Preferred Shares or purchase Preferred Shares unless at the time thereof the Fund meets certain asset coverage requirements and the payments of principal and of interest on any such Borrowings are not in default;

the value of the Fund's investment portfolio may decline, reducing the asset coverage for the Preferred Shares. See Risk Factors General Risks of Investing in the Fund for a discussion of the general risks of the Fund's investment portfolio; and

certain events have a disruptive effect on the securities markets, such as terrorist attacks, war and other geopolitical events, earthquakes, storms and other disasters. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the markets or economy of the U.S. or other countries. Similar disruptions of the financial markets could impact interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to securities or other financial interests.

In addition to the risks associated with investing in the Preferred Shares, an investor in the Preferred Shares will also be subject to the general risks associated with the Fund's investment policies, including the risks associated with foreign securities, convertible securities, high yield securities, equity securities and options. For additional information about the risks of investing in Preferred Shares and in the Fund, see Risk Factors.

Trading Market

The Preferred Shares will not be listed on an exchange. Instead, you may buy or sell the Preferred Shares at an auction that normally is held every seven days by submitting orders to a broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the auction agent and the Fund (a Broker-Dealer), or to a

broker-dealer that has entered into a separate agreement with a Broker-Dealer. In addition to the auctions, Broker-Dealers and other broker-dealers may maintain a secondary trading market in Preferred Shares outside

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of auctions, but may discontinue this activity at any time. There is no assurance that a secondary market will be created or, if created, that it will provide shareholders with liquidity or that the trading price in any secondary market would be \$25,000. You may transfer shares outside of auctions only to or through a Broker-Dealer or a broker-dealer that has entered into a separate agreement with a Broker-Dealer.

The table below shows the first auction date for the Preferred Shares and the day of the week on which each subsequent auction, if any, will normally be held. The first auction date for the Preferred Shares will be the business day before the dividend payment date for the initial dividend period. The start date for subsequent dividend periods will normally be the business day following the auction date unless the then-current dividend period is a special dividend period or the first day of the subsequent dividend period is not a business day.

Series	First Auction Date	Subsequent Auction Day
M	September 24, 2007	Monday
T	September 25, 2007	Tuesday
W	September 26, 2007	Wednesday
TH	September 27, 2007	Thursday
F	September 28, 2007	Friday

Dividends and Dividend Periods

The table below shows the initial dividend rate, the initial dividend payment date and the day of the week upon which subsequent dividends, if any, will be paid for the Preferred Shares and the number of days for the initial dividend period on the Preferred Shares offered in this prospectus. For subsequent dividend periods, the Preferred Shares will pay dividends based on a rate set at auctions, normally held every seven days. In most instances, dividends are payable on the first business day following the end of the dividend period. The rate set at auctions will not exceed the maximum rate. See Description of Preferred Shares Dividends and Dividend Periods.

Series	Initial Dividend Rate	Date of Accumulation at Initial Rate	Dividend Payment Date for Initial Dividend Period	Subsequent Dividend Payment Day	Number of Days of Initial Dividend Period
M	6.10%	September 18, 2007	September 25, 2007	Tuesday	7
T	6.10%	September 18, 2007	September 26, 2007	Wednesday	8
W	6.10%	September 18, 2007	September 27, 2007	Thursday	9
TH	6.10%	September 18, 2007	September 28, 2007	Friday	10
F	6.10%	September 18, 2007	October 1, 2007	Monday	13

Dividends on the Preferred Shares will be cumulative from the date the shares are first issued and will be paid out of legally available funds.

The Fund may, subject to certain conditions, designate special dividend periods of more than seven days. A requested special dividend period will not be effective unless sufficient clearing bids were made in the auction immediately preceding the special dividend period. In addition, full cumulative dividends, any

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amounts due with respect to mandatory redemptions and any additional dividends payable prior to such date must be paid in full. In addition, the Fund does not intend to designate a special dividend period if such designation would adversely affect Fitch's or S&P's or any substitute rating agency's then-current rating on the Preferred Shares. The dividend payment date for special dividend periods will be set out in the notice designating a special dividend period. See Description of Preferred Shares Dividends and Dividend Periods Designation of Special Dividend Periods and The Auction.

Determination of Maximum Rate

Except during a default period, the applicable rate for any dividend period for Preferred Shares will not be more than the maximum rate. The maximum rate for the Preferred Shares will depend on the credit rating assigned to such Preferred Shares and on the duration of the dividend period. The maximum rate will be the applicable percentage of the reference rate. The reference rate is the applicable LIBOR rate (for a dividend period of fewer than 365 days) or the applicable Treasury index rate (for a dividend period of 365 days or more). The applicable percentage is further subject to upward but not downward adjustment at the discretion of the Board of Trustees after consultation with the Broker-Dealers.

There is no minimum rate in respect of any dividend period. See Description of Preferred Shares Dividends and Dividend Periods.

Ratings

The Fund will issue Preferred Shares only if such shares have received a credit quality rating of AAA from Fitch and AAA from S&P. These ratings are an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred stock obligations. The ratings are not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell those shares inasmuch as the ratings do not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The ratings described above also do not address the likelihood that an owner of Preferred Shares will be able to sell such shares in an auction or otherwise. The ratings are based on current information furnished to Fitch and S&P by the Fund and Calamos and information obtained from other sources. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn in the rating agencies' discretion as a result of changes in, or the unavailability of, such information. See Description of Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines.

Asset Maintenance

Under the Fund's Statement of Preferences for Preferred Shares (the Statement), which establishes and fixes the rights and preferences of the shares of each series of Preferred Shares, the Fund must maintain:

- asset coverage of the Preferred Shares as required by the rating agency or agencies rating the Preferred Shares; and

- asset coverage of at least 200% with respect to senior securities that are stock, including the Preferred Shares.

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In the event that the Fund does not maintain or cure failures to maintain these coverage tests, some or all of the Preferred Shares will be subject to mandatory redemption. See Description of Preferred Shares Redemption. Based on the composition of the Fund's portfolio as of August 31, 2007, the asset coverage of the Preferred Shares as measured pursuant to the 1940 Act would be approximately 336% if the Fund were to issue all of the Preferred Shares offered in this prospectus, representing approximately 30% of the Fund's managed assets.

**Restrictions on Dividends,
Redemption and Other Payments**

If the Fund issues any Borrowings that constitute senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act), under the 1940 Act, the Fund would not be permitted to declare any dividend on Preferred Shares unless, after giving effect to such dividend, asset coverage with respect to the Fund's Borrowings that constitute senior securities representing indebtedness, if any, is at least 200%. In addition, the Fund would not be permitted to declare any distribution on or purchase or redeem Preferred Shares unless, after giving effect to such distribution, purchase or redemption, asset coverage with respect to the Fund's Borrowings that constitute senior securities representing indebtedness, if any, is at least 300%. Dividends or other distributions on, or redemptions or purchases of, Preferred Shares may also be prohibited (i) at any time when an event of default under any Borrowing has occurred and is continuing; (ii) after giving effect to such distribution or redemption, the Fund would not have eligible portfolio holdings with an aggregated discounted value at least equal to any asset coverage requirements associated with such Borrowings; or (iii) the Fund has not redeemed the full amount of Borrowings, if any, required to be redeemed by any provision for mandatory redemption. See Description of Preferred Shares Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments.

Redemption

The Fund may be required to redeem shares if, for example, the Fund does not meet an asset coverage ratio required by law or does not correct a failure to meet a rating agency guideline in a timely manner. The Fund may redeem Preferred Shares voluntarily under certain conditions. See Description of Preferred Shares Redemption and Description of Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines.

Liquidation Preference

The liquidation preference for the Preferred Shares will be \$25,000 per share plus accumulated but unpaid dividends, if any, whether or not declared. See Description of Preferred Shares Liquidation.

Voting Rights

Except as otherwise indicated, holders of Preferred Shares have one vote per share. The holders of preferred shares, including Preferred Shares, voting as a separate class, have the right to elect at least two trustees of the Fund at all times. The Board of Trustees will determine to which class or classes the Trustees elected by the holders of Preferred Shares will be assigned. The holders of the Preferred Shares will only be entitled to elect the Trustees so designated, when their term will have expired. Such

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appointed by the holders of Preferred Shares will be allocated as evenly as possible among the classes of Trustees. Holders of preferred shares, including Preferred Shares, also have the right to elect a majority of the trustees in the event that two years dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid. In each case, the remaining trustees will be elected by holders of common shares and preferred shares, including Preferred Shares, voting together as a single class. The holders of preferred shares, including Preferred Shares, will vote as a separate class or classes on certain other matters as required under the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the 1940 Act and Delaware law. See Description of Preferred Shares Voting Rights, and Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws.

Federal Income Taxes

Distributions with respect to the Preferred Shares will generally be subject to U.S. federal income taxation. A portion of such distributions may qualify for the dividends received deduction available to corporate holders or for treatment as qualified dividend income available to individual and other noncorporate holders. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) currently requires that a regulated investment company, which has two or more classes of stock, allocate to each such class proportionate amounts of each type of its income (such as ordinary income and capital gain) based upon the percentage of total dividends distributed to each class for the tax year. Accordingly, the Fund intends each year to allocate ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends, dividends qualifying for the dividends received deduction and qualified dividend income, if any, between its common shares and the Preferred Shares in proportion to the total dividends paid to each class during or with respect to such tax year. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.

Custodian, Auction Agent, Transfer Agent, Dividend Paying Agent and Registrar

The Bank of New York serves as custodian of the Fund's securities and cash. The Bank of New York also serves as auction agent with respect to the Preferred Shares, and transfer agent, dividend paying agent and registrar for the Fund's common shares and the Preferred Shares.

Table of Contents**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (unaudited)**

Information contained in the table below shows the unaudited operating performance of the Fund for the period from June 27, 2007 through July 31, 2007. Because the Fund is recently organized and commenced operations on June 27, 2007, the table covers approximately one month of operations, during which a substantial portion of the Fund's portfolio was held in temporary investments pending investment in securities that meet the Fund's investment objective and policies. Accordingly, the information presented may not provide a meaningful picture of the Fund's future operating performance.

		June 27, 2007* through July 31, 2007 (Unaudited)
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$	14.32(a)
Income from investment operations:		
Net investment income (loss)		0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) from investments, written options, foreign currency and swaps		(0.32)
Total from investment operations		(0.28)
Capital charge resulting from issuance of common shares		(0.01)
Net asset value, end of period	\$	14.03
Market value, end of period	\$	14.06
Total investment return based on(b):		
Net asset value		(2.06)%
Market value		(6.27)%
Ratios and supplemental data:		
Net assets applicable to common shareholders, end of period (000's omitted)	\$	827,737
Ratios to average net assets applicable to common shareholders:		
Net expenses(c)		0.95%
Gross expenses(c)(d)		1.04%
Net investment income (loss)(c)		2.55%
Portfolio turnover rate		4%
Average commission rate paid	\$	0.0321

* Commencement of operations.

(a) Net of sales load of \$0.675 on initial shares issued and beginning net asset value of \$14.325.

(b) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock on the opening of the first day and a sale on the closing of the last day of the period reported. Dividends and distributions are assumed, for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year. Brokerage commissions are not reflected. NAV per share is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, cash and other assets, less all liabilities, by the total number of common shares outstanding. The common share market price is the price the market is willing to pay for shares of the Fund at a given time. Common share market price is influenced by a

range of factors, including supply and demand and market conditions.

(c) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(d) The gross expense ratio excludes the reimbursement of organization fees and advisory fees rebated by Calamos.

Table of Contents**THE FUND**

Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund is a recently organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund was organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on April 10, 2007, and has registered under the 1940 Act. On June 29, 2007, the Fund issued an aggregate of 56,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest, no par value, pursuant to the initial public offering of its common shares and commenced its investment operations. The Fund granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 7,665,000 additional common shares at the public offering price less the sales load. On July 20, 2007, the Fund issued 3,000,000 additional common shares in connection with the underwriters' partial exercise of the over-allotment option. The Fund's common shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CHW. The Fund's principal office is located at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563, and its telephone number is 1-800-582-6959.

The following provides information about the Fund's authorized and outstanding shares as of July 31, 2007.

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by the Fund or For Its Account	Amount Outstanding
Common	Unlimited	0	59,006,992
Preferred	Unlimited	0	0
Series M		0	0
Series T		0	0
Series W		0	0
Series TH		0	0
Series F		0	0

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The Fund estimates the net proceeds of the offering of Preferred Shares, after payment of sales load and offering expenses, will be approximately \$346,145,255. The Fund will invest the net proceeds of the offering in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as stated below. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will invest substantially all of the net proceeds in securities that meet the investment objective and policies within three months after completion of this offering. Pending such investment, the Fund anticipates that all or a portion of the proceeds will be invested in U.S. government securities or high-grade, short-term money market instruments. If necessary, the Fund may also purchase, as temporary investments, securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in the types of securities in which the Fund may invest directly. See The Fund's Investments.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION (UNAUDITED)**

The following table sets forth the capitalization of the Fund as of August 31, 2007, and as adjusted, to give effect to the issuance of all the Preferred Shares offered hereby (including estimated offering expenses and sales load of \$3,854,745). The sales load and offering expenses of the Preferred Shares will be effectively borne by common shareholders.

	Actual	As Adjusted Preferred Shares
Shareholders Equity		
Preferred Shares, no par value per share, \$25,000 stated value per share, at liquidation value; unlimited shares authorized (no shares issued and 14,000 shares issued, respectively)	\$	\$ 350,000,000
Common shares, no par value per share, unlimited shares authorized, 59,006,992 shares outstanding*	845,275,000	841,420,255
Undistributed net investment income	(2,725,665)	(2,725,665)
Accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments	6,217,252	6,217,252
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(18,198,147)	(18,198,147)
Net Assets	\$ 830,568,440	\$ 1,176,713,695

* None of these outstanding shares are held by or for the account of the Fund.

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As of July 31, 2007, approximately 47% of the market value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in equities and approximately 36% of the market value was invested in convertible securities and high yield debt securities and approximately 17% of the market value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in short-term investment grade debt securities. In addition, as of July 31, 2007, approximately 40% of the market value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in securities of foreign issuers. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the composition of the Fund's investment portfolio as of July 31, 2007, based on the highest rating assigned each investment by either Moody's or S&P.

Credit Rating	Value (000)	Percent
Aaa/AAA		
Aa/AA	44,169	5%
A/A	24,637	3%
Baa/BBB	19,775	2%
Ba/BB	45,966	5%
B/B	44,016	5%
Caa/CCC	4,540	1%
Ca/CC		
C/C		
Unrated+	134,720	15%
Equities	417,729	47%
Short-Term	149,227	17%
Total	\$ 884,779	100%

+ Refers to securities that have not been rated by Moody's or S&P.

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THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate a high level of current income, with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a shareholder vote, except that the Fund will give shareholders at least 60 days' notice of any change to the Fund's investment objective. The Fund makes no assurance that it will realize its objective. An investment in the Fund may be speculative in that it involves a high degree of risk and should not constitute a complete investment program. See Risk Factors.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a globally diversified portfolio of convertible instruments, common and preferred stocks, and income-producing securities such as investment grade and below investment grade (high yield/high risk) debt securities. The Fund may also incorporate other income-producing strategies, including options, swaps and other derivative instruments, for both investment and hedging purposes. The Fund, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 40% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers.

The Fund will maintain a balanced approach to geographic portfolio diversification. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers.

The Fund will use a number of investment strategies to achieve its objectives and expects to invest in a wide variety of financial instruments. These instruments include global convertible, exchangeable instruments, as well as synthetic convertible instruments. The Fund will also invest in global equities or equity-linked securities with high income potential. From time to time, the Fund expects to invest in Rule 144A securities, foreign exchange contracts or securities with imbedded foreign exchange hedges, and high yield bonds of companies rated BB or lower.

In general, the Fund intends to seek out companies with a long-term track record of high dividend payout consistent with dividend growth. In certain circumstances, the Fund may invest in underlying companies it believes have substantial prospects for price appreciation even if there is little or no dividend growth potential. The Fund may from time to time, seek to sell index options or single stock options (either listed or over the counter) to enhance the overall yield of the Fund or, in the opinion of the Adviser, reduce portfolio volatility. The Fund may purchase options to hedge or engage in other hedging activities including the purchase or sale of futures, swaps or options on equities, indices, currencies, interest rates or credits.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. A foreign issuer is a foreign government or company organized under the laws of a foreign country.

Convertible Securities. A convertible security is a debt security or preferred stock that is exchangeable for an equity security (typically of the same issuer) at a predetermined price. Depending upon the relationship of the conversion price to the market value of the underlying security, a convertible security may trade more like an equity security than a debt instrument. The Fund may invest in convertible securities of any rating.

Synthetic Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of another instrument (i.e., a convertible security) through the combined features of a collection of other securities or assets. Calamos may create a synthetic convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a true convertible security, i.e., a fixed-income security

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(fixed-income component, which may be a convertible or non-convertible security) and the right to acquire an equity security (convertible component). The fixed-income component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. The Fund may also purchase synthetic convertible securities created by other parties, typically investment banks, including convertible structured notes. Convertible structured notes are fixed income debentures linked to equity. Convertible structured notes have the attributes of a convertible security, however, the investment bank that issued the convertible note assumes the credit risk associated with the investment, rather than the issuer of the underlying common stock into which the note is convertible. Different companies may issue the fixed-income and convertible components, which may be purchased separately and at different times.

The Fund may also invest in synthetic convertible securities created by third parties, typically investment banks. Synthetic convertible securities created by such parties may be designed to simulate the characteristics of traditional convertible securities or may be designed to alter or emphasize a particular feature. Traditional convertible securities typically offer stable cash flows with the ability to participate in capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Because traditional convertible securities are exercisable at the option of the holder, the holder is protected against downside risk. Synthetic convertible securities may alter these characteristics by offering enhanced yields in exchange for reduced capital appreciation or less downside protection, or any combination of these features. Synthetic convertible instruments may include structured notes, equity-linked notes, mandatory convertibles and combinations of securities and instruments, such as a debt instrument combined with a forward contract.

Some examples of these securities include:

Preferred equity redeemable cumulative stock (PERCS) are shares that automatically convert into one ordinary share upon maturity. They are usually issued at the prevailing share price, convertible into one ordinary share, with an enhanced dividend yield. PERCS pay a higher dividend than common shares, but the equity upside is capped. Above a certain share price, the conversion ratio will fall as the stock rises, capping the upside at that level. Below this level, the conversion ratio remains one-for-one, giving the same downside exposure as the ordinary shares, excluding the income difference.

Dividend enhanced convertible stock (DECS) are either preference shares or subordinated bonds. These, like PERCS, mandatorily convert into ordinary shares at maturity, if not already converted. DECS give no significant downside protection and are very equity sensitive with minimal direct bond characteristics and interest rate exposure. As with PERCS, some of the upside performance is given away and in return, the investor receives an enhanced yield over the ordinary shares. Unlike PERCS, however, the investor's upside is not capped. Instead, the investor trades a zone of flat exposure to the share price for the enhanced income.

Preferred Redeemable Increased Dividend Equity Security (PRIDES) are synthetic securities consisting of a forward contract to purchase the issuer's underlying security and an interest bearing deposit. Interest payments are made at regular intervals, and conversion into the underlying security is mandatory at maturity. Similar to convertible securities, PRIDES allow investors to earn stable cash flows while still participating in the capital gains of an underlying stock. This is possible because these products are valued along the same lines as the underlying security.

Convertible Hedging. The Fund may enhance income and protect against market risk by hedging a portion of the equity risk inherent in the convertible securities purchased for the Fund. This hedging is achieved by selling short some or all of the common stock issuable upon exercise of the convertible security. If the market price of the common stock increases above the conversion price on the convertible security, the price of the convertible security will increase. The Fund's increased liability on the short position would, in whole or in part, reduce this gain. If the price of the common stock declines, any decline in the price of the convertible security would offset, in whole or in part, the

Fund's gain on the short position. The Fund profits from this strategy by receiving interest and/or dividends on the convertible

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security and by adjusting the amount of equity risk that is hedged by short sales. In determining the appropriate portion of the Fund's equity exposure to hedge, Calamos may consider the general outlook for interest rates and equity markets, the availability of stock to sell short and expected returns and volatility.

High Yield Securities. The Fund may invest in high yield securities without limit for either current income or capital appreciation or both. The high yield securities in which the Fund invests are rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or are unrated but determined by Calamos to be of comparable quality. The Fund may not invest in debt securities that are rated lower than C. If a debt security were downgraded to below a C rating subsequent to the Fund's investment in the security, Calamos would review the investment to consider the downgrading, as well as other factors, and determine what action to take in the best interest of shareholders. Non-convertible debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Below investment grade non-convertible debt securities involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher rated debt securities.

Options Strategy. The Fund may also seek to generate income from option premiums by writing (selling) options. The Fund may write (sell) call options (i) on a portion of the equity securities (including securities that are convertible into equity securities) in the Fund's portfolio and (ii) on broad-based securities indices (such as the S&P 500 or MSCI EAFE) or certain ETFs (exchange traded funds) that trade like common stocks but seek to replicate such market indices. The Fund may sell, put or call options on stocks, indices, rates, credit spreads or currencies. The Fund may also sell call or put options on single stocks, credits or indices for hedging purposes. The Fund's use of options is subject to the asset segregation requirements of the 1940 Act.

Options In General. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying security, index or other instrument at the exercise price. A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller the obligation to buy, the underlying security, index, or other instrument at the exercise price.

The Fund is authorized to purchase and sell exchange listed options and over-the-counter options (OTC options). Exchange listed options are issued by a regulated intermediary such as the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC), which guarantees the performance of the obligations of the parties to such options. In addition, the Fund may purchase instruments structured by broker-dealers or investment banks that package or possess economic characteristics of options. The discussion below uses the OCC as an example, but is also applicable to other financial intermediaries.

With certain exceptions, OCC issued and exchange listed options generally settle by physical delivery of the underlying security, although in the future cash settlement may become available. Index options are cash settled for the net amount, if any, by which the option is "in-the-money" (i.e., where the value of the underlying instrument exceeds, in the case of a call option, or is less than, in the case of a put option, the exercise price of the option) at the time the option is exercised. Frequently, rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying instrument through the process of exercising the option, listed options are closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the new option.

OTC options are purchased from or sold to securities dealers, financial institutions or other parties (Counterparties) through direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparty. In contrast to exchange listed options, which generally have standardized terms and performance mechanics, all the terms of an OTC option, including such terms as method of settlement, term, exercise price, premium, guarantees and security, are set by negotiation of the parties. The Fund may sell OTC options (other than OTC currency options) that are subject to a buy-back provision permitting the Fund to require the Counterparty to sell the option back to the Fund at a formula price within seven days. The Fund expects generally to enter into OTC options that have cash settlement provisions, although it is not required to do so. The staff

of the Commission currently takes the position that OTC options purchased by a fund, and portfolio securities covering the amount of a fund's obligation pursuant to an OTC option sold by it (or the amount of assets

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equal to the formula price for the repurchase of the option, if any, less the amount by which the option is in-the-money) are illiquid. OTC options purchased by the Fund and any portfolio securities used to cover obligations pursuant to such options are not considered illiquid by Calamos for the purposes of the Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

The Fund may also purchase and sell options on securities indices and other financial indices. Options on securities indices and other financial indices are similar to options on a security or other instrument except that, rather than settling by physical delivery of the underlying instrument, they settle by cash settlement, i.e., an option on an index gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the option is based exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option (except if, in the case of an OTC option, physical delivery is specified). This amount of cash is equal to the excess of the closing price of the index over the exercise price of the option, which also may be multiplied by a formula value. The seller of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. The gain or loss on an option on an index depends on price movements in the instruments making up the market, market segment, industry or other composite on which the underlying index is based, rather than price movements in individual securities, as is the case with respect to options on securities.

The Fund will write call options and put options only if they are covered. For example, a call option written by the Fund will require the Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into those securities without additional consideration) or to segregate cash or liquid assets sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. A call option sold by the Fund on an index will require the Fund to own portfolio securities that correlate with the index or to segregate cash or liquid assets equal to the excess of the index value over the exercise price on a current basis. A put option written by the Fund requires the Fund to segregate cash or liquid assets equal to the exercise price.

OTC options entered into by the Fund will generally provide for cash settlement. As a result, when the Fund sells those instruments it will only segregate an amount of cash or liquid assets equal to its accrued net obligations, as there is no requirement for payment or delivery of amounts in excess of the net amount. Those amounts will equal 100% of the exercise price in the case of a non cash-settled put, the same as an OCC guaranteed listed option sold by the Fund, or the in-the-money amount plus any sell-back formula amount in the case of a cash-settled put or call. In addition, when the Fund sells a call option on an index at a time when the in-the-money amount exceeds the exercise price, the Fund will segregate, until the option expires or is closed out, cash or cash equivalents equal in value to such excess. OTC options other than those above may also settle with physical delivery, or with an election of either physical delivery or cash settlement and the Fund will segregate an amount of cash or liquid assets equal to the full value of the option. OTC options settling with physical delivery, or with an election of either physical delivery or cash settlement, will be treated the same as other options settling with physical delivery.

If an option written by the Fund expires, the Fund will generally realize a short-term capital gain equal to the premium received at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by the Fund expires, the Fund realizes a capital loss equal to the premium paid, which will either be short-term or long-term depending on the Fund's holding period for the option.

The Fund will generally realize a short-term capital gain from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing option is less than the premium received from writing the option, or, if it is more, the Fund will generally realize a short-term capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, the Fund will generally realize a short-term or long-term capital gain, depending on the Fund's holding period for the option, or, if it is less, the Fund will generally realize a short-term or long-term capital loss, depending on the Fund's holding period for the option. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security or index in

relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security or index, and the time remaining until the expiration date.

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A put option purchased by the Fund is an asset of the Fund, valued initially at the premium paid for the option. The premium received for an option written by the Fund is recorded as a deferred credit. The value of an option purchased or written is marked-to-market daily and is valued at the closing price on the exchange on which it is traded or, if not traded on an exchange or no closing price is available, at the mean between the last bid and asked prices.

Equity Securities. Equity securities include common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights, and depository receipts. An investment in the equity securities of a company represents a proportionate ownership interest in that company. Therefore, the Fund participates in the financial success or failure of any company in which it has an equity interest.

Short Sales. The Fund may engage in short sales of securities. When the Fund takes a short position, it sells at the current market price a stock that it does not own and has borrowed in anticipation of a decline in the value of the stock. To complete, or close out, the short sale transaction, the Fund buys the same security in the market and returns it to the lender. The Fund makes money if the market price of the borrowed security goes down and the Fund is able to replace the security for less than it earned by selling short. The Fund loses money if the stock price goes up after the short sale and before the position is closed out. The Fund will enter into short sales only with respect to common stock that it owns or that is issuable upon conversion of convertible securities held by the Fund.

Swaps and Related Swap Products. Swap transactions will be based on financial assets including interest rates, currencies, securities indices, securities baskets, specific securities, fixed income sectors, commodity swaps, asset-backed swaps, interest rate caps, floors and collars and options on interest rate swaps (collectively defined as swap transactions).

The Fund may enter into swap transactions for any legal purpose consistent with its investment objective and policies, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining that return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in cash markets, to protect against currency fluctuations, to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, or to gain exposure to certain markets in the most economical way possible. The use of swap transactions by the Fund involves Calamos judgment with regard to future movements of the particular market underlying the particular swap transaction. The Fund intends to use swaps to a significant degree, subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act and the Code.

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional counterparties for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) that would be earned or realized on specified notional investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are calculated by reference to a notional amount, i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or commodity, or in a basket of securities representing a particular index. The purchaser of an interest rate cap or floor, upon payment of a fee, has the right to receive payments (and the seller of the cap or floor is obligated to make payments) to the extent a specified interest rate exceeds (in the case of a cap) or is less than (in the case of a floor) a specified level over a specified period of time or at specified dates. The purchaser of an interest rate collar, upon payment of a fee, has the right to receive payments (and the seller of the collar is obligated to make payments) to the extent that a specified interest rate falls outside an agreed upon range over a specified period of time or at specified dates. The purchaser of an option on an interest rate swap, upon payment of a fee (either at the time of purchase or in the form of higher payments or lower receipts within an interest rate swap transaction) has the right, but not the obligation, to initiate a new swap transaction of a pre-specified notional amount with pre-specified terms with the seller of the option as the counterparty. The notional amount of a swap transaction is the agreed upon basis for calculating the payments that the parties have agreed to exchange. For example, one swap counterparty may agree to pay a floating rate of interest (e.g., 3 month LIBOR) calculated based on a \$10 million notional amount on a quarterly basis in exchange for receipt of payments calculated based on the same notional amount and a

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fixed rate of interest on a semi-annual basis. In the event the Fund is obligated to make payments more frequently than it receives payments from the other party, it will incur incremental credit exposure to that swap counterparty. This risk may be mitigated somewhat by the use of swap agreements which call for a net payment to be made by the party with the larger payment obligation when the obligations of the parties fall due on the same date. Under most swap agreements entered into by the Fund, payments by the parties will be exchanged on a net basis, and the Fund will receive or pay, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

The amount of the Fund's potential gain or loss on any swap transaction is not subject to any fixed limit. Nor is there any fixed limit on the Fund's potential loss if it sells a cap or collar. If the Fund buys a cap, floor or collar, however, the Fund's potential loss is limited to the amount of the fee that it has paid. When measured against the initial amount of cash required to initiate the transaction, which is typically zero in the case of most conventional swap transactions, swaps, caps, floors and collars tend to be more volatile than many other types of instruments.

The use of swap transactions, caps, floors and collars involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. If Calamos is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates, and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be less favorable than if these techniques had not been used. These instruments are typically not traded on exchanges. Accordingly, there is a risk that the other party to certain of these instruments will not perform its obligations to the Fund or that the Fund may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so.

Such occurrences could result in losses to the Fund. Calamos will consider such risks and will enter into swap and other derivatives transactions only when it believes that the risks are not unreasonable. The Fund will earmark and reserve the Fund assets, in cash or liquid securities, in an amount sufficient at all times to cover its current obligations under its swap transactions, caps, floors and collars. If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on a net basis, it will earmark and reserve assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Fund is entitled to receive under the agreement. If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, or sells a cap, floor or collar, it will earmark and reserve assets with a daily value at least equal to the full amount of the Fund's accrued obligations under the agreement. The Fund will not enter into any swap transaction, cap, floor, or collar, unless the counterparty to the transaction is deemed creditworthy by Calamos. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap markets in which many types of swap transactions are traded have grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the markets for certain types of swaps (e.g., interest rate swaps) have become relatively liquid. The markets for some types of caps, floors and collars are less liquid.

During the term of a swap, cap, floor or collar, changes in the value of the instrument are recognized as unrealized gains or losses by marking to market to reflect the market value of the instrument. When the instrument is terminated, the Fund will record a realized gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the proceeds from (or cost of) the closing transaction and the Fund's basis in the contract. The federal income tax treatment with respect to swap transactions, caps, floors, and collars may impose limitations on the extent to which the Fund may engage in such transactions.

Credit Default Swaps. As described above, swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging typically from three to ten years, although shorter or longer periods do exist. In the case of a Credit Default Swap (CDS), the contract gives one party (the buyer) the right to recoup the economic value of a decline in the value of debt securities of the reference issuer if the credit event (including a default or restructuring) occurs. This value is obtained by delivering a debt security of the reference issuer to the party in return

for a previously agreed payment from the other party (frequently, the par value of the debt security) or by cash settlement of the transaction.

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The Fund may also enter into swap contracts based on baskets or indices of securities (CDX). A CDX index is an equally weighted credit default swap index. This family of indices is comprised of baskets of credit derivatives that are representative of certain market segments such as North American investment grade, high volatility investment grade, non-investment grade, as well as emerging markets. CDS of individual reference entities are selected for inclusion in the indices based on rating requirements and liquidity requirements. A CDX index tranche provides access to customized risk, exposing each investor to losses at different levels of subordination. The lowest part of the capital structure is called the equity tranche as it has exposure to the first losses experienced in the basket. The mezzanine and senior tranches are higher in the capital structure but can also be exposed to loss in value.

CDSs 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 CDS 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. The Fund intends to maintain cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligation if the Fund is a seller of a CDS.

If the Fund is a buyer of a CDS contract, 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, 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 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.

Rule 144A Securities. The Fund may invest without limit in securities that have not been registered for public sale, but that are eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers (Rule 144A Securities).

Other Debt Securities. The Fund may also invest in investment grade debt securities. The Fund's investments in investment grade debt securities may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, adjustable rate, contingent, deferred, payment in kind and auction rate features.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. government securities in which the Fund may invest include debt obligations of varying maturities issued by the U.S. Treasury or issued or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government, including the Federal Housing Administration, Federal Financing Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, Government National Mortgage Association, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Maritime Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, District of Columbia Armory Board, Student Loan Marketing Association, Resolution Fund Corporation and various institutions that previously were or currently are part of the Farm Credit System (which has been undergoing reorganization since 1987). Some U.S. government securities, such as U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance, are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Others are supported by: (i) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, such as securities of the Federal Home Loan Banks; (ii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations, such as securities of the

FNMA; or (iii) only the credit of the issuer. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support in the future to U.S. government agencies, authorities or

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instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities include: (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities; and (ii) participations in loans made to non-U.S. governments or other entities that are so guaranteed. The secondary market for certain of these participations is limited and, therefore, may be regarded as illiquid. U.S. government securities include STRIPS and CUBES, which are issued by the U.S. Treasury as component parts of U.S. Treasury bonds and represent scheduled interest and principal payments on the bonds.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and are permissible under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not acquire the securities of other domestic or non-U.S. investment companies if, as a result, (1) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies, (2) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any one investment company being held by the Fund, or (3) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in any one investment company. These limitations do not apply to the purchase of shares of any money market fund or any investment company in connection with a merger, consolidation, reorganization or acquisition of substantially all the assets of another investment company.

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.

Temporary Defensive Investments. Under unusual market or economic conditions or for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its instrumentalities or agencies, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper rated in the highest category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or other fixed income securities deemed by Calamos to be consistent with a defensive posture, or may hold cash. The yield on such securities may be lower than the yield on lower rated fixed income securities. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with broker-dealers, member banks of the Federal Reserve System and other financial institutions. Repurchase agreements are arrangements under which the Fund purchases securities and the seller agrees to repurchase the securities within a specific time and at a specific price. The repurchase price is generally higher than the Fund's purchase price, with the difference being income to the Fund. The counterparty's obligations under the repurchase agreement are collateralized with U.S. Treasury and/or agency obligations with a market value of not less than 100% of the obligations, valued daily. Collateral is held by the Fund's custodian in a segregated, safekeeping account for the benefit of the Fund. Repurchase agreements afford the Fund an opportunity to earn income on temporarily available cash at low risk. In the event of commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the security before repurchase of the security under a repurchase agreement, the Fund may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. If the court characterizes the transaction as a loan and the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the security, the Fund may be required to return the security to the seller's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. The Fund may lend portfolio securities to registered broker-dealers or other institutional investors deemed by Calamos to be of good standing under agreements which require that the loans be secured continuously by collateral in cash, cash equivalents or U.S. Treasury bills maintained on a current basis at an

amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The Fund continues to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities

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loaned as well as the benefit of an increase and the detriment of any decrease in the market value of the securities loaned and would also receive compensation based on investment of the collateral. The Fund would not, however, have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but could call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of consent on a material matter affecting the investment.

As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. At no time would the value of the securities loaned exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

Portfolio Turnover. Although the Fund does not purchase securities with a view to rapid turnover, there are no limitations on the length of time that portfolio securities must be held. Portfolio turnover can occur for a number of reasons, including calls for redemption, general conditions in the securities markets, more favorable investment opportunities in other securities, or other factors relating to the desirability of holding or changing a portfolio investment. The portfolio turnover rates may vary greatly from year to year. A high rate of portfolio turnover in the Fund would result in increased transaction expense, which must be borne by the Fund. High portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of capital gains or losses and, to the extent net short-term capital gains are realized, any distributions resulting from such gains will be taxed as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

LEVERAGE

The Fund may issue preferred shares, borrow money or issue debt securities to increase its assets available for investment. As a non-fundamental policy, the aggregate liquidation preference of preferred shares, including Preferred Shares, and the aggregate principal amount of Borrowings may not exceed 38% of the Fund's total assets. However, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to issue preferred shares or borrow to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act (50% of total assets for preferred shares and 33 1/3% of total assets for borrowing and debt securities). Before issuing any additional preferred shares to increase its assets available for investment, the Fund must have received confirmation from Fitch and S&P or any substitute rating agency that the proposed issuance will not adversely affect such rating agency's then-current rating on the Preferred Shares. The Fund generally will not issue preferred shares, borrow or issue debt securities unless Calamos expects that the Fund will achieve a greater return on such leverage than the additional costs the Fund incurs as a result of such leverage. The Fund also may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions that otherwise might require untimely dispositions of the Fund's holdings. When the Fund leverages its assets, the fees paid to Calamos for investment management services will be higher than if the Fund did not borrow because Calamos' fees are calculated based on the Fund's managed assets, which include the proceeds of the issuance of preferred shares or any outstanding Borrowings. Consequently, the Fund and Calamos may have conflicting interests in determining whether to leverage the Fund's assets.

The Fund's use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the Fund's preferred share dividends or borrowing costs will be lower than the return the Fund achieves on its investments with the proceeds of the issuance of preferred shares or Borrowings. Such difference in return may result from the Fund's higher credit rating or the short-term nature of its borrowings compared to the long-term nature of its investments. Because the total assets of the Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) may be invested in the higher yielding portfolio investments or portfolio investments with the potential for capital appreciation, the holders of common shares will be the beneficiaries of any such incremental return. Should the differential between the underlying assets and cost of leverage narrow, the incremental return pick up will be reduced. Furthermore, if long-term interest rates rise or the Fund otherwise incurs losses on its investments, the Fund's net asset value attributable to its common shares will reflect the resulting decline in the value of portfolio holdings.

To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return to common shareholders will be

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greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Fund incurs capital losses, the return of the Fund to common shareholders will be less than if leverage had not been used. Calamos may determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it expects that the long-term benefits to the Fund's common shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return. Capital raised through the issuance of preferred shares or Borrowings will be subject to dividend payments or interest costs that may or may not exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with Borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (i.e., such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the value of the Fund's managed assets). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its common shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value. In the event preferred shares are issued, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem preferred shares from time to time to maintain coverage of any preferred shares of at least 200%. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of senior securities representing indebtedness (i.e., such indebtedness may not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's managed assets). Additionally, under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its shares, or purchase any such shares, unless the aggregate senior securities representing indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for the preferred shares or debt instruments issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants. The Fund may also be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowing. Calamos does not anticipate that these covenants or restrictions will adversely affect its ability to manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Due to these covenants or restrictions, the Fund may be forced to liquidate investments at times and at prices that are not favorable to the Fund, or the Fund may be forced to forgo investments that Calamos otherwise views as favorable.

If and the extent to which the Fund employs leverage will depend on many factors, the most important of which are investment outlook, market conditions and interest rates.

INTEREST RATE TRANSACTIONS

In order to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Fund's underlying investments and capital structure, the Fund, if market conditions are deemed favorable, may enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions. Interest rate swaps involve the Fund's agreement with the swap counterparty to pay a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty agreeing to pay the Fund a payment at a variable rate that is expected to approximate the rate of any variable rate payment obligation on Preferred Shares or any variable rate borrowing. The payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund's payment obligations under swap agreements are general unsecured obligations of the Fund and are ranked senior to distributions under the common shares and Preferred

Shares.

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The Fund may use an interest rate cap that would require it to pay a premium to the cap counterparty and would entitle it, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, to receive from the counterparty payment of the difference based on the notional amount of such cap. The Fund would use interest rate swaps or caps only with the intent to reduce or eliminate the risk that an increase in short-term interest rates could have on common share net earnings as a result of leverage.

The Fund will usually enter into swaps or caps 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. The Fund intends to segregate with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily.

The use of 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 common shares. To the extent that there is a decline in interest rates for maturities equal to the remaining maturity on the Fund's fixed rate payment obligation under the interest rate swap or equal to the remaining term of the interest rate cap, the value of the swap or cap (which initially has a value of zero) could decline, and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the common shares. If, on the other hand, such rates were to increase, the value of the swap or cap could increase, and thereby increase the net asset value of the common shares. As interest rate swaps or caps approach their maturity, their positive or negative value due to interest rate changes will approach zero.

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 the Fund would have been required to pay had it not entered into the cap agreement. The Fund has no current intention of selling an interest rate cap. The Fund will not enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions in an aggregate notional amount that exceeds the outstanding amount of the Fund's leverage.

Interest rate swaps and caps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap or cap to offset the dividend payments on Preferred Shares or interest payments on Borrowings. Depending on whether the Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap or cap, which in turn would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the common shares.

Although this will not guarantee that the counterparty does not default, the Fund will not enter into an interest rate swap or cap transaction with any counterparty that Calamos believes does not have the financial resources to honor its obligation under the interest rate swap or cap transaction. Further, Calamos will continually monitor the financial stability of a counterparty to an interest rate swap or cap transaction in an effort to proactively protect the Fund's investments.

In addition, at the time the interest rate swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund will not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement will not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the common shares.

The Fund may choose or be required to redeem some or all Preferred Shares or prepay any Borrowings. This redemption or prepayment would likely result in the Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap or cap transaction. Such early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund. A termination payment by the Fund would result in a reduction in common share net earnings. An early termination of a cap could result in a termination payment to the Fund.

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RISK FACTORS

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in any investment company security involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks that you assume when you invest in Preferred Shares.

Risks of Investing in Preferred Shares

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund issues Preferred Shares, which pay dividends based on short-term interest rates. The Fund purchases convertible securities, high yield securities and other securities that pay dividends that are based on the performance of the issuing companies, and/or that pay interest, based on longer term yields. These dividends and interest payments are typically, although not always, higher than short-term interest rates. Such dividends and interest payments, as well as long-term and short-term interest rates, fluctuate. If short-term interest rates rise, dividend rates on the Preferred Shares may rise so that the amount of dividends paid to shareholders of Preferred Shares exceeds the income from the portfolio securities. Because income from the Fund's entire investment portfolio (not just the portion of the portfolio purchased with the proceeds of the Preferred Shares offering) is available to pay dividends on the Preferred Shares, dividend rates on the Preferred Shares would need to greatly exceed the Fund's net portfolio income before the Fund's ability to pay dividends on the Preferred Shares would be jeopardized. If long-term interest rates rise, this could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investment portfolio, reducing the amount of assets serving as asset coverage for the Preferred Shares. Market interest rates currently are near historically low levels.

Auction Risk. You may not be able to sell your Preferred Shares at an auction if the auction fails; that is, if there are more Preferred Shares offered for sale than there are buyers for those shares. Also, if you place a bid order to retain Preferred Shares at an auction only at a specified rate, and that specific rate exceeds the rate set at the auction, you will not retain your Preferred Shares. If you submit a hold order for Preferred Shares (orders to retain Preferred Shares without specifying a minimum rate) and the auction sets a below-market rate, you may receive a below-market rate of return on your Preferred Shares.

As noted above, if there are more Preferred Shares offered for sale than there are buyers for those Preferred Shares in any auction, the auction will fail and you may not be able to sell some or all of your Preferred Shares at that time. The relative buying and selling interest of market participants in your Preferred Shares and in the auction rate securities market as a whole will vary over time, and such variations may be affected by, among other things, news relating to the Fund, the attractiveness of alternative investments, the perceived risk of owning the security (whether related to credit, liquidity or any other risk), the tax treatment accorded the instruments, the accounting treatment accorded Preferred Shares, including recent clarifications of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles relating to the treatment of auction rate securities, reactions to regulatory actions or press reports, financial reporting cycles and market sentiment generally. Shifts of demand in response to any one or simultaneous particular events cannot be predicted and may be short-lived or exist for longer periods.

A Broker-Dealer may submit orders in auctions for its own account. Any Broker-Dealer submitting an order for its own account in any auction will have an advantage over other bidders in that it would have knowledge of other orders placed through it in that auction (but it would not have knowledge of orders submitted by other Broker-Dealers, if any). As a result of the Broker-Dealer bidding, the auction clearing rate may be higher or lower than the rate that would have prevailed if the Broker-Dealer had not bid. A Broker-Dealer may also bid in order to prevent what would otherwise be a failed auction, or an auction clearing at a rate that the Broker-Dealer believes does not reflect the market for such securities at the time of the auction. Broker-Dealers may, but are not obligated to, advise holders of the Preferred Shares that the rate that will apply in an all hold auction is often a lower rate than would apply if holders

submit bids, and such advice, if given, may facilitate the submission of bids by existing holders that would avoid the occurrence of an all hold auction. A Broker-Dealer may, but is not obligated to, encourage additional or revised investor bidding in order to prevent an all hold auction.

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Finally, the dividend periods for the Preferred Shares may be changed by the Fund, subject to certain conditions with notice to the holders of Preferred Shares, which could also affect the liquidity of your investment. See [Description of Preferred Shares](#) and [The Auction Auction Procedures](#).

Secondary Market Risk. If you try to sell your Preferred Shares between auctions, you may not be able to sell any or all of your shares, or you may not be able to sell them for \$25,000 per share or \$25,000 per share plus accumulated dividends. If the Fund has designated a special dividend period (a dividend period other than 7 days), changes in interest rates could affect the price you would receive if you sold your shares in the secondary market. Broker-Dealers that maintain a secondary trading market for Preferred Shares are not required to maintain that market, and the Fund is not required to redeem shares either if an auction or an attempted secondary market sale fails because of a lack of buyers. Preferred Shares are not listed on a stock exchange or quoted on the NASDAQ stock market. You may transfer shares outside of auctions only to or through a Broker-Dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Fund's auction agent, The Bank of New York, and the Fund or such other persons as the Fund permits. If you sell your Preferred Shares to a broker-dealer between auctions, you may receive less than the price you paid for them, especially if market interest rates have risen since the last auction. Accumulated Preferred Shares dividends, however, should at least partially compensate for the increased market interest rates.

Ratings and Asset Coverage Risk. Although it is expected that Fitch will assign a rating of AAA to the Preferred Shares and S&P will assign a rating of AAA to the Preferred Shares, such ratings do not eliminate or necessarily mitigate the risks of investing in Preferred Shares. Fitch or S&P could downgrade its rating of the Preferred Shares or withdraw its rating of the Preferred Shares at any time, which may make your shares less liquid at an auction or in the secondary market. If Fitch or S&P downgrades the Preferred Shares, the Fund may alter its portfolio or redeem Preferred Shares in an effort to improve the rating, although there is no assurance that it will be able to do so to the extent necessary to restore the prior rating. If the Fund fails to satisfy the asset coverage ratios discussed under [Description of Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines](#), the Fund will be required to redeem a sufficient number of Preferred Shares in order to return to compliance with the asset coverage ratios. The Fund may be required to redeem Preferred Shares at a time when it is not advantageous for the Fund to make such redemption or to liquidate portfolio securities in order to have available cash for such redemption. The Fund may voluntarily redeem Preferred Shares under certain circumstances in order to meet asset maintenance tests. Although a sale of substantially all the assets of the Fund or the merger of the Fund into another entity would require the approval of the holders of the Preferred Shares voting as a separate class as discussed under [Description of the Preferred Shares Voting Rights](#), a sale of substantially all of the assets of the Fund or the merger of the Fund with or into another entity would not be treated as a liquidation of the Fund nor require that the Fund redeem the Preferred Shares, in whole or in part, provided that the Fund continued to comply with the asset coverage ratios discussed under [Description of Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines](#). See [Description of Preferred Shares Rating Agency Guidelines](#) for a description of the asset maintenance tests the Fund must meet.

Inflation Risk. Inflation is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from the increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation adjusted (or real) value of your Preferred Shares investment or the income from that investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation occurs, the real value of the Preferred Shares and distributions declines. In an inflationary period, however, it is expected that, through the auction process, Preferred Shares dividend rates would increase, tending to offset this risk.

Income Risk. The Fund's income is based primarily on the income it earns from its investments, which vary widely over the short- and long-term. If the Fund's income drops, over time the Fund's ability to make dividend payments with respect to the Preferred Shares may be impaired. See [General Risks of Investing in the Fund](#) below for the general risks affecting the Fund.

Decline in Net Asset Value Risk. A material decline in the Fund's net asset value may impair the Fund's ability to maintain required levels of asset coverage. For a description of risks affecting the Fund, see General Risks of Investing in the Fund below.

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Payment Restrictions. The Fund is prohibited from declaring, paying or making any dividends or distributions on Preferred Shares unless it satisfies certain conditions. See Description of Preferred Shares Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments. The Fund is also prohibited from declaring, paying or making any dividends or distributions on common shares unless it satisfies certain conditions. These prohibitions on the payment of dividends or distributions might impair the Fund's ability to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. The Fund intends, however, to redeem Preferred Shares if necessary to comply with such requirements. There can be no assurance, however, that such redemptions can be effected in time to permit the Fund to distribute its income as required to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters below and in the Statement of Additional Information.

Leverage Risk. The Fund uses financial leverage for investment purposes. In addition to issuing Preferred Shares, the Fund may make further use of financial leverage through borrowing, including the issuance of commercial paper or notes. As a non-fundamental policy, financial leverage (including the aggregate liquidation preference of Preferred Shares and the aggregate principal Borrowings) may not exceed 38% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund may also borrow funds (a) in connection with a loan made by a bank or other party that is privately arranged and not intended to be publicly distributed or (b) in addition to financial leverage, in an amount equal to up to 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes only.

If the Fund issues any senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act), under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by such senior securities, must be at least equal, immediately after the issuance of any such senior securities representing indebtedness, to 300% of the aggregate principal amount of such senior securities. Upon the issuance of Preferred Shares, the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities, must be at least equal, immediately after the issuance of the Preferred Shares, to 200% of the aggregate principal amount of any senior securities representing indebtedness and the aggregate liquidation preference of Preferred Shares.

If the Fund seeks an investment grade rating from one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations for any commercial paper or notes (which the Fund expects to do if it issues any such commercial paper or notes), asset coverage or portfolio composition provisions in addition to and more stringent than those required by the 1940 Act may be imposed in connection with the issuance of such a rating. In addition, restrictions may be imposed on certain investment practices in which the Fund may otherwise engage. Any lender with respect to Borrowings by the Fund may require additional asset coverage and portfolio composition provisions as well as restrictions on the Fund's investment practices.

Any Borrowings of the Fund may constitute a substantial lien and burden on the Preferred Shares by reason of their prior claim against the income of the Fund and against the net assets of the Fund in liquidation. The Fund may not be permitted to declare dividends or other distributions, including with respect to Preferred Shares or purchase or redeem shares, including Preferred Shares unless (i) at the time thereof the Fund meets certain asset coverage requirements and (ii) there is no event of default under any Borrowings that is continuing. See Description of Preferred Shares Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments. In the event of a default under any Borrowing, the lenders may have the right to cause a liquidation of the collateral (i.e., sell portfolio securities) and if any such default is not cured, the lenders may be able to control the liquidation as well.

The Fund reserves the right at any time, if it believes that market conditions are appropriate, to increase its level of debt or other senior securities to maintain or increase the Fund's current level of leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and existing agreements between the Fund and third parties. However, as a non-fundamental policy, financial leverage (the total liquidation preference of Preferred Shares or other preferred shares and any principal amount of Borrowings) may not exceed 38% of the Fund's total assets.

Because the investment management fee paid to Calamos will be calculated on the basis of managed assets, the fee will be higher when leverage is utilized, giving Calamos an incentive to utilize leverage.

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General Risks of Investing in the Fund

Limited Operating History. The Fund is a recently organized closed-end management investment company with a limited operating history.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its non-U.S. investments in one region or in the securities of emerging market issuers. These risks may include:

less information about non-U.S. issuers or markets may be available due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices;

many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile. In a changing market, Calamos may not be able to sell the Fund's portfolio securities at times, in amounts and at prices it considers reasonable;

the adverse effect of currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the Fund's investments;

the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession;

economic, political and social developments may adversely affect the securities markets, including expropriation and nationalization;

the difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment in non-U.S. countries;

restrictions on foreign investments in non-U.S. jurisdictions;

difficulties in effecting the repatriation of capital invested in non-U.S. countries; and

withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return.

There may be less publicly available information about non-U.S. markets and issuers than is available with respect to U.S. securities and issuers. Non-U.S. companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. The trading markets for most non-U.S. securities are generally less liquid and subject to greater price volatility than the markets for comparable securities in the United States. The markets for securities in certain emerging markets are in the earliest stages of their development. Even the markets for relatively widely traded securities in certain non-U.S. markets, including emerging market countries, may not be able to absorb, without price disruptions, a significant increase in trading volume or trades of a size customarily undertaken by institutional investors in the United States.

Additionally, market making and arbitrage activities are generally less extensive in such markets, which may contribute to increased volatility and reduced liquidity.

Economies and social and political conditions in individual countries may differ unfavorably from those in the United States. Non-U.S. economies may have less favorable rates of growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, currency valuation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Many countries have experienced substantial, and in some cases extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, very negative effects on the economies and

securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may also affect the values of the Fund's investments and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such countries.

Currency Risk. The value of the securities denominated or quoted in foreign currencies may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the relative currency exchange rates and by exchange control regulations. The Fund's investment performance may be negatively affected by a devaluation of a currency in which the Fund's investments are denominated or quoted. Further, the Fund's investment performance may be significantly affected, either positively or negatively, by currency exchange rates because the

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U.S. dollar value of securities denominated or quoted in another currency will increase or decrease in response to changes in the value of such currency in relation to the U.S. dollar.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security is influenced by both the yield of non-convertible securities of comparable issuers and by the value of the underlying common stock. The value of a convertible security viewed without regard to its conversion feature (i.e., strictly on the basis of its yield) is sometimes referred to as its investment value. A convertible security's investment value tends to decline as prevailing interest rate levels increase. Conversely, a convertible security's investment value increases as prevailing interest rate levels decline.

However, a convertible security's market value will also be influenced by its conversion price, which is the market value of the underlying common stock that would be obtained if the convertible security were converted. A convertible security's conversion price tends to increase as the price of the underlying common stock increases, and decrease as the price of the underlying common stock decreases. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines such that the conversion price is substantially below the investment value of the convertible security, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. If the market price of the underlying common stock increases to a point where the conversion value approximates or exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the market price of the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before the company's common stockholders. Consequently, an issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its common stock.

Synthetic Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a synthetic convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations than a convertible security because a synthetic convertible is composed of two or more separate securities, each with its own market value. In addition, if the value of the underlying common stock or the level of the index involved in the convertible component falls below the exercise price of the warrant or option, the warrant or option may lose all value.

Convertible Hedging / Short Sales Risk. The Fund may incur a loss (without limit) as a result of a short sale if the market value of the borrowed security increases between the date of the short sale and the date the Fund replaces the security. The Fund may be unable to repurchase the borrowed security at a particular time or at an acceptable price. If the market price of the common stock issuable upon exercise of a convertible security increases above the conversion price on the convertible security, the price of the convertible security will increase. The Fund's increased liability on the short position would, in whole or in part, reduce this gain. If the price of the common stock declines, any decline in the price of the convertible security would offset, in whole or in part, the Fund's gain on the short position. The use of short sales could increase the Fund's exposure to the market, magnify losses and increase the volatility of returns.

High Yield Securities Risk. Investment in high yield securities involves substantial risk of loss. Below investment grade non-convertible debt securities or comparable unrated securities are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. The market values for high yield securities tend to be very volatile, and these securities are less liquid than investment grade debt securities. For these reasons, your investment in the Fund is subject to the following specific risks:

increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment;

greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality;

adverse company specific events are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and

if a negative perception of the high yield market develops, the price and liquidity of high yield securities may be depressed. This negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

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Securities rated below investment grade are speculative with respect to the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of such securities. A rating of C from Moody's means that the issue so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing. S&P assigns a rating of C to issues that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken, but payments on the obligation are being continued (a C rating is also assigned to a preferred stock issue in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments, but that is currently paying). See the Statement of Additional Information for a description of Moody's and S&P ratings.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a high yield issuer to make principal payments and interest payments than an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of high yield securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used high yield securities for corporate financing. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. Similarly, downturns in profitability in specific industries could adversely affect the ability of high yield issuers in those industries to meet their obligations. The market values of lower quality debt securities tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower quality securities may have an adverse effect on the Fund's net asset value and the market value of its common shares. In addition, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to foreclose on an issuer's assets and take possession of its property or operations. In such circumstances, the Fund would incur additional costs in disposing of such assets and potential liabilities from operating any business acquired.

The secondary market for high yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high yield securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly and the spread between the bid and asked price is generally much larger than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value.

Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower quality debt securities of the type in which the Fund may invest a portion of its assets, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher rated securities. In the lower quality segments of the debt securities market, changes in perceptions of issuers' creditworthiness tend to occur more frequently and in a more pronounced manner than do changes in higher quality segments of the debt securities market, resulting in greater yield and price volatility.

If the Fund invests in high yield securities that are rated C or below, the Fund will incur significant risk in addition to the risks associated with investments in high yield securities and corporate loans. Distressed securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding. The Fund may purchase distressed securities that are in default or the issuers of which are in bankruptcy. The Fund may be required to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investment.

Risks Associated with Options. There are several risks associated with transactions in options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities markets, the currency markets and the options markets that could result

in an imperfect correlation among these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves

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the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The ability of the Fund to utilize options successfully will depend on Calamos' ability to predict pertinent market investments, which cannot be assured.

The Fund's ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an OCC or exchange listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. Among the possible reasons for the absence of a liquid option market on an exchange are: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions on transactions imposed by an exchange; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities including reaching daily price limits; (iv) interruption of the normal operations of the OCC or an exchange; (v) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or OCC to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the relevant market for that option on that exchange would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange would generally continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms. If the Fund were unable to close out an option that it has purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option would expire and become worthless. If the Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expired. As the writer of a covered call option on a security, the Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price of the call. As the writer of a covered call option on a foreign currency, the Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from currency appreciation.

The hours of trading for listed options may not coincide with the hours during which the underlying financial instruments are traded. To the extent that the option markets close before the markets for the underlying financial instruments, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the option markets.

Unless the parties provide for it, there is no central clearing or guaranty function in an OTC option. As a result, if the Counterparty (as described above under "Principal Investment Strategies—Options in General") fails to make or take delivery of the security, currency or other instrument underlying an OTC option it has entered into with the Fund or fails to make a cash settlement payment due in accordance with the terms of that option, the Fund will lose any premium it paid for the option as well as any anticipated benefit of the transaction. Accordingly, Calamos must assess the creditworthiness of each such Counterparty or any guarantor or credit enhancement of the Counterparty's credit to determine the likelihood that the terms of the OTC option will be satisfied. The Fund will engage in OTC option transactions only with U.S. government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as primary dealers or broker-dealers, domestic or foreign banks or other financial institutions which have received (or the guarantors of the obligation of which have received) a short-term credit rating of A-1 from S&P or P-1 from Moody's or an equivalent rating from any nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) or, in the case of OTC currency transactions, are determined to be of equivalent credit quality by Calamos.

The Fund may purchase and sell call options on securities indices and currencies. All calls sold by the Fund must be covered. Even though the Fund will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call sold by the Fund exposes the Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the Fund to hold a security or instrument which it might otherwise have sold. The Fund may purchase and sell put options on securities indices and currencies. In selling put options, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity investments are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than other asset classes as a result of such factors as the issuer's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general

economic conditions. Equity securities are subordinated to bonds and

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other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments.

Swaps and Related Swap Products Risk. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional counterparties for periods ranging from a few weeks to several years. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) that would be earned or realized on specified notional investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated by reference to a notional amount, i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or commodity, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The purchaser of an interest rate cap or floor, upon payment of a fee, has the right to receive payments (and the seller of the cap or floor is obligated to make payments) to the extent a specified interest rate exceeds (in the case of a cap) or is less than (in the case of a floor) a specified level over a specified period of time or at specified dates. The purchaser of an interest rate collar, upon payment of a fee, has the right to receive payments (and the seller of the collar is obligated to make payments) to the extent that a specified interest rate falls outside an agreed upon range over a specified period of time or at specified dates. The purchaser of an option on an interest rate swap, upon payment of a fee (either at the time of purchase or in the form of higher payments or lower receipts within an interest rate swap transaction) has the right, but not the obligation, to initiate a new swap transaction of a pre-specified notional amount with pre-specified terms with the seller of the option as the counterparty. The notional amount of a swap transaction is the agreed upon basis for calculating the payments that the parties have agreed to exchange. For example, one swap counterparty may agree to pay a floating rate of interest (e.g., 3 month LIBOR) calculated based on a \$10 million notional amount on a quarterly basis in exchange for receipt of payments calculated based on the same notional amount and a fixed rate of interest on a semi-annual basis. In the event the Fund is obligated to make payments more frequently than it receives payments from the other party, it will incur incremental credit exposure to that swap counterparty. This risk may be mitigated somewhat by the use of swap agreements which call for a net payment to be made by the party with the larger payment obligation when the obligations of the parties fall due on the same date. Under most swap agreements entered into by the Fund, payments by the parties will be exchanged on a net basis, and the Fund will receive or pay, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

The amount of the Fund's potential gain or loss on any swap transaction is not subject to any fixed limit. Nor is there any fixed limit on the Fund's potential loss if it sells a cap or collar. If the Fund buys a cap, floor or collar, however, the Fund's potential loss is limited to the amount of the fee that it has paid. When measured against the initial amount of cash required to initiate the transaction, which is typically zero in the case of most conventional swap transactions, swaps, caps, floors and collars tend to be more volatile than many other types of instruments.

The use of swap transactions, caps, floors and collars involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. If Calamos is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates, and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be less favorable than if these techniques had not been used. These instruments are typically not traded on exchanges. Accordingly, there is a risk that the other party to certain of these instruments will not perform its obligations to the Fund or that the Fund may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so. Such occurrences could result in losses to the Fund.

Calamos will consider such risks and will enter into swap and other derivatives transactions only when it believes that the risks are not unreasonable. The Fund will earmark and reserve the Fund assets, in cash or liquid securities, in an amount sufficient at all times to cover its current obligations under its swap transactions, caps, floors and collars. If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on a net basis, it will earmark and reserve assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Fund is entitled to receive under the agreement. If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, or

sells a cap, floor or collar, it will earmark and reserve assets with a daily value at least equal to the full amount of the Fund's

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accrued obligations under the agreement. The Fund will not enter into any swap transaction, cap, floor, or collar, unless the counterparty to the transaction is deemed creditworthy by Calamos. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap markets in which many types of swap transactions are traded have grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the markets for certain types of swaps (e.g., interest rate swaps) have become relatively liquid. The markets for some types of caps, floors and collars are less liquid. The liquidity of swap transactions, caps, floors and collars will be as set forth in guidelines established by Calamos and approved by the Trustees which are based on various factors, including: (1) the availability of dealer quotations and the estimated transaction volume for the instrument, (2) the number of dealers and end users for the instrument in the marketplace, (3) the level of market making by dealers in the type of instrument, (4) the nature of the instrument (including any right of a party to terminate it on demand) and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund's rights and obligations relating to the instrument). Such determination will govern whether the instrument will be deemed within the applicable liquidity restriction on investments in securities that are not readily marketable.

During the term of a swap, cap, floor or collar, changes in the value of the instrument are recognized as unrealized gains or losses by marking to market to reflect the market value of the instrument. When the instrument is terminated, the Fund will record a realized gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the proceeds from (or cost of) the closing transaction and the Fund's basis in the contract. The federal income tax treatment with respect to swap transactions, caps, floors, and collars may impose limitations on the extent to which the Fund may engage in such transactions.

Credit Default Swaps Risk. 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 CDS 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 CDS 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.

The use of CDSs, like all swap agreements, is subject to certain risks. If a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap would likely decline. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the Fund could eliminate its exposure under an outstanding swap agreement by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same or another party.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities, including high yield securities, are subject to certain common risks, including:

if interest rates go up, the value of debt securities in the Fund's portfolio generally will decline;

during periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of a security may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk. Debt securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer

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to repurchase the security prior to its stated maturity. An issuer may redeem an obligation if the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer;

during periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration (the estimated period until the security is paid in full) and reduce the value of the security. This is known as extension risk; and

market interest rates currently are at historically low levels.

Default Risk. Default risk refers to the risk that a company who issues a debt security will be unable to fulfill its obligations to repay principal and interest. The lower a debt security is rated, the greater its default risk.

Illiquid Investments Risk. Illiquid securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The market price of illiquid securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are also more difficult to value and Calamos' judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. The risks associated with illiquid securities may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid securities.

Interest Rate Transactions Risk. The Fund may enter into an interest rate swap or cap transaction to attempt to protect itself from increasing dividend or interest expenses on its preferred shares, debt securities or other borrowings resulting from increasing short-term interest rates and to hedge its portfolio securities. A decline in interest rates may result in a decline in the value of the swap or cap, which may result in a decline in the net asset value of the Fund.

Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swap or cap transactions could enhance or harm the overall performance of the 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 net asset value of the common shares. In addition, if the counterparty to an interest rate swap or cap defaults, the Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap or cap to offset the dividend or interest payments on the Fund's leverage.

Depending on whether the Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap or cap, which in turn would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the portfolio shares. In addition, at the time an interest rate swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund would not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement would not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If either of these events occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the portfolio shares.

Tax Risk. The Fund may invest in certain securities, such as certain convertible securities, for which the federal income tax treatment may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service. The Fund might not be able to comply with the federal income tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies if the tax characterization of the Fund's investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. See U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.

Management Risk. Calamos' judgment about the attractiveness, relative value or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect.

Antitakeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-laws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to

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change the composition of its Board of Trustees. Such provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions include staggered terms of office for the Trustees, advance notice requirements for shareholder proposals, and super-majority voting requirements for certain transactions with affiliates, converting the Fund to an open-end investment company or a merger, asset sale or similar transaction. Holders of Preferred Shares will have voting rights in addition to and separate from the voting rights of common shareholders with respect to certain of these matters. See Description of Shares Preferred Shares and Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-laws. The holders of Preferred Shares, on the one hand, and the holders of the common shares, on the other, may have interests that conflict in these situations.

Market Disruption Risk. Certain events have a disruptive effect on the securities markets, such as terrorist attacks, war and other geopolitical events, earthquakes, storms and other disasters. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy or any foreign economy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Fund's Board of Trustees provides broad supervision over the affairs of the Fund. The officers of the Fund are responsible for the Fund's operations. Currently, there are seven Trustees of the Fund, one of whom is an interested person of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and six of whom are not interested persons. The names and business addresses of the trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under Management of the Fund in the Statement of Additional Information.

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investments are managed by Calamos, 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, IL. As of July 31, 2007 Calamos managed approximately \$43.4 billion in assets of individuals and institutions. Calamos is a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings and an indirect subsidiary of Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a publicly traded holding company.

Investment Management Agreement

Subject to the overall authority of the Board of Trustees, Calamos regularly provides the Fund with investment research, advice and supervision and furnishes continuously an investment program for the Fund. In addition, Calamos furnishes for use of the Fund such office space and facilities as the Fund may require for its reasonable needs, supervises the Fund's business and affairs and provides the following other services on behalf of the Fund and not provided by persons not a party to the investment management agreement: (a) preparing or assisting in the preparation of reports to and meeting materials for the Trustees; (b) supervising, negotiating contractual arrangements with, to the extent appropriate, and monitoring the performance of, accounting agents, custodians, depositories, transfer agents and pricing agents, accountants, attorneys, printers, underwriters, brokers and dealers, insurers and other persons in any capacity deemed to be necessary or desirable to Fund operations; (c) assisting in the preparation and making of filings with the Commission and other regulatory and self-regulatory organizations, including, but not limited to, preliminary and definitive proxy materials, registration statements on Form N-2 and amendments thereto, and semi-annual reports on Form N-SAR and Form N-CSR; (d) overseeing the tabulation of proxies by the Fund's transfer agent; (e) assisting in the preparation and filing of the Fund's federal, state and local tax returns; (f) assisting in the preparation and filing of the Fund's federal excise tax return pursuant to Section 4982 of the Code; (g) providing assistance with investor and public relations matters; (h) monitoring the valuation of portfolio securities and the calculation of net asset value; (i) monitoring the registration of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund under applicable federal and state securities laws; (j) maintaining or causing to be maintained for the Fund all books, records

and reports and

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any other information required under the 1940 Act, to the extent that such books, records and reports and other information are not maintained by the Fund's custodian or other agents of the Fund; (k) assisting in establishing the accounting policies of the Fund; (l) assisting in the resolution of accounting issues that may arise with respect to the Fund's operations and consulting with the Fund's independent accountants, legal counsel and the Fund's other agents as necessary in connection therewith; (m) reviewing the Fund's bills; (n) assisting the Fund in determining the amount of dividends and distributions available to be paid by the Fund to its shareholders, preparing and arranging for the printing of dividend notices to shareholders, and providing the transfer and dividend paying agent, the custodian, and the accounting agent with such information as is required for such parties to effect the payment of dividends and distributions; and (o) otherwise assisting the Fund as it may reasonably request in the conduct of the Fund's business, subject to the direction and control of the Trustees.

Under the investment management agreement, the Fund will pay to Calamos a fee based on the average weekly managed assets that is computed weekly and paid on a monthly basis. The fee paid by the Fund is at the annual rate of 1.00% of average weekly managed assets. Managed assets means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any leverage that may be outstanding) minus the sum of accrued liabilities (other than debt representing financial leverage). Because the fees paid to Calamos are determined on the basis of the Fund's managed assets, the amount of management fees paid to Calamos when the Fund uses leverage will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage. Therefore, Calamos has a financial incentive to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between Calamos and the Fund's common shareholders.

Under the terms of its investment management agreement, except for the services and facilities provided by Calamos as set forth therein, the Fund shall assume and pay all expenses for all other Fund operations and activities and shall reimburse Calamos for any such expenses incurred by Calamos. The expenses borne by the Fund shall include, without limitation: (a) organization expenses of the Fund (including out-of-pocket expenses, but not including Calamos' overhead or employee costs); (b) fees payable to Calamos; (c) legal expenses; (d) auditing and accounting expenses; (e) maintenance of books and records that are required to be maintained by the Fund's custodian or other agents of the Fund; (f) telephone, telex, facsimile, postage and other communications expenses; (g) taxes and governmental fees; (h) fees, dues and expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with membership in investment company trade organizations and the expense of attendance at professional meetings of such organizations; (i) fees and expenses of accounting agents, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents, dividend disbursing agents and registrars; (j) payment for portfolio pricing or valuation services to pricing agents, accountants, bankers and other specialists, if any; (k) expenses of preparing share certificates; (l) expenses in connection with the issuance, offering, distribution, sale, redemption or repurchase of securities issued by the Fund; (m) expenses relating to investor and public relations provided by parties other than Calamos; (n) expenses and fees of registering or qualifying shares of beneficial interest of the Fund for sale; (o) interest charges, bond premiums and other insurance expenses; (p) freight, insurance and other charges in connection with the shipment of the Fund's portfolio securities; (q) the compensation and all expenses (specifically including travel expenses relating to Fund business) of Trustees, officers and employees of the Fund who are not affiliated persons of Calamos; (r) brokerage commissions or other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio securities of the Fund; (s) expenses of printing and distributing reports, notices and dividends to shareholders; (t) expenses of preparing and setting in type, printing and mailing prospectuses and statements of additional information of the Fund and supplements thereto; (u) costs of stationery; (v) any litigation expenses; (w) indemnification of Trustees and officers of the Fund; (x) costs of shareholders' and other meetings; (y) interest on borrowed money, if any; and (z) the fees and other expenses of listing the Fund's shares on the New York Stock Exchange or any other national stock exchange.

Portfolio Manager

Calamos employs a team approach to portfolio management, with teams led by the Co-Chief Investment Officers (the Co-CIOs) and comprised generally of the Co-CIOs, senior strategy analysts, intermediate analysts and junior analysts.

The Co-CIOs and senior strategy analysts are supported by and

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lead a team of investment professionals whose valuable contributions create a synergy of expertise that can be applied across many different investment strategies.

Portfolio holdings are reviewed and trading activity is discussed on a regular basis by team members. Team members generally may make trading decisions guided by each respective fund's investment objective and strategy.

While day-to-day management of each portfolio is a team effort, the Co-CIOs, along with the Director of Fixed Income and certain of the senior strategy analysts, have joint primary and supervisory responsibility for the Fund and work with all team members in developing and executing each respective portfolio's investment program. The Fund's portfolio investment program includes implementation of distinct strategies, including a fixed income approach which is lead by the Director of Fixed Income of Calamos. All team leaders are further identified below.

John P. Calamos, Sr., Co-CIO of Calamos, generally focuses on the top-down approach of diversification by industry sector and macro-level investment themes. Nick P. Calamos, Co-CIO of Calamos, also focuses on the top-down approach of diversification by industry sector and macro-level investment themes and, in addition, focuses on the bottom-up approach and corresponding research and analysis. Matthew Toms is Director of Fixed Income. John P. Calamos, Jr., John Hillenbrand, Steve Klouda, Jeff Scudieri and Jon Vacko are each senior strategy analysts.

John P. Calamos, Sr. is President and Trustee of the Fund and founder, chairman, CEO and Co-CIO of Calamos and its predecessor company. Nick P. Calamos is Vice President of the Fund and Senior Executive Vice President and Co-CIO of Calamos and its predecessor company. Matthew Toms joined Calamos in March 2007 as Director of Fixed Income. John P. Calamos, Jr., Executive Vice President of Calamos, joined the firm in 1985 and has held various senior investment positions since that time. John Hillenbrand joined Calamos in 2002 and has been a senior strategy analyst since August 2002. Steve Klouda joined Calamos in 1994 and has been a senior strategy analyst since July 2002. Jeff Scudieri joined Calamos in 1997 and has been a senior strategy analyst since September 2002. Jon Vacko joined Calamos in 2000 and has been a senior strategy analyst since July 2002.

For over 20 years, the Calamos portfolio management team has managed money for their clients in convertible, high yield and global strategies. Furthermore, Calamos has extensive experience investing in foreign markets through its convertible securities and high yield securities strategies. Such experience has included investments in established as well as emerging foreign markets. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the team leaders, including other accounts they manage, their ownership in the Calamos Family of Funds and their compensation.

Fund Accounting

Under the arrangements with State Street to provide fund accounting services, State Street provides certain administrative and accounting services to the Fund and such other funds advised by Calamos that may be part of those arrangements (the Fund and such other funds are collectively referred to as the Calamos Funds) as described more fully in the Statement of Additional Information. For the services rendered to the Calamos Funds, State Street receives fees based on the combined managed assets of the Calamos Funds (Combined Assets). Each fund of the Calamos Funds pays its pro-rata share of the fees payable to State Street described below based on relative managed assets of each fund. State Street receives a fee at the annual rate of .009% for the first \$5.0 billion of Combined Assets, .0075% for the next \$5.0 billion of Combined Assets, .005% for the next \$5.0 billion of Combined Assets and .0035% for the Combined Assets in excess of \$15.0 billion. Because the fees payable to State Street are based on the managed assets of the Calamos Funds, the fees increase as the Calamos Funds increase their leverage.

In addition, Calamos provides certain other financial accounting services to the Calamos Funds described more fully in the Statement of Additional Information. For providing those services, Calamos receives a fee at the annual rate of

.0175% on the first \$1 billion of Combined Assets; .0150% on the next \$1 billion of Combined Assets; and .0110% on Combined Assets above \$2 billion (financial accounting

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service fee). Each fund of the Calamos Funds will pay its pro rata share of the financial accounting service fee to Calamos based on the Combined Assets of the fund.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED SHARES

The following is a brief description of the terms of the Preferred Shares. For the complete terms of the Preferred Shares, please refer to the detailed description of the Preferred Shares in the Statement of Preferences of Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares (the Statement) attached as Appendix A to the Statement of Additional Information. Where appropriate, terms used in Description of Preferred Shares and in The Auction below will have the same meanings as those terms in the Statement.

General

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of preferred shares, no par value per share, in one or more classes or series with rights as determined by the Board of Trustees without the approval of common shareholders. The Statement currently authorizes the issuance of 2,800 shares of each of Series M, Series T, Series W, Series TH and Series F Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares will have a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share, plus an amount equal to accumulated but unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared).

Each series of preferred shares will rank on parity with any other series of preferred shares of the Fund as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Each Preferred Share carries one vote on matters on which Preferred Shares can be voted. The Preferred Shares, when issued by the Fund and paid for pursuant to the terms of this prospectus, will be fully paid and non-assessable and will have no preemptive, exchange or conversion rights. Any Preferred Shares repurchased or redeemed by the Fund will be classified as authorized and unissued Preferred Shares. The Board of Trustees may by resolution classify or reclassify any authorized and unissued Preferred Shares from time to time by setting or changing the preferences, rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption of such shares. The Preferred Shares will not be subject to any sinking fund, but will be subject to mandatory redemption under certain circumstances described below.

Dividends and Dividend Periods

The following is a general description of dividends and dividend periods for the Preferred Shares.

Dividend Periods. The initial dividend period and rate for each series of the Preferred Shares is as set forth below:

Series	Initial Dividend Period	Initial Dividend Rate
M	7 days	6.10%
T	8 days	6.10%
W	9 days	6.10%
TH	10 days	6.10%
F	13 days	6.10%

Any subsequent dividend periods of Series M, Series T, Series W, Series TH and Series F Preferred Shares will generally be seven days. The Fund, subject to certain conditions, may change the length of subsequent dividend periods by designating them as special dividend periods. See Designation of Special Dividend Periods below.

Dividend Payment Dates. Dividends on the Preferred Shares will be payable, when, as and if declared by the Board of Trustees, out of funds legally available therefor in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Statement and applicable law, which generally provides that the Fund may

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pay dividends out of its surplus. The initial dividend payment date and the day of the week upon which subsequent dividends, if any, will be paid for each series are as follows:

Series	Initial Dividend Payment Date*	Subsequent Dividend Payment Day
M	September 25	Tuesday
T	September 26	Wednesday
W	September 27	Thursday
TH	September 28	Friday
F	October 1	Monday

* All dates are 2007.

Dividend periods generally will begin on the first business day after an auction. If dividends are payable on a day that is not a business day, then dividends will generally be payable on the next day if such day is a business day, or as otherwise specified in the Statement. In addition, the Fund may specify different dividend payment dates for any special dividend period of more than seven days, provided that such dates shall be set forth in the notice of special dividend period relating to such special dividend period.

Dividends will be paid through the Depository Trust Company (DTC) on each dividend payment date. The dividend payment date will normally be (A) the first business day after the dividend period ends with respect to a dividend period of one year or less; provided, however, if the dividend period is more than 91 days then on the 91st, 181st and 271st days within such period, if applicable, and on the business day following the last day of such dividend period; and (B) with respect to any dividend period of more than one year, on a quarterly basis on each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 within such dividend period and on the business day following the last day of such dividend period. DTC, in accordance with its current procedures, is expected to distribute dividends received from the auction agent in same-day funds on each dividend payment date to agent members (members of DTC that will act on behalf of existing or potential holders of Preferred Shares). These agent members are in turn expected to distribute such dividends to the persons for whom they are acting as agents. However, each of the current Broker-Dealers has indicated to the Fund that dividend payments will be available in same-day funds on each dividend payment date to customers that use a Broker-Dealer or a Broker-Dealer's designee as agent member.

Calculation of Dividend Payment. The Fund computes the dividends per share payable on each series of Preferred Shares by multiplying the applicable rate in effect by a fraction. For each dividend period of less than one (1) year, the numerator of this fraction will normally be the number of days in the dividend period and the denominator will normally be 360. This rate is then multiplied by \$25,000 to arrive at the dividends per share. For each dividend period of one (1) year or more, the dividends per share payable is computed as described above, except that it will be determined on the basis of a year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

Dividends on Preferred Shares will accumulate from the date of their original issue, which is September 18, 2007. For each dividend payment period after the initial dividend period, the dividend will be the dividend rate determined at an auction. The dividend rate that results from an auction will not be greater than the maximum rate described below. Prior to each auction, Broker-Dealers will notify holders of the term of the next succeeding dividend period as soon as practicable after the Broker-Dealers have been so advised by the Fund. After each auction, on the auction date, Broker-Dealers will notify holders of the applicable rate for the next succeeding dividend period and as of the auction date of the next succeeding auction.

Except during a Default Period as described below, the applicable rate resulting from an auction will not be greater than the maximum rate. The maximum rate will be the applicable percentage of the reference rate. The Reference Rate will be the applicable LIBOR Rate (as defined below) (for a dividend period of fewer than 365 days) or the applicable Treasury Index Rate (as defined below) (for a dividend period of 365 days or more). The applicable percentage for any standard dividend period will generally be

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determined based on the credit ratings assigned to the Preferred Shares by Fitch and S&P on the auction date for such period (as set forth in the table below). If Fitch and/or S&P shall not make such rating available, the rate shall be determined by reference to equivalent ratings issued by any other rating agency.

Fitch and/or S&P Credit Rating	Applicable Percentage
AA or higher	150%
A to A+	200%
BBB to BBB+	250%
Below BBB	275%

The LIBOR Rate is the applicable London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for deposits in U.S. dollars for the period most closely approximating the applicable dividend period for a series of Preferred Shares.

The Treasury Index Rate is the average yield to maturity for certain U.S. Treasury securities having substantially the same length to maturity as the applicable dividend period for a series of Preferred Shares.

The Board of Trustees may amend the maximum rate to increase the percentage amount by which the reference rate described above is multiplied to determine the maximum rate shown without the vote or consent of the holders of Preferred Shares, or any shareholder of the Fund, but only with confirmation from each rating agency then rating the Preferred Shares that such action will not impair such agency's then-current rating of the Preferred Shares, and after consultation with the Broker-Dealers, provided that immediately following any such increase the Fund could meet the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount test discussed below under Rating Agency Guidelines.

The maximum rate for the Preferred Shares will apply automatically following an auction for such Preferred Shares in which sufficient clearing bids have not been made (other than because all Preferred Shares were subject to submitted hold orders) or following the failure to hold an auction for any reason on the auction date scheduled to occur (except for circumstances in which the dividend rate is the Default Rate, as described below).

Prior to each auction, Broker-Dealers will notify holders of the term of the next succeeding dividend period as soon as practicable after the Broker-Dealers have been so advised by the Fund. After each auction, on the auction date, Broker-Dealers will notify holders of the applicable rate for the next succeeding dividend period and of the auction date of the next succeeding auction.

On each dividend payment date, the Fund is required to deposit with the paying agent sufficient funds for the payment of declared dividends. The failure to make such deposit will not result in the cancellation of any auction. The Fund does not intend to establish any reserves for the payment of dividends.

Default Period. Subject to the applicable cure provisions, a Default Period with respect to a particular series will commence on any date the Fund fails to deposit irrevocably in trust in same-day funds, with the paying agent by 12:00 noon, New York City time, (A) the full amount of any declared dividend on that series payable on the dividend payment date (a Dividend Default) or (B) the full amount of any redemption price (the Redemption Price) payable on the date fixed for redemption (the Redemption Date) (a Redemption Default and together with a Dividend Default, hereinafter referred to as Default).

Subject to the applicable cure provisions, a Default Period with respect to a Dividend Default or a Redemption Default shall end on the business day on which, by 12:00 noon, New York City time, all unpaid dividends and any unpaid Redemption Price shall have been deposited irrevocably in trust in same-day funds with the paying agent. In the case

of a Dividend Default, the applicable rate for each dividend period commencing during a Default Period will be equal to the default rate described below, and each subsequent dividend period commencing after the beginning of a Default Period shall be a standard dividend period; provided, however, that the commencement of a Default Period will not by itself cause the commencement of a new dividend period. No auction shall be held during a Default Period applicable to that series.

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No Default Period with respect to a Dividend Default or Redemption Default shall be deemed to commence if the amount of any dividend or any Redemption Price due (if such default is not solely due to the willful failure of the Fund) is deposited irrevocably in trust, in same-day funds with the paying agent by 12:00 noon, New York City time within three business days after the applicable dividend payment date or Redemption Date, together with an amount equal to the default rate applied to the amount of such non-payment based on the actual number of days comprising such period divided by 360 for each series. The default rate shall be equal to the Reference Rate multiplied by three (3).

Restrictions on Dividend, Redemption and Other Payments. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not (i) declare any dividend with respect to the Preferred Shares if, at the time of such declaration (and after giving effect thereto), asset coverage with respect to the Fund's Borrowings that are senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act) would be less than 200% (or such other percentage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum asset coverage for senior securities representing indebtedness of a closed-end investment company as a condition of declaring dividends on its preferred shares) or (ii) declare any other distribution on the Preferred Shares or purchase or redeem Preferred Shares if at the time of the declaration (and after giving effect thereto), asset coverage with respect to the Fund's senior securities representing indebtedness would be less than 300% (or such other percentage as may in the future be specified in or under the 1940 Act as the minimum asset coverage for senior securities representing indebtedness of a closed-end investment company as a condition of declaring distributions, purchases or redemptions of its shares of beneficial interest). Senior securities representing indebtedness generally means any bond, debenture, note or similar obligation or instrument constituting a security (other than shares of beneficial interest) and evidencing indebtedness and could include the Fund's obligations under any Borrowings. For purposes of determining asset coverage for senior securities representing indebtedness in connection with the payment of dividends or other distributions on, or purchases or redemptions of stock, the term senior security does not include any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness issued in consideration of any loan, extension or renewal thereof, made by a bank or other person and privately arranged, and not intended to be publicly distributed. The term senior security also does not include any such promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness in any case where such a loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund at the time when the loan is made; a loan is presumed under the 1940 Act to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed; otherwise it is presumed not to be for temporary purposes. For purposes of determining whether the 200% and 300% asset coverage requirements described above apply in connection with dividends or distributions on or purchases or redemptions of Preferred Shares, such asset coverages may be calculated on the basis of values calculated as of a time within 48 hours (not including Sundays or holidays) next preceding the time of the applicable determination.

In addition, a declaration of a dividend or other distribution on, or purchase or redemption of, Preferred Shares may be prohibited (i) at any time when an event of default under any Borrowings has occurred and is continuing; or (ii) if, after giving effect to such declaration, the Fund would not have eligible portfolio holdings with an aggregated discounted value at least equal to any asset coverage requirements associated with such Borrowings; or (iii) the Fund has not redeemed the full amount of Borrowings, if any, required to be redeemed by any provision for mandatory redemption.

While any of the Preferred Shares are outstanding, the Fund generally may not declare, pay or set apart for payment, any dividend or other distribution in respect of its common shares (other than in additional common shares or rights to purchase common shares) or repurchase any of its common shares (except by conversion into or exchange for shares of the Fund ranking junior to the Preferred Shares as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation) unless each of the following conditions has been satisfied:

In the case of Fitch's coverage requirements, immediately after such transaction, the aggregate discounted value (i.e., the aggregate value of the Fund's portfolio discounted according to Fitch criteria) would be equal to or

greater than the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount (as defined in this prospectus under "Rating Agency Guidelines" below);

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In the case of S&P's coverage requirements, immediately after such transaction, the aggregate discounted value (i.e., the aggregate value of the Fund's portfolio discounted according to S&P criteria) would be equal to or greater than the Preferred Shares Basic Maintenance Amount;

Immediately after such transaction, the 1940 Act Preferred Shares Asset Coverage (as defined in this prospectus under "Rating Agency Guidelines" below) is met;

Full cumulative dividends on the Preferred Shares due on or prior to the date of the transaction have been declared and paid in full or have been declared and sufficient funds for the payment thereof deposited with the auction agent; and

The Fund has redeemed the full number of Preferred Shares required to be redeemed by any provision for mandatory redemption contained in the Statement.

The Fund generally will not declare, pay or set apart for payment any dividend on any shares of the Fund ranking, as to the payment of dividends, on a parity with Preferred Shares unless the Fund has declared and paid or contemporaneously declares and pays full cumulative dividends on the Preferred Shares through its most recent dividend payment date. However, if the Fund has not paid dividends in full on the Preferred Shares through the most recent dividend payment date or upon any shares of the Fund ranking, as to the payment of dividends, on a parity with Preferred Shares through their most recent respective dividend payment dates, the amount of dividends shall be declared pro rata so that the amount of dividends declared per share on Preferred Shares and such other class or series of shares will in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accumulated dividends per share on the Preferred Shares and such other class or series of shares bear to each other.

Designation of Special Dividend Periods. The Fund may, in certain situations, declare a special dividend period. Prior to declaring a special dividend period, the Fund will give notice (a "notice of special dividend period") to the auction agent and to each Broker-Dealer. The notice of special dividend period will state that the next succeeding dividend period for the Preferred Shares will be a number of days as specified in such notice of special dividend period. The Fund may not designate a special dividend period unless sufficient clearing bids were made in the most recent auction. In addition, full cumulative dividends, any amounts due with respect to mandatory redemptions and any additional dividends payable prior to such date must be paid in full or deposited with the auction agent. In addition, the Fund does not intend to designate a special dividend period if such designation would adversely affect Fitch's or S&P's or any substitute rating agency's then-current rating on the Preferred Shares. The Fund also must have portfolio securities with a discounted value at least equal to the Preferred Share Maintenance Amount. A notice of special dividend period also will specify whether the Preferred Shares will be subject to optional redemption during such special dividend period and, if so, the redemption premium, if any, required to be paid by the Fund in connection with such optional redemption. The Statement does not limit the duration of a special dividend period.

If the Fund proposes to designate any special dividend period, not fewer than seven business days (or two business days in the event the duration of the dividend period prior to such special dividend period is fewer than eight days) nor more than 30 business days prior to the first day of such special dividend period, notice of special dividend period shall be (i) made by press release and (ii) communicated by the Fund by telephonic or other means to the auction agent and each Broker-Dealer and the rating agency and confirmed in writing promptly thereafter. Each such notice of special dividend period shall state (A) that the Fund proposes to exercise its option to designate a succeeding special dividend period, specifying the first and last days thereof and the maximum rate for such special dividend period and (B) that the Fund will by 3:00 P.M., New York City time,