

CALAMOS® FAMILY OF FUNDS
Supplement dated November 1, 2018 to the
Calamos Short-Term Bond Fund
Statement of Additional Information dated August 29, 2018,
as supplemented September 19, 2018

Effectively immediately, the second paragraph in the section titled “Fund Accounting and Financial Accounting Agent” is replaced in its entirety with the following paragraphs:

On October 12, 2018, the Board of Trustees approved terminating the financial accounting services agreement between the Fund and Calamos Advisors effective November 1, 2018. For the period November 1, 2017 through October 31, 2018, Calamos Advisors provided the following financial accounting services to the Fund: management of expenses and expense payment processing; monitoring of the calculation of expense accrual amounts for the Fund and making of any necessary modifications; coordination of any expense reimbursement calculations and payment; calculation of yields on the Fund in accordance with the SEC’s rules and regulations; calculation of net investment income dividends and capital gains distributions; calculation, tracking and reporting of tax adjustments on all assets of the Fund, including but not limited to contingent debt and preferred trust obligations; preparation of excise tax and fiscal year distributions schedules; preparation of tax information required for financial statement footnotes; preparation of state and federal income tax returns; preparation of specialized calculations of amortization on convertible securities; preparation of year-end dividend disclosure information; monitoring of trustee deferred compensation plan accruals and valuations; and preparation of Form 1099 information statements for board members and service providers. For such services, the Fund paid Calamos Advisors a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.0175% on the first \$1 billion of Combined Assets, 0.0150% on the next \$1 billion, and 0.0110% on Combined Assets above \$2 billion (“financial accounting service fee”). The Fund paid its pro-rata share of the financial accounting service fee payable to Calamos Advisors based on its total average daily net assets relative to the Combined Assets.

Effective November 1, 2018, the Fund entered into an agreement with Ernst & Young LLP (“EY”) located at 155 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 to provide certain tax services to the Fund. The tax services include the following: calculating, tracking and reporting tax adjustments on all assets of the Fund, including but not limited to contingent debt and preferred trust obligations; preparing excise tax and fiscal year distribution schedules; preparing tax information required for financial statement footnotes; preparing state and federal income tax returns; preparing specialized calculations of amortization on convertible securities; preparing year-end dividend disclosure information; proving treaty-based foreign withholding tax reclaim services; providing certain global compliance and reporting services; providing a match service and analysis of the “passive foreign investment company status of foreign corporate entities; and providing services related to corporate actions that may or may not have a tax impact on the Fund’s holdings.

Effective November 1, 2018, the Fund entered into an agreement with State Street located at One Iron Street, Boston, MA 02111 pursuant to which State Street provides certain administration treasury services to the Fund. These services include: monitoring the calculation of expense accrual amounts for the Fund and making any necessary modifications; managing the Fund’s expenses and expense payment processing; coordinating any expense reimbursement calculations and payment; calculating net investment income dividends and capital gain distributions; coordinating the audits for the Fund; preparing financial reporting statements for the Fund; preparing certain regulatory filings; and calculating asset coverage tests for certain Calamos Funds.

Please retain this supplement for future reference

CALAMOS® FAMILY OF FUNDS

**Supplement dated September 19, 2018 to the
Calamos Short-Term Bond Fund Statement of Additional Information dated August 29, 2018**

Effective immediately, the following section is added above the subsection titled “U.S. Government Obligation” in the section titled “Investment Practices” on page 7 of the Statement of Additional Information:

CALCULATIONS OF DOLLAR WEIGHTED AVERAGE PORTFOLIO MATURITY

Dollar weighted average portfolio maturity is derived by multiplying the value of each debt security by the number of days remaining to its maturity, adding these calculations, and then dividing the total by the value of the Fund’s debt securities. An obligation’s maturity typically is determined on a stated final maturity basis, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

With respect to obligations held by the Fund, if it is probable that the issuer of a security will take advantage of a maturity-shortening device, such as a call, refunding, or redemption provision, the date on which the security will probably be called, refunded, or redeemed may be considered to be its maturity date. Also, the maturities of mortgage-backed securities, some asset-backed securities and securities subject to sinking fund arrangements are determined on a weighted average life basis, which is the average time for principal to be repaid. For mortgage-backed securities and some asset-backed securities, this average time is calculated by assuming prepayment rates of the underlying loans. These prepayment rates can vary depending upon the level and volatility of interest rates. This, in turn, can affect the weighted average life of the security. The weighted average lives of these securities will be shorter than their stated final maturities. In addition, for purposes of the Fund’s investment policies, a security will be treated as having a maturity earlier than its stated maturity date if the security has technical features such as puts or demand features that, in the judgment of the Calamos Advisors, will result in the security being valued in the market as though it has the earlier maturity.

Finally, for purposes of calculating the dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of the Fund, the maturity of a debt security with a periodic interest reset date will be deemed to be the next reset date, rather than the remaining stated maturity of the security if, in the judgment of Calamos Advisors, the periodic interest reset features will result in the security being valued in the market as though it has the earlier maturity.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

CALAMOS (R) FAMILY OF FUNDS

Fund	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Class I</u>
Calamos Short-Term Bond Fund	CSTBX	CSTIX

2020 Calamos Court
Naperville, Illinois 60563
800.582.6959

This Statement of Additional Information relates to CALAMOS Short-Term Bond Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Calamos Investment Trust (the “Trust”). This is not a prospectus, but provides information that should be read in conjunction with the CALAMOS Family of Funds prospectus, dated August 29, 2018 and any supplements thereto, which are incorporated herein by reference. The prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing or telephoning the Fund at the address or telephone numbers set forth above.

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THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on December 21, 1987. The Fund is an open-end, diversified management investment company. Prior to June 23, 1997, the name of the Trust was CFS Investment Trust.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

SHORT-TERM BOND FUND seeks a high level of current income consistent with preservation of principal.

The investment objectives of the Fund may not be changed without the approval of a “majority of the outstanding” shares of that Fund, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change in its 80% policy.

INVESTMENT PRACTICES

The prospectus contains information concerning the Fund’s investment objectives and principal investment strategies and risks. This Statement of Additional Information provides additional information concerning certain securities and strategies used by the Fund and their associated risks.

In pursuing its investment objectives, the Fund will invest as described below and in the Fund’s prospectus. The table below indicates whether the Fund, directly or indirectly through its investment in the underlying funds, invests in the securities and instruments listed as part of its principal (P) or non-principal (N) investment strategies.

INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT-RELATED PRACTICES	<u>SHORT-TERM BOND FUND</u>
Equity Securities	N
Convertible Securities	P
Synthetic Convertible Instruments	P
Debt Securities (including High Yield Fixed-Income Securities)	P
U.S. Government Obligations	P
Stripped Securities	P
Mortgage-related and Other Asset-backed Securities	P
Loan Participations and Assignments	P
Inflation-indexed Bonds	P
Municipal Bonds	P
Rule 144A Securities	P
Foreign Securities	P
Currency Exchange Transactions	N
Synthetic Foreign Money Market Positions	N
Swaps, Caps, Floors and Collars	P
Structured Products	P
Lending of Portfolio Securities	P
Repurchase Agreements	P
Options on Securities, Indexes and Currencies*	N
Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts	P
Warrants*	N
Portfolio Turnover	N
Short Sales	N
“When-Issued” Securities	P
Delayed Delivery Securities	P
Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Other Borrowings	N
Illiquid Securities	P
Temporary Investments	N
Master Limited Partnerships	N
Real Estate Investment Trusts	N
Distressed Securities	N
Municipal Lease Obligations	N

* Not including those acquired in connection with investments in synthetic convertible instruments.

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.

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 other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments. See the prospectus for additional information regarding equity investments and their risks.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES

Convertible securities include any corporate debt security or preferred stock that may be converted into underlying shares of common stock. The common stock underlying convertible securities may be issued by a different entity than the issuer of the convertible securities. Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest payments paid on corporate debt securities or the dividend preference on a preferred stock until such time as the convertible security matures or is redeemed or until the holder elects to exercise the conversion privilege. As a result of the conversion feature, however, the interest rate or dividend preference on a convertible security is generally less than would be the case if the security were a non-convertible obligation.

The value of convertible securities is influenced by both the yield of non-convertible securities of comparable issuers and by the value of the underlying common stock. A convertible security's value 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 typically will fluctuate inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. However, at the same time, the convertible security will be influenced by its "conversion value," which is the market value of the underlying common stock that would be obtained if the convertible security were converted. Conversion value fluctuates directly with the price of the underlying common stock.

If, because of a low price of the common stock, a convertible security's conversion value is substantially below its investment value, the convertible security's price is governed principally by its investment value. If a convertible security's conversion value increases to a point that approximates or exceeds its investment value, the convertible security's value will be principally influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security will sell at a premium over its conversion value to the extent investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Holders of convertible securities have a claim on the issuer's assets prior to the common stockholders, but may be subordinated to holders of similar non-convertible securities of the same issuer.

SYNTHETIC CONVERTIBLE INSTRUMENTS

The Fund may establish a "synthetic" convertible instrument by combining fixed-income securities (which may be either convertible or non-convertible) with the right to acquire equity securities. In establishing a synthetic instrument, the Fund may pool a basket of fixed-income securities and a basket of warrants or options that produce the economic characteristics similar to a convertible security. Within each basket of fixed-income securities and warrants or options, different companies may issue the fixed-income and convertible components, which may be purchased separately and at different times.

More flexibility is possible in the assembly of a synthetic convertible instrument than in the purchase of a convertible security. Although synthetic convertible instruments may be selected where the two components are issued by a single issuer, the character of a synthetic convertible instrument allows the combination of

components representing distinct issuers, when management believes that such a combination would better promote the Fund's investment objectives. A synthetic convertible instrument also is a more flexible investment in that its two components may be purchased separately. For example, the Fund may purchase a warrant for inclusion in a synthetic convertible instrument but temporarily hold short-term investments while postponing the purchase of a corresponding bond pending development of more favorable market conditions.

A holder of a synthetic convertible instrument faces the risk of a decline in the price of the security or the level of the index involved in the convertible component, causing a decline in the value of the call option or warrant purchased to create the synthetic convertible instrument. Should the price of the stock fall below the exercise price and remain there throughout the exercise period, the entire amount paid for the call option or warrant would be lost. Because a synthetic convertible instrument includes the fixed-income component as well, the holder of a synthetic convertible instrument also faces the risk that interest rates will rise, causing a decline in the value of the fixed-income instrument.

The Fund may also purchase synthetic convertible instruments manufactured by other parties, including convertible structured notes. Convertible structured notes are fixed-income debentures linked to equity, and are typically issued by investment banks. 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.

DEBT SECURITIES (INCLUDING HIGH YIELD FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES)

In pursuing its investment objectives, the Fund may invest in convertible and non-convertible debt securities, including high yield fixed-income securities (i.e., securities rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies ("S&P"), or Ba or lower by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's")) and securities that are not rated but are considered by Calamos Advisors LLC ("Calamos Advisors"), the Fund's investment adviser, to be of similar quality. The Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in high yield fixed-income securities. The Fund may not acquire debt securities that are rated lower than C.

Securities rated BBB or Baa are considered to be medium grade and to have speculative characteristics. High yield fixed-income securities are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Investment in medium- or lower-quality debt securities involves greater investment risk, including the possibility of issuer default or bankruptcy. An economic downturn could severely disrupt the market for such securities and adversely affect the value of such securities. In addition, lower-quality bonds are less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-quality instruments and generally are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments. During a period of adverse economic changes, including a period of rising interest rates, issuers of such bonds may experience difficulty in servicing their principal and interest payment obligations.

Achievement by the Fund of its investment objectives will be more dependent on Calamos Advisors' credit analysis than would be the case if the Fund were investing in higher-quality debt securities. Because the ratings of rating services (which evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not market risks) are used only as preliminary indicators of investment quality, Calamos Advisors employs its own credit research and analysis. These analyses may take into consideration such quantitative factors as an issuer's present and potential liquidity, profitability, internal capability to generate funds, debt/equity ratio and debt servicing capabilities, and such qualitative factors as an assessment of management, industry characteristics, accounting methodology, and foreign business exposure.

Medium- and lower-quality debt securities may be less marketable than higher-quality debt securities because the market for them is less broad. The market for unrated debt securities is even narrower. During periods of thin trading in these markets, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase

significantly, and the Fund may have greater difficulty selling its portfolio securities. The market value of these securities and their liquidity may be affected by adverse publicity and investor perceptions.

U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

U.S. Government Obligations include securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by various U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. Treasury obligations (“U.S. Treasuries”) include Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. U.S. Treasuries also include the separate principal and interest components of U.S. Treasuries that are traded under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (“STRIPS”) program. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S.

Obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities may be supported by any of the following: (a) the full faith and credit of the U.S., (b) the right of the issuer to borrow an amount limited to a specific line of credit from the U.S. Treasury, (c) the discretionary authority of the U.S. Treasury to lend to such Government agency or instrumentality, or (d) the credit of the agency or instrumentality. Government agencies that issue or guarantee securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. include the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) and the Small Business Administration. Government agencies and instrumentalities that issue or guarantee securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. include the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), the Federal Land Bank, the Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Financing Bank, the Resolution Funding Corporation, the Financing Corporation of America and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., the investor must look principally to the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment.

In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) announced that FNMA and FHLMC had been placed in conservatorship. Since that time, FNMA and FHLMC have received significant capital support through U.S. Treasury preferred stock purchases, as well as Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage backed securities (“MBS”). The FHFA and the U.S. Treasury (through its agreement to purchase FNMA and FHLMC preferred stock) have imposed strict limits on the size of their mortgage portfolios. While the mortgage-backed securities purchase programs ended in 2010, the U.S. Treasury continued its support for the entities’ capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth through at least 2012. From the end of 2007 through the first quarter of 2014, FNMA and FHLMC have received U.S. Treasury support of approximately \$187.5 billion through draws under the preferred stock purchase agreements. However, they have repaid approximately \$203 billion in senior preferred dividends to the U.S. Treasury over the same period. FNMA and FHLMC ended the second quarter of 2014 with positive net worth and, as a result, neither required a draw from the U.S. Treasury. In April 2014, FHFA projected that FNMA and FHLMC would require no additional draws from the U.S. Treasury through the end of 2015. However, FHFA also conducted a stress test mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act, which suggested that in a “severely adverse scenario” additional U.S. Treasury support of between \$84.4 billion and \$190 billion (depending on the treatment of deferred tax assets) might be required. Nonetheless, no assurance can be given that the Federal Reserve or the U.S. Treasury will ensure that FNMA and FHLMC remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities that they issue.

In addition, the problems faced by FNMA and FHLMC, resulting in their being placed into federal conservatorship and receiving significant U.S. Government support, have sparked serious debate among federal policy makers regarding the continued role of the U.S. Government in providing liquidity for mortgage loans. In December 2011, Congress enacted the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act (“TCCA”) of 2011 which, among other provisions, requires that FNMA and FHLMC increase their single-family guaranty fees by at least 10 basis points and remit this increase to Treasury with respect to all loans acquired by FNMA and FHLMC on

or after April 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2022. Serious discussions among policymakers continue, however, as to whether FNMA and FHLMC should be nationalized, privatized, restructured, or eliminated altogether. FNMA reported in the second quarter of 2014 that there was “significant uncertainty regarding the future of our company, including how long the company will continue to exist in its current form, the extent of our role in the market, what form we will have, and what ownership interest, if any, our current common and preferred stockholders will hold in us after the conservatorship is terminated and whether we will continue to exist following conservatorship.” FHLMC faces similar uncertainty about its future role. FNMA and FHLMC also are the subject of several continuing legal actions and investigations over certain accounting, disclosure or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may continue to have an adverse effect on the guaranteeing entities.

The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by any of the entities listed above or by any other agency established or sponsored by the U.S. Government, provided that the securities are otherwise permissible investments of the Fund. Certain U.S. Government Obligations that have a variable rate of interest readjusted no less frequently than annually will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate.

The Fund’s yield will fluctuate due to changes in interest rates, economic conditions, quality ratings and other factors. The prepayment experience of the mortgages underlying mortgage-related securities, such as obligations issued by GNMA, may affect the value of, and return on, an investment in such securities.

STRIPPED SECURITIES

Stripped securities include Treasury receipts, securities of government-sponsored enterprises (“GSEs”), stripped mortgage-backed securities (“SMBS”), and other “stripped” securities that evidence ownership in either the future interest payments or the future principal payments on U.S. Government, mortgage and other obligations. The stripped securities purchased are issued by the U.S. Government (or a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality) or by private issuers such as banks, corporations and other institutions at a discount to their face value. These securities generally are structured to make a lump-sum payment at maturity and do not make periodic payments of principal or interest. Hence, the duration of these securities tends to be longer and they are therefore more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than similar securities that offer periodic payments over time. The Fund will not purchase stripped securities that are subject to direct prepayment or extension risk, although in the case of SMBS, their underlying securities may be subject to such risks. SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. SMBS that are structured to receive interest only are extremely sensitive to changes in the prevailing interest rates as well as the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and are therefore much more volatile than SMBS that receive principal only.

Stripped securities may also include participations in trusts that hold U.S. Treasury securities such as Treasury Investors Growth Receipts (“TIGRs”) and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities (“CATS”) or other obligations where the trust participations evidence ownership in either the future interest payments or the future principal payments on the obligations. These participations are normally issued at a discount to their “face value,” and can exhibit greater price volatility than ordinary debt securities because of the way in which their principal and interest are returned to investors.

MORTGAGE-RELATED AND OTHER ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in mortgage- or other asset-backed securities. Mortgage-related securities include mortgage pass-through securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, SMBSs and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property.

The value of some mortgage- or asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities may expose the Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed-income securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages accelerate the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Additionally, although mortgages and mortgage-related securities are generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee and/or insurance, there is no assurance that private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations.

One type of SMBS has one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's yield to maturity from these securities.

The Fund may invest, without limitations, in any combination of mortgage-related and other asset-backed IO and PO securities. The Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust that is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed-income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities that have been offered to investors.

LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

The Fund may invest all of its total assets in fixed- and floating-rate loans, which investments generally will be in the form of loan participations and assignments of portions of such loans. Participations and assignments involve special types of risk, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and the risks of being a lender. If the Fund purchases a participation, it may only be able to enforce its rights through the participating lender, and may assume the credit risk of both the lender and the borrower. Investments in loans through direct assignment of a financial institution's interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the Fund could benefit from becoming part owner of any collateral, however, the Fund would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral.

The Fund may have difficulty disposing of assignments and participations. In the event no liquid market for one of these obligations exists, the Fund anticipates that such obligation could be sold only to a limited number of institutional investors. The lack of a liquid secondary market could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular assignments or participations when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. The lack of a liquid secondary market for assignments and participations may also make it more difficult for the Fund to assign a value to those securities for purposes of valuing the Fund's portfolio and calculating its net asset value. Additionally, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements.

INFLATION-INDEXED BONDS

Inflation-indexed bonds (other than municipal inflation-indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds, which are more fully described below) are fixed-income securities whose principal value is

periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds (other than municipal inflation indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds) will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

With regard to municipal inflation-indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds, the inflation adjustment is reflected in the semi-annual coupon payment. As a result, the principal value of municipal inflation-indexed bonds and such corporate inflation-indexed bonds does not adjust according to the rate of inflation.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income to the Fund in the year in which it occurs, even though the Fund does not receive any principal payment in cash until maturity.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Municipal bonds are generally issued by states and local governments and their agencies, authorities and other instrumentalities. Municipal bonds are subject to interest rate, credit and market risk. The ability of an issuer to make payments could be affected by litigation, legislation or other political events or the bankruptcy of the issuer. Lower rated municipal bonds are subject to greater credit and market risk than higher quality municipal bonds. The types of municipal bonds in which the Fund may invest include municipal lease obligations. The Fund may also invest in securities issued by entities whose underlying assets are municipal bonds. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in residual interest bonds, which are created by depositing municipal securities in a trust and dividing the income stream of an underlying municipal bond in two parts, one, a variable rate security and the other, a residual interest bond. The interest rate for the variable rate security is determined by an index or an auction process held approximately every seven to 35 days, while the residual interest bond holder receives the balance of the income from the underlying municipal bond less an auction fee. The market prices of residual interest bonds may be highly sensitive to changes in market rates and may decrease significantly when market rates increase. Since February 2008, a significant number of auction rate municipal bonds have failed to attract buyers, resulting in “failed auctions” and a resetting of the periodic rates to rates in excess of that which would otherwise prevail in the short-term market. The auction failures have affected municipal issuers throughout the nation. Failed auctions generally do not reflect the credit strength of individual issuers, but reflect concerns relating to bond insurers that have insured these auction rate bonds as well as changes in the operation of the auction rate market itself. As an outcome of these failed auctions, governmental issuers have experienced significantly higher service costs on auction rate bonds, and bondholders may experience significantly less liquidity than has been anticipated.

RULE 144A SECURITIES

The Fund may purchase securities that have been privately placed but that are eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, under Rule 144A (“Rule 144A Securities”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). Calamos Advisors, under the supervision and oversight of the Trust’s board of trustees, will consider whether Rule 144A Securities are illiquid and thus subject to the Fund’s restriction of investing no more than a specified percentage of its net assets in securities that are illiquid at the time of purchase. A determination of whether a Rule 144A Security is liquid or not is a question of fact. In making this determination, Calamos Advisors will consider the trading markets for the

specific security, taking into account the unregistered nature of a Rule 144A Security. In addition, Calamos Advisors may consider the (1) frequency of trades and quotes for the security, as well as equivalent or underlying securities (e.g. the underlying common stock of a convertible security), (2) number of dealers and potential purchasers, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market and (4) nature of the security and of marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer). The liquidity of Rule 144A Securities will be monitored and, if as a result of changed conditions, it is determined that a Rule 144A Security is no longer liquid, the Fund's holdings of illiquid securities would be reviewed to determine what, if any, steps are required to assure that the Fund does not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Investing in Rule 144A Securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers. A foreign security is a security issued by a foreign government or a company whose country of incorporation is a foreign country. For this purpose, foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) or securities guaranteed by a U.S. person but which represent underlying shares of foreign issuers, and may include foreign securities in the form of European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) or other securities representing underlying shares of foreign issuers. Positions in those securities are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the common stocks into which they may be converted. ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs are European receipts listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange evidencing a similar arrangement. GDRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts issued by international banks evidencing ownership of foreign securities. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for the U.S. securities markets and EDRs and GDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in foreign securities markets. The Fund may invest in sponsored or unsponsored ADRs. In the case of an unsponsored ADR, the Fund is likely to bear its proportionate share of the expenses of the depository and it may have greater difficulty in receiving shareholder communications than it would have with a sponsored ADR.

To the extent positions in portfolio securities are denominated in foreign currencies, the Fund's investment performance is affected by the relative strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar against those currencies. For example, if the dollar falls in value relative to the Japanese yen, the dollar value of a Japanese stock held in the portfolio will rise even though the price of the stock remains unchanged. Conversely, if the dollar rises in value relative to the yen, the dollar value of the Japanese stock will fall. (See discussion of transaction hedging and portfolio hedging below under "Currency Exchange Transactions.")

Investors should understand and consider carefully the risks involved in foreign investing. Investing in foreign securities, which are generally denominated in foreign currencies, and utilization of forward foreign currency exchange contracts involve certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities. These considerations include: fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currencies; possible imposition of exchange control regulation or currency restrictions that would prevent cash from being brought back to the U.S.; less public information with respect to issuers of securities; less governmental supervision of stock exchanges, securities brokers, and issuers of securities; lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; lack of uniform settlement periods and trading practices; less liquidity and frequently greater price volatility in foreign markets than in the U.S.; greater costs of buying, holding and selling securities, including brokerage, tax and custody costs; and sometimes less advantageous legal, operational and financial protections applicable to foreign sub-custodial arrangements.

Although the Fund intends to invest in companies and government securities of countries having stable political environments, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure or nationalization of foreign bank deposits or other assets, establishment of exchange controls, the adoption of foreign government restrictions, or other adverse political, social or diplomatic developments that could affect investment in these nations.

However, the Fund may invest in the securities of emerging countries. The securities markets of emerging countries are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the U.S. and other more developed countries. Disclosure and regulatory standards in many respects are less stringent than in the U.S. and other major markets. There also may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of emerging markets and the activities of investors in such markets, and enforcement of existing regulations has been extremely limited. Economies in individual emerging markets may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Many emerging market countries have experienced high rates of inflation for many years, which has had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of those countries.

A portion of the Fund's investments may be in Russian securities and instruments. As a result of recent events involving Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian persons and issuers. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional, broader economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russian-related issuers in the future. These sanctions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. For example, the Fund may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require the Fund to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting the Fund from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Russia may undertake countermeasures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio and potentially disrupt its operations. For these or other reasons, the Fund could seek to suspend redemptions of shares, including in the event that an emergency exists in which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its securities or to determine its net asset value. During the period that redemptions are affected, shares could trade at a significant premium or discount to their net asset value.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Currency exchange transactions may be conducted either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate for purchasing or selling currency prevailing in the foreign exchange market or through forward currency exchange contracts ("forward contracts"). Forward contracts are contractual agreements to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date (or within a specified time period) and price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are usually entered into with banks, foreign exchange dealers and broker-dealers, are not exchange traded, and are usually for less than one year, but may be renewed.

Forward currency exchange transactions may involve currencies of the different countries in which the Fund may invest and serve as hedges against possible variations in the exchange rate between these currencies. Currency exchange transactions are limited to transaction hedging and portfolio hedging involving either specific transactions or portfolio positions, except to the extent described below under "Synthetic Foreign Money Market Positions." Transaction hedging is the purchase or sale of forward contracts with respect to specific receivables or payables of the Fund accruing in connection with the purchase and sale of its portfolio securities or the receipt of dividends or interest thereon. Portfolio hedging is the use of forward contracts with respect to portfolio security positions denominated or quoted in a particular foreign currency. Portfolio hedging allows the Fund to limit or reduce its exposure in a foreign currency by entering into a forward contract to sell such foreign currency (or another foreign currency that acts as a proxy for that currency) at a future date for a price payable in U.S. dollars so that the value of the foreign denominated portfolio securities can be approximately matched by a foreign denominated liability. The Fund may not engage in portfolio hedging with respect to the currency of a particular country to an extent greater than the aggregate market value (at the time of making such sale) of the securities held in its portfolio denominated or quoted in that particular currency, except that the Fund may hedge all or part of its foreign currency exposure through the use of a basket of currencies or a proxy currency where such currencies or currency act as an effective proxy for other currencies. In such a case, the Fund may enter into a forward contract where the amount of the foreign currency to be sold exceeds the value of the securities

denominated in such currency. The use of this basket hedging technique may be more efficient and economical than entering into separate forward contracts for each currency held in the Fund. The Fund may not engage in “speculative” currency exchange transactions.

If the Fund enters into a forward contract, its custodian will segregate liquid assets of the Fund having a value equal to the Fund’s commitment under such forward contract from day to day, except to the extent that the Fund’s forward contract obligation is covered by liquid portfolio securities denominated in, or whose value is tied to, the currency underlying the forward contract. At the maturity of the forward contract to deliver a particular currency, the Fund may either sell the portfolio security related to the contract and make delivery of the currency, or it may retain the security and either acquire the currency on the spot market or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing an offsetting contract with the same currency trader obligating it to purchase on the same maturity date the same amount of the currency.

It is impossible to forecast with absolute precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a forward contract. Accordingly, it may be necessary for the Fund to purchase additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security is less than the amount of currency the Fund is obligated to deliver and if a decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of currency the Fund is obligated to deliver.

If the Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting currency transaction, it will incur a gain or a loss to the extent that there has been movement in forward contract prices. If the Fund engages in an offsetting currency transaction, it subsequently may enter into a new forward contract to sell the currency. Should forward prices decline during the period between the Fund’s entering into a forward contract for the sale of a currency and the date it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the currency, the Fund will realize a gain to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell. A default on the contract would deprive the Fund of unrealized profits or force the Fund to cover its commitments for purchase or sale of currency, if any, at the current market price.

Hedging against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the value of a portfolio security traded in that currency or prevent a loss if the value of the security declines. Hedging transactions also preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged currency should rise. Moreover, it may not be possible for the Fund to hedge against a devaluation that is so generally anticipated that the Fund is not able to contract to sell the currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates. The cost to the Fund of engaging in currency exchange transactions varies with such factors as the currency involved, the length of the contract period, and prevailing market conditions. Because currency exchange transactions are usually conducted on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are involved.

SYNTHETIC FOREIGN MONEY MARKET POSITIONS

The Fund may invest in money market instruments denominated in foreign currencies. In addition to, or in lieu of, such direct investment, the Fund may construct a synthetic foreign money market position by (a) purchasing a money market instrument denominated in one currency, generally U.S. dollars, and (b) concurrently entering into a forward contract to deliver a corresponding amount of that currency in exchange for a different currency on a future date and at a specified rate of exchange. For example, a synthetic money market position in Japanese yen could be constructed by purchasing a U.S. dollar money market instrument, and entering concurrently into a forward contract to deliver a corresponding amount of U.S. dollars in exchange for Japanese yen on a specified date and at a specified rate of exchange. Because of the availability of a variety of highly liquid short-term U.S. dollar money market instruments, a synthetic money market position utilizing such U.S. dollar instruments may offer greater liquidity than direct investment in foreign currency and a concurrent

construction of a synthetic position in such foreign currency, in terms of both income yield and gain or loss from changes in currency exchange rates, in general should be similar, but would not be identical because the components of the alternative investments would not be identical.

SWAPS, CAPS, FLOORS AND COLLARS

The Fund may enter into interest rate, currency, index, credit default, total return and other swaps and the purchase or sale of related caps, floors and collars. The Fund expects to enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, to protect against currency fluctuations, as a duration management technique or to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date. The Fund will not sell interest rate caps or floors where it does not own securities or other instruments providing the income stream the Fund may be obligated to pay. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows on a notional amount of two or more currencies based on the relative value differential among them and an index swap is an agreement to swap cash flows on a notional amount based on changes in the values of the reference indexes. A credit default swap is an agreement to transfer the credit exposure of fixed-income products between parties. The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such cap to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate or amount. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such floor to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate or amount. A collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates or values.

The Fund will usually enter into swaps on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are 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. Inasmuch as the Fund will segregate assets (or enter into offsetting positions) to cover its obligations under swaps, Calamos Advisors believes such obligations do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to its borrowing restrictions. The Fund will not enter into any swap, cap, floor or collar transaction unless, at the time of entering into such transaction, the unsecured long-term debt of the securities dealers, financial institutions or other parties with whom the Fund has entered into such a transaction (“Counterparties”), combined with any credit enhancements, is rated at least A by S&P or Moody’s or has an equivalent rating from an NRSRO or is determined to be of equivalent credit quality by Calamos Advisors. If there is a default by the Counterparty, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap market has 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 swap market has become relatively liquid, however, some swaps may be considered illiquid. Caps, floors and collars are more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than swaps.

In addition, some swaps are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared. Swaps that are centrally-cleared are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organizations involved in the transaction. For example, a swap investment by the Fund could lose margin payments deposited with the clearing organization, as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization, if the clearing organization breaches the swap agreement with the Fund or becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. Also, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the futures commission merchant who acts as the Fund’s clearing member on the clearinghouse for a centrally cleared swap. If the Fund’s futures commission merchant becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise defaults on its obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive all amounts owed to it in respect of its trading, even if the clearinghouse fully discharges all of its obligations. In the event of bankruptcy of the Fund’s futures commission merchant, the Fund may be entitled to the net amount of gains the Fund is entitled to receive, plus the return of margin owed to it, only in proportion to the amount received by the futures commission merchant’s other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS

The Fund may invest in interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of certain other investments. This type of restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, of specified instruments and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities (“structured products”) backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The term “structured products” as used herein excludes synthetic convertibles. See “Investment Practices — Synthetic Convertible Securities.” The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured products to create securities with different investment characteristics such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of the payments made with respect to structured products is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. The Fund may invest in structured products, which represent derived investment positions based on relationships among different markets or asset classes.

The Fund may also invest in other types of structured products, including, among others, baskets of credit default swaps referencing a portfolio of high-yield securities. A structured product may be considered to be leveraged to the extent its interest rate varies by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in the index rate. Because they are linked to their underlying markets or securities, investments in structured products generally are subject to greater volatility than an investment directly in the underlying market or security. Total return on the structured product is derived by linking return to one or more characteristics of the underlying instrument. Because certain structured products of the type in which the Fund may invest may involve no credit enhancement, the credit risk of those structured products generally would be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. The Fund may invest in a class of structured products that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured products typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured products. Although the Fund’s purchase of subordinated structured products would have similar economic effect to that of borrowing against the underlying securities, the purchase will not be deemed to be leverage for purposes of the Fund’s limitations related to borrowing and leverage.

Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be “investment companies” as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Fund’s investments in these structured products may be limited by the restrictions contained in the 1940 Act. Structured products are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there may not be an active trading market for structured products. As a result, certain structured products in which the Fund invests may be deemed illiquid.

LENDING OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

In seeking to earn additional income, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities to qualified parties (typically broker-dealers and banks) who need to borrow securities in order to cover transactions into which they have entered. Any such loan must be continuously secured by collateral in cash or cash equivalents maintained on a current basis in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned by the Fund. The Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned, and would also receive an additional return that may be in the form of a fixed fee or a percentage of income earned on the collateral. The Fund may experience losses as a result of a diminution in value of its cash collateral investments. The Fund may pay reasonable fees to persons unaffiliated with the Fund for services in arranging these loans. The Fund would have the right to call the loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on notice of not less than five business days. The Fund would not have the right to vote the securities during the existence of the loan; however, the Fund may attempt to call back the loan and vote the proxy if time permits prior to the record date. In the event of bankruptcy or other default of the borrower, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the loan collateral or recovering the loaned securities and losses, including (a) possible decline in the value of the collateral or in the value of the securities loaned during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period, and

(c) expenses of enforcing its rights. In an effort to reduce these risks, the Fund's securities lending agent will monitor, and report to Calamos Advisors on, the creditworthiness of the firms to which the Fund lends securities.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

As part of its strategy for the temporary investment of cash, the Fund may enter into "repurchase agreements" pertaining to U.S. Government securities with member banks of the Federal Reserve System or primary dealers (as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York) in such securities. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, provided that the Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, and any other illiquid securities. A repurchase agreement arises when the Fund purchases a security and simultaneously agrees to resell it to the vendor at an agreed upon future date. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed upon market rate of return that is effective for the period of time the Fund holds the security and that is not related to the coupon rate on the purchased security. Such agreements generally have maturities of no more than seven days and could be used to permit the Fund to earn interest on assets awaiting long-term investment. The Fund requires continuous maintenance by the custodian for the Fund's account in the Federal Reserve/Treasury Book Entry System of collateral in an amount equal to, or in excess of, the market value of the securities that are the subject of a repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses, including: (a) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period; and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights. In an effort to reduce these risks, Calamos Advisors will monitor the creditworthiness of the firms with which the Fund enters into repurchase agreements.

OPTIONS ON SECURITIES, INDEXES AND CURRENCIES

The Fund may purchase and sell (write) put options and call options on securities, indexes or foreign currencies. The Fund may purchase agreements, sometimes called cash puts, that may accompany the purchase of a new issue of bonds from a dealer.

A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security, commodity, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. For instance, the Fund's purchase of a put option on a security might be designed to protect its holdings in the underlying instrument (or, in some cases, a similar instrument) against a substantial decline in the market value by giving the Fund the right to sell such instrument at the option exercise price. 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 instrument at the exercise price. The Fund's purchase of a call option on a security, financial future, index, currency or other instrument might be intended to protect it against an increase in the price of the underlying instrument that it intends to purchase in the future by fixing the price at which it may purchase such instrument.

The Fund may purchase and sell (write) exchange listed options and over-the-counter ("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. 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 or currency, although in the future cash settlement may become available. Index options and Eurodollar instruments 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 sellers or purchasers (“Counterparties”) through direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparties. 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 will only sell (write) 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 generally is expected to enter into OTC options that have cash settlement provisions, although it is not required to do so. The staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) currently takes the position that OTC options purchased by the Fund, and portfolio securities “covering” the amount of the Fund’s obligation pursuant to an OTC option sold by it (or the amount of assets 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, and are subject to the Fund’s limitation on investing no more than 15% in illiquid securities.

The Fund may also purchase and sell (write) options on securities indexes and other financial indexes. Options on securities indexes and other financial indexes 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 or 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 sell (write) call options and put options only if they are “covered.” A written option will be considered “covered” to the extent it has entered into an offsetting transaction or otherwise has segregated or earmarked cash or liquid assets equal to its uncovered obligations under the written option. For example, a call option written by the Fund could be covered by purchasing an offsetting call option, by purchasing or holding the underlying reference security or asset (or a security convertible into the underlying reference security or asset), or by segregating or earmarking cash or liquid assets equal to the exercise price of the written option (or such amount as is not otherwise covered by an offsetting transaction). The Fund writing a call option on an index would be considered as holding an offsetting position to the extent the Fund owned portfolio securities substantially correlating with the movement of the underlying reference index.

If an option written by the Fund expires, the Fund realizes a 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.

The Fund will realize a 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 realize a capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, the Fund will realize a capital gain or, if it is less, the Fund will realize a capital loss. 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.

A put or call 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.

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 Calamos Advisors' objective. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves 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 Fund's ability to utilize options successfully will depend on Calamos Advisors' ability to predict pertinent market investments, which cannot be assured.

The Fund's ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller (writer) 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 any 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 "Options on Securities, Indexes and Currencies") 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 Advisors 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 may purchase and sell (write) call options on securities indexes 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 the security or instrument that it might otherwise have sold. The Fund may purchase and sell (write) put options on securities indexes and currencies. In selling (writing) put options, there is a risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying index or currency at a disadvantageous price above the market price.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES CONTRACTS

The Fund may enter into interest rate futures contracts, index futures contracts, volatility index futures contracts and foreign currency futures contracts. An interest rate, index, volatility index or foreign currency futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified quantity of a financial instrument or the cash value of an index¹ at a specified price and time. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of indexes (including, but not limited to, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, the Russell 2000 Index, the Value Line Composite Index, and the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index) as well as financial instruments (including, but not limited to, U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. Treasury notes, Eurodollar certificates of deposit and foreign currencies). Other index and financial instrument futures contracts are available and it is expected that additional futures contracts will be developed and traded. The Fund may enter into such contract if, in Calamos Advisors' opinion, such contract meets the Fund's investment parameters.

The Fund may purchase and write call and put futures options. Futures options possess many of the same characteristics as options on securities, indexes and foreign currencies (discussed above). A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. The Fund might, for example, use futures contracts to hedge against or gain exposure to fluctuations in the general level of stock prices, anticipated changes in interest rates or currency fluctuations that might adversely affect either the value of the Fund's securities or the price of the securities that the Fund intends to purchase. Although other techniques could be used to reduce or increase the Fund's exposure to stock price, interest rate and currency fluctuations, the Fund may be able to achieve its desired exposure more effectively and perhaps at a lower cost by using futures contracts and futures options.

The Fund will only enter into futures contracts and futures options that are standardized and traded on an exchange, board of trade or similar entity, or quoted on an automated quotation system.

The success of any futures transaction by the Fund depends on Calamos Advisors' correctly predicting changes in the level and direction of stock prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other factors. Should those predictions be incorrect, the Fund's return might have been better had the transaction not been attempted; however, in the absence of the ability to use futures contracts, Calamos Advisors might have taken portfolio actions in anticipation of the same market movements with similar investment results, but, presumably, at greater transaction costs.

When the Fund makes a purchase or sale of a futures contract, the Fund is required to deposit with its custodian (or broker, if legally permitted) a specified amount of cash or U.S. Government securities or other securities acceptable to the broker ("initial margin"). The margin required for a futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be modified during the term of the contract, although the Fund's broker may require margin deposits in excess of the minimum required by the exchange. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract, which is returned to the Fund upon termination of the contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. The Fund expects to earn interest income on its initial margin deposits. A futures contract held by the Fund is valued daily at the official settlement price of the exchange on which it is traded. Each day the Fund pays or receives cash, called "variation margin," equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. This process is known as "marking-to-market." Variation margin paid or received by the Fund does not represent a borrowing or loan by

¹ A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was originally written. Although the value of a securities index is a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of those securities is made.

the Fund but is instead settlement between the Fund and the broker of the amount one would owe the other if the futures contract had expired at the close of the previous day. In computing daily net asset value, the Fund will mark-to-market its open futures positions.

The Fund is also required to deposit and maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it. Such margin deposits will vary depending on the nature of the underlying futures contract (and the related initial margin requirements), the current market value of the option and other futures positions held by the Fund.

Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities, usually these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index, and delivery month). If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, the Fund engaging in the transaction realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, the Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, the Fund engaging in the transaction realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, the Fund realizes a capital loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FUTURES. There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and futures options. A purchase or sale of a futures contract or option may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract or option. In trying to increase or reduce market exposure, there can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the futures contract or option and in the portfolio exposure sought. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as: variations in speculative market demand for futures, futures options and the related securities, including technical influences in futures and futures options trading and differences between the securities markets and the securities underlying the standard contracts available for trading. For example, in the case of index futures contracts, the composition of the index, including the issuers and the weighing of each issue, may differ from the composition of the Fund's portfolio, and, in the case of interest rate futures contracts, the interest rate levels, maturities and creditworthiness of the issues underlying the futures contract may differ from the financial instruments held in the Fund's portfolio. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures contracts involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected stock price or interest rate trends.

Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses. Stock index futures contracts are not normally subject to such daily price change limitations.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures or futures option position. The Fund would be exposed to possible loss on the position during the interval of inability to close, and would continue to be required to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

LIMITATIONS ON OPTIONS AND FUTURES. If options, futures contracts or futures options of types other than those described herein are traded in the future, the Fund may also use those investment vehicles, provided the board of trustees determines that their use is consistent with the Fund's investment objectives.

When purchasing a futures contract or writing a put option on a futures contract, the Fund must maintain with its custodian (or futures commission merchant, if legally permitted) cash or cash equivalents (including any margin) equal to the market value of such contract. When writing a call option on a futures contract, the Fund similarly will maintain with its custodian (or futures commission merchant) cash or cash equivalents (including any margin) equal to the amount by which such option is in-the-money until the option expires or is closed by the Fund.

The Fund may not maintain open short positions in futures contracts, call options written on futures contracts or call options written on indexes if, in the aggregate, the market value of all such open positions exceeds the current value of the securities in its portfolio, plus or minus unrealized gains and losses on the open positions, adjusted for the historical relative volatility of the relationship between the portfolio and the positions. For this purpose, to the extent the Fund has written call options on specific securities in its portfolio, the value of those securities will be deducted from the current market value of the securities portfolio.

The use of options and futures is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). In addition, the Fund's ability to use options and futures will be limited by tax considerations. See "Taxation — Options, Futures and Forward Contracts, and Swap Agreements or Derivatives" below. Pursuant to a claim for exemption filed with the National Futures Association on behalf of the Fund pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), the Fund is not deemed to be a commodity pool operator or a commodity pool under the CEA and is not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA. The Trust is not subject to regulation under the CEA.

Under Rule 4.5, if the Fund uses commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swaps) other than for *bona fide hedging purposes* (as defined by the CFTC) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are "in-the-money"² at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of the Fund's NAV, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, as determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the Fund's NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). The Fund is subject to the risk that a change in U.S. law and related regulations will impact the way the Fund operates, increase the particular costs of the Fund's operation and/or change the competitive landscape. In this regard, any further amendments to the CEA or its related regulations that subject the Fund to additional regulation may have adverse impacts on the Fund's operations and expenses.

WARRANTS

The Fund may invest in warrants. A warrant is a right to purchase common stock at a specific price (usually at a premium above the market value of the underlying common stock at time of issuance) during a specified period of time. A warrant may have a life ranging from less than a year to 20 years or longer, but a warrant becomes worthless unless it is exercised or sold before expiration. In addition, if the market price of the common stock does not exceed the warrant's exercise price during the life of the warrant, the warrant will expire worthless. Warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the

² A call option is "in-the-money" to the extent, if any, that the value of the futures contract that is the subject of the option exceeds the exercise price. A put option is "in-the-money" if the exercise price exceeds the value of the futures contract that is the subject of the option.

corporation issuing them. The percentage increase or decrease in the value of a warrant may be greater than the percentage increase or decrease in the value of the underlying common stock.

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 a portfolio security 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 considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% would mean that the Fund had sold and purchased securities valued at 100% of its net assets within a one-year period.

SHORT SALES

The Fund may sell securities short to enhance income and protect against market risk by hedging a portion of the equity risk inherent in the Fund's portfolio. A short sale may be effected when Calamos Advisors believes that the price of a security will decline or underperform the market, and involves the sale of borrowed securities, in the hope of purchasing the same securities at a later date at a lower price. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out a short position (i.e., purchase the same securities) at any particular time or at an acceptable or advantageous price. To make delivery to the buyer, the Fund must borrow the securities from a broker-dealer through which the short sale is executed, and the broker-dealer delivers the securities, on behalf of the Fund, to the buyer.

The broker-dealer is entitled to retain the proceeds from the short sale until the Fund delivers to it the securities sold short. In addition, the Fund is required to pay to the broker-dealer the amount of any dividends or interest paid on the securities sold short.

To secure its obligation to deliver to the broker-dealer the securities sold short, the Fund must segregate an amount of cash or liquid securities that are marked to market daily with its custodian equal to any excess of the current market value of the securities sold short over any cash or liquid securities deposited as collateral with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds of the short sale). As a result of that requirement, the Fund will not gain any leverage merely by selling short, except to the extent that it earns interest or other income or gains on the segregated cash or liquid securities while also being subject to the possibility of gain or loss from the securities sold short.

The Fund is said to have a short position in the securities sold until it delivers to the broker-dealer the securities sold, at which time the Fund receives the proceeds of the short sale. The Fund will normally close out a short position by purchasing on the open market and delivering to the broker-dealer an equal amount of the securities sold short.

The Fund will realize a gain if the price of the securities declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund purchases securities to replace the borrowed securities. On the other hand, the Fund will incur a loss if the price of the securities increases between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased and the amount of any loss increased by any premium or interest that the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. It should be noted that possible losses from short sales differ from those that could arise from a cash investment in a security in that losses from a short sale may be limitless, while the losses from a cash investment in a security cannot exceed the total amount of the investment in the security.

There is also a risk that securities borrowed by the Fund and delivered to the buyer of the securities sold short will need to be returned to the broker-dealer on short notice. If the request for the return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security are receiving similar requests, a “short squeeze” can occur, meaning that the Fund might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace the borrowed securities with securities purchased on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received from the short sale.

It is possible that the market value of the securities the Fund holds in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the securities the Fund has sold short increases, thereby increasing the Fund’s potential volatility.

The Fund may also make short sales “against the box,” meaning that at all times when a short position is open the Fund owns an equal amount of such securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable, without payment of further consideration, for securities of the same issue as, and in an amount equal to, the securities sold short. A short sale “against the box” would be made in anticipation of a decline in the market price of the securities sold short. Short sales “against the box” result in a “constructive sale” and require the Fund to recognize taxable gain unless an exception to the constructive sale rule applies.

The Fund will not make a short sale of securities (other than a short sale “against the box”), if more than 20% of its net assets would be deposited with brokers as collateral or allocated to segregated accounts in connection with all outstanding short sales (other than short sales “against the box”).

Short sales also may afford the Fund an opportunity to earn additional current income to the extent it is able to enter into arrangements with broker-dealers through which the short sales are executed to receive income with respect to the proceeds of the short sales during the period the Fund’s short positions remain open. Calamos Advisors believes that some broker-dealers may be willing to enter into such arrangements, but there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to enter into such arrangements to the desired degree.

“WHEN-ISSUED” AND DELAYED DELIVERY SECURITIES

The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis. Although the payment and interest terms of these securities are established at the time the Fund enters into the commitment, the securities may be delivered and paid for a month or more after the date of purchase, when their value may have changed. The Fund makes such commitments only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell the securities before the settlement date if Calamos Advisors deems it advisable for investment reasons. The Fund may utilize spot and forward foreign currency exchange transactions to reduce the risk inherent in fluctuations in the exchange rate between one currency and another when securities are purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis.

At the time when the Fund enters into a binding obligation to purchase securities on a when-issued basis, liquid assets (cash, U.S. Government securities or other “high-grade” debt obligations) of the Fund having a value at least as great as the purchase price of the securities to be purchased will be segregated on the books of the Fund and held by the custodian throughout the period of the obligation. The use of this investment strategy, as well as entering into reverse repurchase agreements or engaging in other borrowing as described below, may increase net asset value fluctuation.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, mortgage dollar rolls, and economically similar transactions to the extent permitted under the leverage limitations of the 1940 Act and the Fund’s investment restrictions described below. A reverse repurchase agreement is a repurchase agreement in which the Fund is the seller of, rather than the investor in, securities and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon time and price. A

reverse repurchase agreement enables the Fund to obtain cash to satisfy unusually heavy redemption requests or for other temporary or emergency purposes without needing to sell portfolio securities, or to earn additional income on portfolio securities, such as Treasury bills or notes. Use of a reverse repurchase agreement may be preferable to a regular sale and later repurchase of securities because it avoids certain market risks and transaction costs.

A “mortgage dollar roll” is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement in certain respects. In a “dollar roll” transaction the Fund sells a mortgage-related security, such as a security issued by GNMA, to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to repurchase a similar security (but not the same security) in the future at a pre-determined price. A “dollar roll” can be viewed, like a reverse repurchase agreement, as a collateralized borrowing in which the Fund pledges a mortgage-related security to a dealer to obtain cash. Unlike in the case of reverse repurchase agreements, the dealer with which the Fund enters into a dollar roll transaction is not obligated to return the same securities as those originally sold by the Fund, but only securities which are “substantially identical.” To be considered “substantially identical,” the securities returned to the Fund generally must: (1) be collateralized by the same types of underlying mortgages; (2) be issued by the same agency and be part of the same program; (3) have a similar original stated maturity; (4) have identical net coupon rates; (5) have similar market yields (and therefore price); and (6) satisfy “good delivery” requirements, meaning that the aggregate principal amounts of the securities delivered and received back must be within 0.01% of the initial amount delivered.

The Fund’s obligations under a dollar roll agreement must be covered by segregated or “earmarked” liquid assets equal in value to the securities subject to repurchase by the Fund. As with reverse repurchase agreements, to the extent that positions in dollar roll agreements are not covered by segregated or “earmarked” liquid assets at least equal to the amount of any forward purchase commitment, such transactions would be subject to the Fund’s restrictions on borrowings. Furthermore, because dollar roll transactions may be for terms ranging between one and six months, dollar roll transactions may be deemed “illiquid” and subject to the Fund’s overall limitations on investments in illiquid securities.

The Fund also may effect simultaneous purchase and sale transactions that are known as “sale-buybacks.” A sale-buyback is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement, except that in a sale-buyback, the counterparty who purchases the security is entitled to receive any principal or interest payments made on the underlying security pending settlement of the Fund’s repurchase of the underlying security. The Fund’s obligations under a sale-buyback typically would be covered by segregated liquid assets equal in value to the amount of the Fund’s forward commitment to repurchase the subject security.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets, taken at market value, in illiquid securities, including any securities that are not readily marketable either because they are restricted securities or for other reasons. Restricted securities are securities that are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered for sale under the Securities Act. A position in restricted securities might adversely affect the liquidity and marketability of a portion of the Fund’s portfolio, and the Fund might not be able to sell or dispose of its holdings in such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. In those instances where the Fund is required to have restricted securities held by it registered prior to sale by the Fund and the Fund does not have a contractual commitment from the issuer or seller to pay the costs of such registration, the gross proceeds from the sale of securities would be reduced by the registration costs and underwriting discounts. Any such registration costs are not included in the percentage limitation on the Fund’s investment in restricted securities.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

The Fund may make temporary investments without limitation when Calamos Advisors determines that a defensive position is warranted, or as a reserve for possible cash needs. Such investments may be in money

market instruments, consisting of obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other obligations of domestic banks having total assets of at least \$500 million and that are regulated by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper rated in the highest category by a recognized rating agency; cash; and repurchase agreements.

MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

MLPs differ from investments in common stock as a result of limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP. MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like the prices other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios. MLPs generally do not pay federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnerships' income, gains, losses, deductions and credits. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business of an MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation, instead of a partnership, for federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay income tax on its taxable income. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP, potentially reducing the value of the Fund's investment and consequently your investment in the Fund. Although common units of MLPs trade on the NYSE, the NASDAQ and NYSE MKT LLC, certain MLP securities trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their smaller capitalization. As a result, the price of such MLPs may display abrupt and erratic movements at times. Additionally it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without unfavorable impact on prevailing market process. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price when the Adviser desires to do so.

MLP debt securities, including bonds and debentures, have characteristics similar to the fixed income securities of other issuers. Debt securities issued by MLPs may include those rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be below investment grade by the investment adviser at the time of purchase. A debt security of an MLP will be considered to be investment grade if it is rated as such by one of the rating organizations or, if unrated, are judged to be investment grade by the investment adviser at the time of purchase. Investments in such securities generally are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the same manner as debt securities issued by corporations, resulting in the receipt or accrual of interest income.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS

The real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts (REITs), are particularly sensitive to economic downturns and are sensitive to factors such as changes in real estate values, property taxes and tax laws, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, occupancy rates, government regulations affecting zoning, land use and rents and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. Companies in the real estate industry also may be subject to liabilities under environmental and hazardous waste laws. In addition, the value of a REIT's equity securities is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or mortgage loans held by the REIT. Debt securities of REITs are subject to the risks of debt securities in general. For example, such securities are more sensitive to interest rates than equity securities of REITs. REITs are also subject to default and prepayment risk. Many REITs are highly leveraged, increasing their risk. To the extent the Fund invests in equity securities of REITs, the Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

DISTRESSED SECURITIES

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in distressed securities, including corporate loans, which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund or are rated in the lower rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's or CC or lower by Standard & Poor's) or which are unrated investments considered by Calamos to be of comparable quality. Investment in distressed securities is speculative and involves significant risk of loss. Distressed securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding and may require the Fund to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investment. Therefore, to the extent the Fund seeks capital appreciation through investment in distressed securities, the Fund's ability to achieve current income for its shareholders may be diminished. The Fund also will be subject to significant uncertainty as to when and in what manner and for what value the obligations evidenced by the distressed securities will eventually be satisfied (e.g., through a liquidation of the obligor's assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization involving the distressed securities or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation). In addition, even if an exchange offer is made or a plan of reorganization is adopted with respect to distressed securities held by the Fund, there can be no assurance that the securities or other assets received by the Fund in connection with such exchange offer or plan of reorganization will not have a lower value or income potential than may have been anticipated when the investment was made. Moreover, any securities received by the Fund upon completion of an exchange offer or plan of reorganization may be restricted as to resale. As a result of the Fund's participation in negotiations with respect to any exchange offer or plan of reorganization with respect to an issuer of distressed securities, the Fund may be restricted from disposing of such securities.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Fund may invest in municipal lease obligations, which are installment purchase contract obligations, and certificates of participation in such obligations (collectively, lease obligations). Lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of a municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged, although a lease obligation is ordinarily backed by a municipality's covenant to budget for the payments due under the lease obligation.

Certain lease obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease obligation payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Although "non-appropriation" lease obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. In evaluating a potential investment in such a lease obligation, Calamos Advisors will consider: (1) the credit quality of the obligor; (2) whether the underlying property is essential to a governmental function; and (3) whether the lease obligation contains covenants prohibiting the obligor from substituting similar property if the obligor fails to make appropriations for the lease obligation.

RECENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the past decade, financial markets throughout the world have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty and turmoil. Both domestic and international equity and fixed income markets experienced heightened volatility and turmoil, with issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets particularly affected.

In addition to the recent unprecedented turbulence in financial markets, the reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide. Reduced liquidity in these markets may mean there is less money available to purchase raw materials, goods and services, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in some issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing and ultimately may lead to a decline in their stock prices. The values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that hold that sovereign debt have fallen. These events, and the potential for continuing

market turbulence, may have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region.

The U.S. federal government and certain foreign central banks have acted to calm credit markets and increase confidence in the U.S. and world economies. Certain of these entities have injected liquidity into the markets and taken other steps in an effort to stabilize the markets and grow the economy. The Federal Reserve has recently reduced its market support activities-and recently has begun raising interest rates. Certain foreign governments and central banks are implementing or discussing so-called negative interest rates (e.g., charging depositors who keep their cash at a bank) to spur economic growth. Further Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases or contrary actions by different governments, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invest.

The situation in the financial markets in the past decade called for increased regulation, and the need of many financial institutions for government help has given lawmakers and regulators new leverage. The Dodd-Frank Act initiated a dramatic revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework that continues to unfold. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including (among many others) a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process intended to improve financial systemic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; the registration and additional regulation of hedge and private equity fund managers; and new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. Instruments in which the Fund may invest, or the issuers of such instruments, may be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that may be unforeseeable. Because these requirements are new and evolving (and some of the rules are not yet final), their ultimate impact remains unclear.

The statutory provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act significantly change in several respects the ways in which investment products are marketed, sold, settled or terminated. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act mandates the elimination of references to credit ratings in numerous securities laws, including the 1940 Act. Transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default index swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared. Clearinghouses and futures commission merchants have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing cleared transactions or to terminate cleared transactions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination by the clearing member or the clearinghouse may have an effect on the performance of the Fund.

Under rules adopted under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives contracts are required to be executed through swap execution facilities (“SEFs”). A SEF is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. Such requirements may make it more difficult and costly for investment funds, such as the Fund, to enter into highly tailored or customized transactions. Trading swaps on a SEF may offer certain advantages over traditional bilateral over-the-counter trading, such as ease of execution, price transparency, increased liquidity and/or favorable pricing. Execution through a SEF is not, however, without additional costs and risks, as parties are required to comply with SEF and CFTC rules and regulations, including disclosure and recordkeeping obligations, and SEF rights of inspection, among others. SEFs typically charge fees, and if the Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. The Fund also may be required to indemnify a SEF, or a broker intermediary who executes swaps on a SEF on the Fund’s behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund’s transactions on the SEF. In addition, the Fund may be subject to execution risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared, and no clearing member is willing to clear the transaction on the Fund’s behalf. In that case, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of any increase in the value of the transaction after the time of the trade.

The European Union (and some other countries) are implementing similar requirements that will affect the Fund when it enters into derivatives transactions with a counterparty organized in that country or otherwise subject to that country's derivatives regulations. The new requirements may result in increased uncertainty about counterparty credit risk, and they may also limit the flexibility of the Fund to protect its interests in the event of an insolvency of a derivatives counterparty. In the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, with respect to counterparties who are subject to such proceedings in the European Union, the liabilities of such counterparties to the Fund could be reduced, eliminated, or converted to equity in such counterparties (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

Additionally, U.S. regulators, the European Union and certain other jurisdictions have adopted minimum margin and capital requirements for uncleared derivatives transactions. It is expected that these regulations will have a material impact on the Fund's use of uncleared derivatives. These rules will impose minimum margin requirements on derivatives transactions between the Fund and its swap counterparties and may increase the amount of margin the Fund is required to provide. They will impose regulatory requirements on the timing of transferring margin. The Fund is subject to variation margin requirements under such rules and the Fund may become subject to initial margin requirements under such rules in 2020.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund or otherwise limiting liquidity.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, terrorism, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the Fund invest in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund has elected to be classified as a diversified, open-end management investment company. Except as noted below, the Fund operates under the following investment restrictions and may not:

- (i) as to 75% of its assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets, taken at market value at the time of a particular purchase, in the securities of any one issuer, except that this restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities;
- (ii) acquire more than 10%, taken at the time of a particular purchase, of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer;
- (iii) act as an underwriter of securities, except insofar as it may be deemed an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act on disposition of securities acquired subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale;
- (iv) purchase or sell real estate (although it may purchase securities secured by real estate or interests therein, or securities issued by companies that invest in real estate or interests therein), commodities or commodity contracts, except that the Fund may enter into (a) futures, options and options on futures, (b) forward contracts, (c) swaps and (d) other financial transactions not requiring the delivery of physical commodities;
- (v) make loans, but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from (a) investing in debt obligations, (b) investing in repurchase agreements or (c) lending portfolio securities, provided, however, that it may not lend securities if, as a result, the aggregate value of all securities loaned would exceed 33% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of such loan);

- (vi) borrow, except from banks, other affiliated funds and other entities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act;^{3,4}
- (vii) issue any senior security, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act; and⁵
- (viii) invest in a security if more than 25% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular purchase) would be invested in the securities of issuers in any particular industry. For purposes of this limitation, the Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in each of the following sectors (each sector measured separately): commercial (non-agency) mortgage-backed securities, residential (non-agency) mortgage-backed securities or asset-backed securities. This restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

The above restrictions are fundamental policies and may not be changed with respect to the Fund without the approval of a “majority” of the outstanding shares of that Fund, which for this purpose means the approval of the lesser of (a) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund or (b) 67% or more of the outstanding shares if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of that Fund are present or represented at the meeting by proxy.

In addition to the fundamental restrictions listed above, the Fund has adopted the following as a non-fundamental policy:

- (a) To the extent other Calamos Funds invest in the Fund in reliance on section 12(d)(1)(G), the Fund may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts in reliance on section 12(d)(1)(F) or (G) of the 1940 Act;⁶

³ The Fund does not intend to purchase securities when its borrowings exceed 5% of total assets.

⁴ The Fund’s borrowing practices are limited by the 1940 Act. Currently, under the 1940 Act, the Fund may borrow in an aggregate amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets, including the proceeds of borrowings, for any purpose, but borrowings from entities other than banks may not exceed 5% of its total assets and may be only as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, unless the Fund has received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting it to borrow from other affiliated funds in excess of 5% of its total assets.

⁵ Currently, under the 1940 Act, a “senior security” does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness where the indebtedness is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the issuer at the time the loan is made. A loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed.

⁶ The Fund intends to limit its investment in other investment companies so that, as determined immediately after the Fund invests in another investment company: (i) not more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the securities of any one investment company; (ii) not more than 10% of the value of its total assets will be invested in the aggregate in securities of investment companies as a group; and (iii) not more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. Currently, under the 1940 Act, the Fund is permitted to invest in other investment companies in excess of the above limitations if certain requirements are met, including that any fund whose shares are acquired by another fund in accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act shall not purchase securities of a registered open-end investment company or registered unit investment trust in reliance on either Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act. The Fund may invest without limitation in money market funds, provided that the conditions of Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act are met. Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain other investment companies and procedures approved by the Board, the Fund may invest in the such other investment companies in excess of the 3% limit described above, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the SEC order, as it may be amended, and any other applicable investment limitations. These limitations do not apply in connection with a merger, consolidation, reorganization or acquisition of substantially all the assets of another investment company.

- (b) The Fund may not invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management;
- (c) The Fund may not purchase securities on margin (except for use of such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, including transactions in options, futures and options on futures), or participate on a joint or a joint and several basis in any trading account in securities, except in connection with transactions in options, futures and options on futures;
- (d) The Fund may not make short sales of securities, except that the Fund may make short sales of securities (i) if the Fund owns an equal amount of such securities, or owns securities that are convertible or exchangeable, without payment of further consideration, into an equal amount of such securities, (ii) other than those described in clause (i), provided that no more than 20% of its net assets would be deposited with brokers as collateral or allocated to segregated accounts in connection with all outstanding short sales other than those described in clause (i);
- (e) The Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets (valued at the time of purchase) in non-U.S. debt securities, including non-dollar denominated debt securities and emerging markets securities; and
- (f) The Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets (taken at market value at the time of each purchase) in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

The non-fundamental investment restrictions above may be changed by the board of trustees without shareholder approval. Notwithstanding the foregoing investment restrictions, the Fund may purchase securities pursuant to the exercise of subscription rights, subject to the condition that such purchase will not result in the Fund's ceasing to be a diversified investment company. Far Eastern and European corporations frequently issue additional capital stock by means of subscription rights offerings to existing shareholders at a price substantially below the market price of the shares. The failure to exercise such rights would result in the Fund's interest in the issuing company being diluted. The market for such rights is not well developed in all cases and, accordingly, the Fund may not always realize full value on the sale of rights. The exception applies in cases where the limits set forth in the investment restrictions would otherwise be exceeded by exercising rights or would have already been exceeded as a result of fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities with the result that the Fund would be forced either to sell securities at a time when it might not otherwise have done so, to forego exercising the rights.

MANAGEMENT

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The management of the Trust, including general supervision of the duties performed for the Fund under the investment management agreement between the Trust and Calamos Advisors, is the responsibility of its board of trustees. Each trustee elected will hold office for the lifetime of the Trust or until such trustee’s earlier resignation, death or removal; however, each trustee who is not an interested person of the Trust shall retire as a trustee at the end of the calendar year in which the trustee attains the age of 75 years.

The following table sets forth each trustee’s name, year of birth, position(s) with the Trust, number of portfolios in the Calamos Fund Complex overseen, principal occupation(s) during the past five years and other directorships held, and date first elected or appointed. Each trustee oversees the Fund of the Trust.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE INTERESTED PERSONS OF THE TRUST:

<u>NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) AND LENGTH OF TIME WITH THE TRUST</u>	<u>PORTFOLIOS OVERSEEN</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, ATTRIBUTES, SKILLS FOR BOARD MEMBERSHIP</u>
John P. Calamos, Sr. (1940)*	Chairman, Trustee and President (since 1988)	24	Founder, Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer, Calamos Asset Management, Inc. (“CAM”), Calamos Investments LLC (“CILLC”), Calamos Advisors LLC and its predecessor (“Calamos Advisors”) and Calamos Wealth Management LLC (“CWM”), Director CAM; and previously Chief Executive Officer, Calamos Financial Services LLC and its predecessor (“CFS”), CAM, CILLC, Calamos Advisors, and CWM	Served for multiple years as a trustee of the Trust; more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies; and earned a Masters of Business Administration degree

TRUSTEES WHO ARE NOT INTERESTED PERSONS OF THE TRUST:

<u>NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) AND LENGTH OF TIME WITH THE TRUST</u>	<u>PORTFOLIOS OVERSEEN</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, ATTRIBUTES, SKILLS FOR BOARD MEMBERSHIP</u>
John E. Neal (1950)	Trustee (since 2001)	24	Private investor; Director, Equity Residential Trust (publicly-owned REIT); Director, Creation Investments (private international microfinance company); Partner, Linden LLC (health care private equity); Director, Centrust Bank (Northbrook Illinois community bank); Director, Neuro-ID (private company providing prescriptive analytics for the risk industry)	Served for multiple years as a trustee of the Trust; more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies; and earned a Masters of Business Administration degree
William R. Rybak (1951)	Trustee (since 2002)	24	Private investor; Chairman (since February 2016) and Director (since February 2010), Christian Brothers Investment Services Inc.; Trustee, JNL Series Trust, JNL Investors Series Trust, JNL Strategic Income Fund LLC and JNL Variable Fund LLC (since 2007) and Jackson Variable Series Trust (open-end mutual funds) (since January 2018)**; Trustee, Lewis University (since 2012); formerly Director, Private Bancorp (2003-2017); Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Van Kampen Investments, Inc. and subsidiaries (investment manager)	Served for multiple years as a trustee of the Trust; more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies; and earned a Masters of Business Administration degree

<u>NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) AND LENGTH OF TIME WITH THE TRUST</u>	<u>PORTFOLIOS OVERSEEN</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, ATTRIBUTES, SKILLS FOR BOARD MEMBERSHIP</u>
Stephen B. Timbers (1944)	Trustee (since 2004); Lead Independent Trustee (since 2005)	24	Private investor	Served for multiple years as a trustee of the Trust; more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies; and earned a Masters of Business Administration degree
David D. Tripple (1944)	Trustee (since 2006)	24	Private investor; Trustee, Century Growth Opportunities Fund (open-end mutual fund) (since 2010), Century Shares Trust and Century Small Cap Select Fund (open-end mutual funds) (since January 2004)***	Served for multiple years as a trustee of the Trust; more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies; and earned a Juris Doctor degree
Virginia G. Breen (1964)	Trustee (since 2015)	24	Private Investor, Trustee, Neuberger Berman Private Equity Registered Funds (registered private equity funds) (since 2015)****; Trustee, Jones Lang LaSalle Income Property Trust, Inc. (REIT) (since 2004); Director, UBS A&Q Fund Complex (closed-end funds) (since 2008)*****; Director, Bank of America/US Trust Company (until 2015); Director of Modus Link Global Solutions, Inc. (until 2013)	More than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies; and earned a Masters of Business Administration degree

NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) AND LENGTH OF TIME WITH THE TRUST	PORTFOLIOS OVERSEEN	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS	EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, ATTRIBUTES, SKILLS FOR BOARD MEMBERSHIP
Lloyd A. Wennlund (1957)	Trustee (since 2018)	24	Expert Affiliate, Bates Group, LLC (since 2018); Executive Vice President, The Northern Trust Company (1989-2017); President and Business Unit Head of Northern Funds and Northern Institutional Funds (1994-2017); Director, Northern Trust Investments (1998-2017); Governor (2004-2017) and Executive Committee member (2011-2017), Investment Company Institute Board of Governors; Member, Securities Industry Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Advisory Council, Private Client Services Committee and Private Client Steering Group (2006-2017); Board Member, Chicago Advisory Board of the Salvation Army (since 2011)	More than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry; and experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies

* Mr. Calamos is an “interested person” of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act because he is an officer of the Trust and an affiliate of Calamos Advisors and CFS.

** Overseeing 162 portfolios in fund complex.

*** Overseeing two portfolios in fund complex.

**** Overseeing five portfolios in fund complex.

***** Overseeing five portfolios in fund complex.

The address of each trustee is 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563.

OFFICERS. The preceding table gives information about John P. Calamos, Sr., who is Chairman, Trustee and President of the Trust. The following table sets forth each other officer's name, year of birth, position with the Trust and date first appointed to that position, and principal occupation(s) during the past five years. Each officer serves until his or her successor is chosen and qualified or until his or her resignation or removal by the board of trustees.

<u>NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) WITH TRUST</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S)</u>
Robert Behan (1964)	Vice President (since September 2013)	President (since 2015), Head of Global Distribution (since 2013), CAM, CILLC, Calamos Advisors, CFS; prior thereto Executive Vice President (2013-2015); Senior Vice President (2009-2013), Head of US Intermediary Distribution (2010-2013)
Thomas E. Herman (1961)	Vice President (since 2016); prior thereto Chief Financial Officer (2016-2017)	Chief Financial Officer, CAM, CILLC, Calamos Advisors, and CWM (since 2016); prior thereto Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, Harris Associates (2010-2016)
Curtis Holloway (1967)	Chief Financial Officer (since 2017) and Treasurer (since 2010); prior thereto Assistant Treasurer (2007-2010)	Senior Vice President, Head of Fund Administration (since 2017), Calamos Advisors; prior thereto Vice President, Fund Administration (2010-2017)
J. Christopher Jackson (1951)	Vice President and Secretary (since 2010)	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, CAM, CILLC, Calamos Advisors, CWM and CFS (since 2010); Director, Calamos Global Funds plc (since 2011)
John S. Koudounis (1966)	Vice President (since July 2016)	Chief Executive Officer, CAM, CILLC, Calamos Advisors, CWM, and CFS (since 2016); Director, CAM (since 2016); President and Chief Executive Officer (2010-2016), Mizuho Securities USA Inc.
Mark J. Mickey (1951)	Chief Compliance Officer (since 2005)	Chief Compliance Officer, Calamos Funds (since 2005)

The address of each officer is 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. The Trust's board of trustees currently has five standing committees:

Executive Committee. Messrs. John P. Calamos, Sr. and Stephen Timbers are members of the executive committee, which has authority during intervals between meetings of the board of trustees to exercise the powers of the board, with certain exceptions. John Calamos is an interested trustee of the Trust.

Dividend Committee. Mr. John P. Calamos, Sr. serves as the sole member of the dividend committee. The dividend committee is authorized to declare distributions on the shares of the Trust's series in accordance with such series' distribution policies, including, but not limited to, regular dividends, special dividends and short- and long-term capital gains distributions.

Audit Committee. Messrs. Neal, Rybak, Timbers, Tripple and Wennlund and Ms. Breen serve on the audit committee. The audit committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the board. The audit committee selects independent auditors, approves services to be rendered by the auditors, monitors the auditors' performance, reviews the results of the Trust's audit and responds to other matters deemed appropriate by the board. All members of the audit committee are independent trustees of the Trust.

Valuation Committee. Messrs. Neal, Rybak, Timbers, Tripple and Wennlund and Ms. Breen serve on the valuation committee. The valuation committee operates under a written charter approved by the board. The valuation committee oversees valuation matters of the Trust delegated to the pricing committee, including the fair valuation determinations and methodologies proposed and utilized by the pricing committee, reviews the Trust's valuation procedures and their application by the pricing committee, reviews pricing errors and procedures for calculation of net asset value of each series of the Trust and responds to other matters deemed appropriate by the board.

Governance Committee. Messrs. Neal, Rybak, Timbers, Tripple and Wennlund and Ms. Breen serve on the governance committee. The governance committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the board. The governance committee oversees the independence and effective functioning of the board of trustees and endeavors to be informed about good practices for mutual fund boards. It also makes recommendations to the board regarding compensation of independent trustees. The governance committee also functions as a nominating committee by making recommendations to the board of trustees regarding candidates for election as non-interested trustees. The governance committee looks to many sources for recommendations of qualified trustees, including current trustees, employees of Calamos Advisors, current shareholders of the Fund, search firms that are compensated for their services and other third party sources. Any such search firm identifies and evaluates potential candidates, conducts screening interviews and provides information to the governance committee with respect to the individual candidates and the market for available candidates. In making trustee recommendations, the governance committee considers a number of factors, including a candidate's background, integrity, knowledge and relevant experience. These factors are set forth in an appendix to the committee's charter. Any prospective candidate is interviewed by the trustees and officers, and references are checked. The governance committee will consider shareholder recommendations regarding potential trustee candidates that are properly submitted to the governance committee for its consideration.

The Fund shareholder who wishes to propose a trustee candidate must submit any such recommendation in writing via regular mail to the attention of the Trust's Secretary, at the address of the Trust's principal executive offices. The shareholder recommendation must include:

- the number and class of all shares of the Trust's series owned beneficially or of record by the nominating shareholder at the time the recommendation is submitted and the dates on which such shares were acquired, specifying the number of shares owned beneficially;
- a full listing of the proposed candidate's education, experience (including knowledge of the investment company industry, experience as a director or senior officer of public or private companies, and directorships on other boards of other registered investment companies), current employment, date of birth, business and residence address, and the names and addresses of at least three professional references;
- information as to whether the candidate is, has been or may be an "interested person" (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, Calamos Advisors or any of its affiliates, and, if believed not to be or have been an "interested person," information regarding the candidate that will be sufficient for the committee to make such determination;

- the written and signed consent of the candidate to be named as a nominee and to serve as a trustee of the Trust, if elected;
- a description of all arrangements or understandings between the nominating shareholder, the candidate and/or any other person or persons (including their names) pursuant to which the shareholder recommendation is being made, and if none, so specify;
- the class or series and number of all shares of the Trust's series owned of record or beneficially by the candidate, as reported by the candidate; and
- such other information that would be helpful to the governance committee in evaluating the candidate.

The governance committee may require the nominating shareholder to furnish other information it may reasonably require or deem necessary to verify any information furnished pursuant to the procedures delineated above or to determine the qualifications and eligibility of the candidate proposed by the nominating shareholder to serve as a trustee. If the nominating shareholder fails to provide such additional information in writing within seven days of receipt of written request from the governance committee, the recommendation of such candidate will be deemed not properly submitted for consideration, and the governance committee is not required to consider such candidate.

Unless otherwise specified by the governance committee's chairman or by legal counsel to the non-interested trustees, the Trust's Secretary will promptly forward all shareholder recommendations to the governance committee's chairman and the legal counsel to the non-interested trustees, indicating whether the shareholder recommendation has been properly submitted pursuant to the procedures adopted by the governance committee for the consideration of trustee candidates nominated by shareholders.

Recommendations for candidates as trustees will be evaluated, among other things, in light of whether the number of trustees is expected to change and whether the trustees expect any vacancies. During periods when the governance committee is not actively recruiting new trustees, shareholder recommendations will be kept on file until active recruitment is under way. After consideration of a shareholder recommendation, the governance committee may dispose of the shareholder recommendation.

In addition to the above committees, there is a pricing committee, appointed by the board of trustees, comprised of officers of the Trust and employees of Calamos Advisors.

The following table identifies the number of meetings the board and each committee held during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2017.

	NUMBER OF MEETINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED October 31, 2017
Board	4
Executive Committee	0
Audit Committee	4
Governance Committee	2
Dividend Committee	12
Valuation Committee	4

LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. The board of trustees is responsible for oversight of the Trust. The Trust has engaged Calamos Advisors to manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The board of trustees oversees Calamos Advisors and certain other principal service providers in the operations of the Fund. The board of trustees is currently composed of six members, five of whom are non-interested trustees. The board of trustees meets in-person at regularly scheduled meetings four times throughout the year. In addition, the board may meet in-person or by telephone at special meetings or on an

informal basis at other times. As described above, the board of trustees has established five standing committees — Audit, Dividend, Executive, Governance and Valuation — and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time to assist the board of trustees in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The non-interested trustees also have engaged independent legal counsel to assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities. Such independent legal counsel also serves as counsel to the Trust.

The chairman of the board of trustees is an “interested person” of the Trust (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act). The non-interested trustees have appointed a lead independent trustee. The lead independent trustee serves as a liaison between Calamos Advisors and the non-interested trustees and leads the non-interested trustees in all aspects of their oversight of the Fund. Among other things, the lead independent trustee reviews and approves, with the chairman, the agenda for each board and committee meeting and facilitates communication among the Trust’s non-interested trustees. The trustees believe that the board’s leadership structure is appropriate given the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The trustees also believe that this structure facilitates the exercise of the board’s independent judgment in fulfilling its oversight function and efficiently allocates responsibility among committees.

The board of trustees has concluded that, based on each trustee’s experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other trustees, each trustee should serve as a member of the board. In making this determination, the board has taken into account the actual service of the trustees during their tenure in concluding that each should continue to serve. The board also has considered each trustee’s background and experience. Set forth below is a brief discussion of the specific experience qualifications, attributes or skills of each trustee that led the board to conclude that he should serve as a trustee.

Each of Messrs. Calamos, Neal, Rybak, Timbers and Tripple has served for more than ten years as a trustee of the Trust. In addition, each of Ms. Breen and Messrs. Calamos, Neal, Rybak, Timbers, Tripple and Wennlund has more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry. Each of Ms. Breen and Messrs. Calamos, Neal, Rybak, Timbers, Tripple and Wennlund has experience serving on boards of other entities, including other investment companies. Each of Ms. Breen and Messrs. Calamos, Neal, Rybak and Timbers has earned a Masters of Business Administration degree, and Mr. Tripple has earned a Juris Doctor degree.

RISK OVERSIGHT. The operation of a mutual fund, including its investment activities, generally involves a variety of risks. As part of its oversight of the Fund, the board of trustees oversees risk through various regular board and committee activities. The board of trustees, directly or through its committees, reviews reports from, among others, Calamos Advisors, the Trust’s Compliance Officer, the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm, outside legal counsel, and internal auditors of Calamos Advisors or its affiliates, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Fund and the risk management programs of Calamos Advisors and certain service providers. The actual day-to-day risk management with respect to the Fund resides with Calamos Advisors and other service providers to the Fund. Although the risk management policies of Calamos Advisors and the service providers are designed to be effective, there is no guarantee that they will anticipate or mitigate all risks. Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, eliminated or mitigated and some risks simply may not be anticipated or may be beyond the control of the board of trustees or Calamos Advisors, its affiliates or other service providers.

TRUSTEE AND OFFICER COMPENSATION. John P. Calamos, Sr., the trustee who is an “interested person” of the Trust, does not receive compensation from the Trust. Although they are compensated, the non-interested trustees do not receive any pension or retirement benefits from the Trust. Mr. Mickey is the only Trust officer who receives compensation from the Trust. The following table sets forth the total compensation (including any amounts deferred, as described below) paid by the Trust during the periods indicated to each of the current trustees and officers compensated by the Trust.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from the Trust 11/1/16-10/31/17</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Calamos Funds Complex(3) 11/1/16-10/31/17</u>
John P. Calamos	\$ 0	\$ 0
Virginia G. Breen	\$ 91,837	\$147,500
John E. Neal (1)	\$104,589	\$173,500
William R. Rybak	\$ 98,213	\$157,500
Stephen B. Timbers	\$117,342	\$193,500
David D. Tripple	\$ 98,213	\$157,500
Lloyd A. Wennlund (2)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Mark J. Mickey	\$ 95,602	\$150,000

- (1) Includes fees deferred during the relevant period pursuant to a deferred compensation plan. Deferred amounts are treated as though such amounts have been invested and reinvested in shares of one or more of the Funds as selected by the trustee. As of October 31, 2017 the value of the deferred compensation account for Mr. Neal was \$1,763,647.
- (2) Mr. Wennlund was elected to the Board effective July 19, 2018.
- (3) Consisting of 23 portfolios as of the end of the period indicated.

The compensation paid to the non-interested trustees of Calamos Funds for their services as such consists of an annual retainer fee in the amount of \$86,000, with annual supplemental retainers of \$40,000 to the lead independent trustee, \$20,000 to the chair of the audit committee and \$10,000 to the chair of any other committee. Each non-interested trustee receives a meeting attendance fee of \$7,000 for any regular or special board meeting attended in person, \$3,500 for any regular or special board meeting attended by telephone, \$3,000 for any committee meeting attended in person or by telephone, and \$1,500 per ad-hoc committee meeting to the Ad-hoc committee chair.

Compensation paid to the non-interested trustees is allocated among the series of the Calamos Funds in accordance with a procedure determined from time to time by the board.

The Trust has adopted a deferred compensation plan for non-interested trustees (the “Plan”). Under the Plan, a trustee who is not an “interested person” of Calamos Advisors and has elected to participate in the Plan (a “participating trustee”) may defer receipt of all or a portion of his compensation from the Trust in order to defer payment of income taxes or for other reasons. The deferred compensation payable to the participating trustee is credited to the trustee’s deferral account as of the business day such compensation otherwise would have been paid to the trustee. The value of a trustee’s deferred compensation account at any time is equal to what the value would be if the amounts credited to the account had instead been invested in Class I shares of one or more of the Calamos Funds as designated by the trustee. Thus, the value of the account increases with contributions to the account or with increases in the value of the measuring shares, and the value of the account decreases with withdrawals from the account or with declines in the value of the measuring shares. If a participating trustee retires, the trustee may elect to receive payments under the plan in a lump sum or in equal annual installments over a period of five years. If a participating trustee dies, any amount payable under the Plan will be paid to the trustee’s beneficiaries. The Fund’s obligation to make payments under the Plan is a general obligation of the Fund. No Fund is liable for any other Fund’s obligations to make payments under the Plan.

The Fund had not yet publicly offered any shares for sale prior to the date of this SAI. Accordingly, no trustee owned “beneficially” (within the meaning of that term as defined in Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act) any shares of the Fund as of the date of this SAI. At December 31, 2017, each trustee beneficially owned (as

determined pursuant to Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act) shares of the Fund, and of all funds in the Fund Complex having values within the indicated dollar ranges.*

	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF SHARES OF ALL FUNDS IN THE FUND COMPLEX
John P. Calamos, Sr. (1)	Over \$ 100,000
Virginia G. Breen	Over \$ 100,000
John E. Neal	Over \$ 100,000
William R. Rybak	Over \$ 100,000
Stephen B. Timbers	Over \$ 100,000
David D. Tripple	Over \$ 100,000
Lloyd A. Wennlund (2)	None

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 16a-1(a)(2) of the 1934 Act, John P. Calamos, Sr. may be deemed to have indirect beneficial ownership of Fund shares held by Calamos Investments LLC, its subsidiaries, and its parent companies (Calamos Asset Management, Inc. and Calamos Partners LLC, and its parent company Calamos Family Partners, Inc.) due to his direct or indirect ownership interest in those entities. As a result, these amounts reflect any holdings of those entities in addition to the individual, personal accounts of John P. Calamos, Sr.
 - (2) Mr. Wennlund was elected to the Board effective July 19, 2018.
- * Valuation for all Trustees except Mr. Wennlund is as of December 31, 2017. For Mr. Wennlund, valuation is as of July 19, 2018.

No trustee who is not an “interested person” of the Trust owns beneficially or of record, any security of Calamos Advisors, CFS, or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with Calamos Advisors or CFS.

CODE OF ETHICS. Employees of Calamos Advisors and Calamos Financial Services LLC (“CFS”), the Fund’s distributor, are permitted to make personal securities transactions, including transactions in securities that the Trust may purchase, sell or hold, subject to requirements and restrictions set forth in the Code of Ethics of the Trust, Calamos Advisors and CFS. The Code of Ethics adopted pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act contains provisions and requirements designed to identify and address certain conflicts of interest between personal investment activities of Calamos Advisors and CFS employees and the interests of investment advisory clients such as the Trust. Among other things, the Code of Ethics prohibits certain types of transactions absent prior approval, imposes time periods during which personal transactions may not be made in certain securities, and requires the submission of duplicate broker confirmations and statements and quarterly reporting of securities transactions. Additional restrictions apply to portfolio managers, traders, research analysts and others involved in the investment advisory process. Exceptions to these and other provisions of the Code of Ethics may be granted in particular circumstances after review by appropriate personnel.

Affiliates of Calamos Advisors and CFS, CAM, CILLC, Calamos Partners LLC (“CPL”), Calamos Family Partners, Inc. (“CFP”) and the owners of these affiliates, which include John P. Calamos, Sr. and members of his family (“Calamos Family”), may invest in products managed by Calamos Advisors to support the continued growth of our investment products and strategies, including investments to seed new products. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Ethics, investments made by CAM, CILLC, CPL, CFP and the Calamos Family in products managed by Calamos Advisors are not subject to restrictions of the Code of Ethics regarding short term or speculative trading. As a result, such entities or individuals may hedge corporate or personal investments in such products. However, these hedging transactions are subject to pre-clearance by the Compliance Department and reporting to the CAM Audit Committee. In addition, the trading execution order must be (1) products or accounts managed by Calamos Advisors (2) CAM, (3) CILLC, (4) and CPL, CFP and/or the Calamos Family. All other provisions of the Code of Ethics are otherwise applicable.

The General Counsel may approve additional strategies or instruments based on unusual market circumstances and on the determination that the transactions would not impact the broader market or conflict with any customer activity.

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES. The Fund has delegated proxy voting responsibilities to Calamos Advisors, subject to the board of trustees' general oversight. The Fund expects Calamos Advisors to vote proxies related to the Fund's portfolio securities for which the Fund has voting authority consistent with the Fund's best interests. Calamos Advisors has adopted its own Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Policies"). The Policies address, among other things, conflicts of interest that may arise between the Fund's interests, and the interests of Calamos Advisors and its affiliates.

The following is a summary of the Policies used by Calamos Advisors in voting proxies.

To assist it in voting proxies, Calamos Advisors has established a committee comprised of members of its Portfolio Management and Research Departments. The committee and/or its members will vote proxies using the following guidelines.

In general, if Calamos Advisors believes that a company's management and board have interests sufficiently aligned with the Fund's interest, Calamos Advisors will vote in favor of proposals recommended by the company's board. More specifically, Calamos Advisors seeks to ensure that the board of directors of a company is sufficiently aligned with security holders' interests and provides proper oversight of the company's management. In many cases this may be best accomplished by having a majority of independent board members. Although Calamos Advisors will examine board member elections on a case-by-case basis, it will generally vote for the election of directors that would result in a board comprised of a majority of independent directors.

Because of the enormous variety and complexity of transactions that are presented to shareholders, such as mergers, acquisitions, reincorporations, adoptions of anti-takeover measures (including adoption of a shareholder rights plan, requiring supermajority voting on particular issues, adoption of fair price provisions, issuance of blank check preferred stocks and the creation of a separate class of stock with unequal voting rights), changes to capital structures (including authorizing additional shares, repurchasing stock or approving a stock split), executive compensation and option plans, that occur in a variety of industries, companies and market cycles, it is extremely difficult to foresee exactly what would be in the best interests of the Fund in all circumstances. Moreover, voting on such proposals involves considerations unique to each transaction. Accordingly, Calamos Advisors will vote on a case-by-case basis on proposals presenting these transactions.

To assist it in analyzing proxies, Calamos subscribes to Broadridge, an unaffiliated third-party corporate governance research service that provides in-depth analyses of shareholder meeting agendas, voting recommendations, record keeping and vote disclosure services. Proxies received by the Fund are voted based upon Calamos' proxy voting guidelines. CAL has established an internal proxy group that is responsible for maintaining oversight of all facets of the processes described above. Any proxy that is not covered by the proxy voting guidelines is reviewed and considered by Calamos' proxy group and is voted in accordance with that review. In addition, this service facilitates the voting of each proxy in accordance with our proxy voting policy. Based on the instruction provided by the proxy group and/or the principles inherent in CAL's proxy policy, the Corporate Actions Department will vote and process proxies.

Finally, Calamos Advisors has established procedures to help resolve conflicts of interests that might arise when voting proxies for the Fund. These procedures provide that the committee, along with Calamos Advisors' Legal and Compliance Departments, will examine conflicts of interests with the Fund of which Calamos Advisors is aware and seek to resolve such conflicts in the Fund's best interests, irrespective of any such conflict. If a member of the committee has a personal conflict of interest, that member will refrain from voting and the remainder of the committee will determine how to vote the proxy solely on the investment merits of any proposal. The committee will then memorialize the conflict and the procedures used to address the conflict.

The Trust is required to file with the SEC its complete proxy voting record for the 12-month period ending June 30, by no later than August 31 of each year. The Trust's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 is available by August 31 of each year (1) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and (2) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-582-6959.

You may obtain a copy of Calamos Advisors' Policies by calling 800.582.6959, by visiting Calamos Advisors' website at www.calamos.com, by writing Calamos Advisors at: Calamos Investments, Attn: Client Services, 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, IL 60563, and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS. The board of trustees, including a majority of the non-interested trustees, has adopted policies and procedures to govern the disclosure of portfolio security holdings. The board of trustees considered the circumstances under which portfolio security holdings may be disclosed to different categories of persons and how to address actual and potential conflicts of interests between the interests of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of Calamos Advisors and CFS, on the other. After giving due consideration to such matters and after exercising their fiduciary duties and reasonable business judgment, the board of trustees determined that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio security holdings to the persons described in the policies and procedures, and that the policies and procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that disclosures of portfolio security holdings are not opposed to the best interests of shareholders and appropriately address the potential for material conflicts of interest.

Calamos Advisors and CFS carry out the policies and procedures governing disclosure of portfolio security holdings, and as such have access to information regarding portfolio security holdings on a daily basis and may disclose that information to the Fund's service providers and other third parties only in accordance with the policies and procedures adopted by the board of trustees.

Disclosure to the Public

A complete list of portfolio holdings as of the last business day of the preceding calendar month may be disclosed no earlier than 30 days after the end of the previous calendar month.

A subset of the Fund's portfolio security holdings "top ten" list may be disclosed no earlier than 10 days after the end of the previous calendar month.

Portfolio attribution, any information relating to the Fund's portfolio characteristics, such as, but not limited to, industries or sectors within the Fund, income distributions, potential capital gains, beta, average weighted average, current yield, or SEC yield may be disclosed on a ten (10) day lag.

Based on an internal exception process and review of conflicts of interest, the Fund may publicly disclose whether an individual security is, or is not, owned by the Fund if the Fund determine that the disclosure is not opposed to the best interests of shareholders and any conflicts of interest are addressed. Such an exception shall be reported to the Fund's Board of Trustees at the next scheduled meeting.

Once the Fund commences operations, its most current public portfolio holdings information may be found at www.calamos.com.

Non-Public Disclosure

Disclosure to Rating and Ranking Agencies. A complete list of portfolio security holdings as of the last business day of the preceding calendar quarter may be disclosed to rating or ranking agencies, such as S&P, Moody's, Morningstar, Inc. ("Morningstar") and Lipper, Inc. ("Lipper"), no earlier than 30 days after the end of such quarter. Any non-public disclosure to rating or ranking agencies shall be made subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information. As of December 31, 2017, the following rating or ranking agencies are provided portfolio security holdings information in connection with the above

procedures: Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC, Bloomberg LP, Thompson Reuters, Morningstar, Inc., and FactSet Financial Research Systems, Inc.

Disclosure to Third Parties. Portfolio security holdings may be disclosed more frequently than described above to third parties, with little or no lag time, when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. The frequency and lag time of such disclosure is based upon each party's need for the information. Third parties include, but are not limited to, the Fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter, custodian, transfer agent, administrator, fund accounting agent, financial accounting agent, independent auditors, attorneys or such other selected third parties. As of December 31, 2017, the following parties receive non-public portfolio security holdings disclosure: Calamos Advisors, CFS, State Street Corporation, US Bancorp Fund Services LLC, Deloitte & Touche LLP and Ropes & Gray LLP. The third parties have a duty to keep the Fund's non-public information confidential either through written contractual arrangements with the Fund or Calamos Advisors, or by the nature of their fiduciary duty with respect to the Fund, which includes a duty of confidentiality and a duty to refrain from trading on non-public information. The Fund may be harmed if the service providers breach any non-contractual duty to keep the Fund's non-public information confidential as the Fund may have no contractual remedies or recourse against such breaching parties.

In addition, the Fund, Calamos Advisors, CFS and the Fund's administrator and custodian may, for legitimate business purposes within the scope of their duties and responsibilities, disclose portfolio security holdings (whether a complete list of portfolio security holdings or a subset thereof) and other positions comprising the Fund's assets to one or more broker-dealers or foreign custodians during the course of, or in connection with, normal day-to-day securities and derivative transactions with or through such broker-dealers or foreign custodians, subject to such broker-dealer's obligation and/or foreign custodian's fiduciary duty not to disclose or use material, non-public information concerning the Fund's portfolio security holdings without the consent of the Fund or its agents. Any such disclosure must be approved in writing by Calamos Advisors' General Counsel or, in his absence, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer.

Disclosures required by Applicable Law. The Fund, Calamos Advisors and CFS may disclose portfolio security holdings information of the Fund as may be required by applicable law, rule, regulation or court order. Any officer of the Fund, Calamos Advisors or CFS is authorized to disclose portfolio security holdings pursuant to these policies and procedures.

As part of the Fund's compliance program under Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer periodically will review or cause to be reviewed portfolio security holding disclosures in order to seek compliance with these policies and procedures. The board of trustees will oversee disclosures through the reporting of the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Fund, Calamos Advisors and CFS do not receive compensation or other consideration for the disclosure of portfolio security holdings.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Investment management and certain other services are provided to the Trust by Calamos Advisors pursuant to a Management Agreement (the "Management Agreement") dated August 1, 2000, as amended. Calamos Advisors also furnishes office space, equipment and management personnel to the Trust. For more information, see the prospectus under "Who manages the Fund?"

The Fund pays Calamos Advisors a fee based on its average daily net assets that is accrued daily and paid on a monthly basis. The Fund pays a fee on its average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.30% on the first \$500 million, 0.27% on the next \$500 million, and 0.25% on average daily net assets in excess of \$1 billion.

With respect to each fund in the CALAMOS FAMILY OF FUNDS (each an "acquiring fund") that invests in shares of the Fund, Calamos Advisors agrees to waive an amount equal to the portion of the advisory fee payable to the Fund that is attributable to the acquiring fund's investment in the Fund, based on daily net assets.

Calamos Advisors is a wholly owned subsidiary of Calamos Investments LLC (“CILLC”). Calamos Asset Management, Inc. (“CAM”) is the sole manager of CILLC. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 22% of the outstanding interests of CILLC was owned by CAM and the remaining approximately 78% of CILLC was owned by Calamos Partners LLC (“CPL”). CPL was owned by Calamos Family Partners, Inc. (“CFP”), John P. Calamos, Sr., and John S. Koudounis. CFP was owned by members of the Calamos family, including John P. Calamos, Sr. In addition, Mr. Koudounis has the option to purchase a controlling interest in CPL upon the death or permanent disability of John P. Calamos, Sr., provided Mr. Koudounis is then serving as Chief Executive Officer of CAM and CILLC. John P. Calamos, Sr., is an affiliated person of the Fund and Calamos Advisors by virtue of his position as Chairman, Trustee and President of the Trust and Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer (“Global CIO”) of Calamos Advisors. John S. Koudounis, Robert F. Behan, Thomas E. Herman, J. Christopher Jackson and Curtis Holloway are affiliated persons of the Fund and Calamos Advisors by virtue of their positions as Vice President; Vice President; Vice President; Vice President and Secretary; and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer; of the Trust; respectively, and as Chief Executive Officer; President and Head of Global Distribution; Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary; and Senior Vice President, Head of Fund Administration of Calamos Advisors, respectively.

The use of the name “Calamos” in the name of the Trust and in the name of the Fund is pursuant to licenses granted by Calamos Investments LLC, and the Trust has agreed to change the name to remove those references if Calamos Advisors ceases to act as investment adviser to the Fund.

EXPENSES

Subject to the expense limitations described below, the Fund pays all its own operating expenses that are not specifically assumed by Calamos Advisors, including (i) fees of Calamos Advisors; (ii) interest, taxes and any governmental filing fees; (iii) compensation and expenses of the trustees, other than those who are interested persons of the Trust, Calamos Advisors or CFS; (iv) legal, audit, custodial and transfer agency fees and expenses; (v) fees and expenses related to the Fund’s organization and registration and qualification of the Funds and its shares under federal and state securities laws; (vi) expenses of printing and mailing reports, notices and proxy material to shareholders, and expenses incidental to meetings of shareholders; (vii) expenses of preparing prospectuses and of printing and distributing them to existing shareholders; (viii) insurance premiums; (ix) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the normal course of the business of the Trust; (x) distribution expenses pursuant to the Fund’s Distribution Plans; and (xi) brokerage commissions and other transaction-related costs.

Calamos Advisors contractually agreed to limit through March 1, 2022 the annual operating expenses of each class of shares of the Fund in excess of certain limits as reflected in the table below. For purposes of this agreement, operating expenses do not include taxes, interest, short interest, short dividend expenses, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, if any.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Limitation Period</u>	<u>Expense Limitation</u>
Calamos Short-Term Bond Fund	Class A	3/1/2022	0.65%
	Class I	3/1/2022	0.40%

TEAM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT

Calamos Advisors employs a “team of teams” approach to portfolio management, led by the Global CIO and our CIO team consisting of 5 Co-CIOs with specialized areas of investment expertise. The Global CIO and Co-CIO team are responsible for oversight of investment team resources, investment processes, performance and risk. As heads of investment verticals, Co-CIOs manage investment team members and, along with Co-Portfolio Managers, have day-to-day portfolio oversight and construction responsibilities of their respective investment

strategies. While investment research professionals within each Co-CIO's team are assigned specific strategy responsibilities, they also provide support to other investment team verticals, creating deeper insights across a wider range of investment strategies. The combination of specialized investment teams with cross team collaboration results in what we call our Team of Teams approach.

This team of teams approach is further reflected in the composition of Calamos Advisors' Investment Committee, made up of the Global CIO, the Co-CIO team, the Head of Global Trading and Investment Risk Management, and the Director of Research. Other members of the investment team participate in Investment Committee meetings in connection with specific investment related issues or topics as deemed appropriate.

The structure and composition of the Investment Committee results in a number of benefits, as it:

- Leads to broader perspective on investment decisions: multiple viewpoints and areas of expertise feed into consensus;
- Promotes collaboration between teams; and
- Functions as a think tank with the goal of identifying ways to outperform the market on a risk-adjusted basis.

The objectives of the Investment Committee are to:

- Form the firm's top-down macro view, market direction, asset allocation, and sector/country positioning.
- Establish firm-wide secular and cyclical themes for review.
- Review firm-wide and portfolio risk metrics, recommending changes where appropriate.
- Review firm-wide, portfolio and individual security liquidity constraints.
- Evaluate firm-wide and portfolio investment performance.
- Evaluate firm-wide and portfolio hedging policies and execution.
- Evaluate enhancements to the overall investment process.

John P. Calamos, Sr., Founder, Chairman and Global CIO, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the team, bottom-up research efforts and strategy implementation. R. Matthew Freund is a Sr. Co-Portfolio Manager and Chuck Carmody and John Saf Co-Portfolio Managers for the Fund. Paul Mitchell, Director of Research, is responsible for developing and enhancing both fundamental and quantitative research processes and resources, working in partnership with senior investment personnel.

The Global CIO, Sr. Co-Portfolio Manager and Co-Portfolio Managers also have responsibility for the day-to-day management of accounts other than the Fund. Information regarding these other accounts is set forth below.

Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type as of July 31, 2018

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Accounts	Assets	Accounts	Assets	Accounts	Assets
John P. Calamos Sr.	22	\$18,807,783,305	12	\$688,776,093	2,895	\$2,274,988,889
R. Matthew Freund	12	\$10,273,620,407	5	\$214,072,948	0	\$ 0
Chuck Carmody	2	\$ 114,053,630	4	\$ 7,850,479	0	\$ 0
John Saf	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	3	\$ 483,236,739

Number of Accounts and Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based as of July 31, 2018

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Accounts	Assets	Accounts	Assets	Accounts	Assets
John P. Calamos Sr.	2	\$387,790,615	0	\$0	0	\$0
R. Matthew Freund	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Chuck Carmody	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$0
John Saf	0	\$ 0	0	\$0	0	\$0

Each Co-Portfolio Manager may invest for his own benefit in securities held in brokerage and mutual fund accounts. The information shown in the table does not include information about those accounts where the Co-Portfolio Manager or members of his family have a beneficial or pecuniary interest because no advisory relationship exists with Calamos Advisors or any of its affiliates.

The Fund's Co-Portfolio Managers are responsible for managing both the Fund and other accounts, including separate accounts and funds not required to be registered under the 1940 Act.

Other than potential conflicts between investment strategies, the side-by-side management of both the Fund and other accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest due to the interest held by Calamos Advisors in an account and certain trading practices used by the portfolio managers (e.g., cross trades between the Fund and another account and allocation of aggregated trades). Calamos Advisors has developed policies and procedures reasonably designed to mitigate those conflicts. For example, Calamos Advisors will only place cross-trades in securities held by the Fund in accordance with the rules promulgated under the 1940 Act and has adopted policies designed to ensure the fair allocation of securities purchased on an aggregated basis. The allocation methodology employed by Calamos Advisors varies depending on the type of securities sought to be bought or sold and the type of client or group of clients. Generally, however, orders are placed first for those clients that have given Calamos Advisors brokerage discretion (including the ability to step out a portion of trades), and then to clients that have directed Calamos Advisors to execute trades through a specific broker. However, if the directed broker allows Calamos Advisors to execute with other brokerage firms, which then book the transaction directly with the directed broker, the order will be placed as if the client had given Calamos Advisors full brokerage discretion. Calamos Advisors and its affiliates frequently use a "rotational" method of placing and aggregating client orders and will build and fill a position for a designated client or group of clients before placing orders for other clients.

A client account may not receive an allocation of an order if: (a) the client would receive an unmarketable amount of securities based on account size; (b) the client has precluded Calamos Advisors from using a particular broker; (c) the cash balance in the client account will be insufficient to pay for the securities allocated to it at settlement; (d) current portfolio attributes make an allocation inappropriate; and (e) account specific guidelines, objectives and other account specific factors make an allocation inappropriate. Allocation methodology may be modified when strict adherence to the usual allocation is impractical or leads to inefficient or undesirable results. Calamos Advisors' head trader must approve each instance that the usual allocation methodology is not followed and provide a reasonable basis for such instances and all modifications must be reported in writing to Calamos Advisors' Chief Compliance Officer on a monthly basis. Investment opportunities for which there is limited availability generally are allocated among participating client accounts pursuant to an objective methodology (i.e., either on a pro rata basis or using a rotational method, as described above). However, in some instances, Calamos Advisors may consider subjective elements in attempting to allocate a trade, in which case the Fund may not participate, or may participate to a lesser degree than other clients, in the allocation of an investment opportunity. In considering subjective criteria when allocating trades, Calamos Advisors is bound by its fiduciary duty to its clients to treat all client accounts fairly and equitably.

The Co-Portfolio Managers advise certain accounts under a performance fee arrangement. A performance fee arrangement may create an incentive for a Co-Portfolio Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of performance fees. A performance fee arrangement may result in increased compensation to the Co-Portfolio Managers from such accounts due to unrealized appreciation as well as realized gains in the client's account.

As of October 31, 2017, John P. Calamos, Sr., our Global CIO, aside from distributions arising from his ownership from various entities, receives all of his compensation from Calamos Advisors. He has entered into an employment agreement that provides for compensation in the form of an annual base salary and a target bonus, both components payable in cash. His target bonus is set at a percentage of the respective base salary. Similarly, Mr. Calamos is eligible for a Long-Term Incentive ("LTI"). The LTI program at Calamos Advisors has been revised as of November 2017 currently consists of two types of awards: (1) Mutual Fund Incentive Awards for investment professionals and (2) Phantom Equity Incentive Awards for non-investment professionals.

As of October 31, 2017, Chuck Carmody and John Saf receive all of their compensation from Calamos Advisors. Messrs. Carmody and Saf receive compensation in the form of an annual base salary, a bonus (payable in cash) and are eligible for LTI awards. The LTI program at Calamos for investment professionals is a Mutual Fund Incentive Award with amounts deemed to be invested in one or more funds. "Funds" mean mutual funds, ETFs or private funds managed by Calamos Advisors or a subsidiary of Calamos Advisors. LTI awards are discretionary and are not guaranteed from year to year.

As of October 31, 2017, R. Matthew Freund receives all of his compensation from Calamos Advisors. Mr. Freund's compensation consists of base salary, annual short-term cash incentive and a long-term incentive payable either in cash or equity. Mr. Freund's total compensation consisting of base salary and minimum annual short-term cash and long-term incentive are guaranteed through 2018. Mr. Freund's base salary is guaranteed through March 31, 2019. Mr. Freund is eligible for the LTI program.

The amounts paid to all Co-Portfolio Managers and the criteria utilized to determine the amounts are benchmarked against industry specific data provided by third party analytical agencies. The Co-Portfolio Managers' compensation structure does not differentiate between the Fund and other accounts managed by the Co-Portfolio Managers, and is determined on an overall basis, taking into consideration annually the performance of the various strategies managed by the Co-Portfolio Managers. Portfolio performance, as measured by risk-adjusted portfolio performance, is utilized to determine the target bonus, as well as overall performance of Calamos Advisors. All Co-Portfolio Managers are eligible to receive annual awards under an incentive compensation plan. All Co-Portfolio Managers of the firm are eligible for the LTI program.

The Fund had not yet publicly offered any shares for sale prior to the date of this SAI. Accordingly, the Co-Portfolio Managers did not own any shares of the Fund as of the date of this SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Trust has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Plan"), whereby Class A shares of the Fund pay to CFS service and distribution fees as described in the prospectus. No distribution or service fees are paid with respect to Class I shares. For purchases of Class A shares of the Fund where a commission is paid by CFS under the \$250,000 breakpoint, the distribution fee will be paid to the applicable financial intermediary beginning the 13th month after purchase. CFS may use the amount of such fees to defray the costs of commissions and service fees paid to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries whose customers invest in shares of the Fund and for other purposes.

The Trust's board of trustees has determined that the Plan could be a significant factor in the growth and retention of Fund assets, resulting in a more advantageous expense ratio and increased investment flexibility,

which could benefit each class of Fund shareholders. A cash flow from sales of shares may enable the Fund to meet shareholder redemptions without having to liquidate portfolio securities and to take advantage of buying opportunities without having to make unwarranted liquidations of portfolio securities. The board also considered that continuing growth in the Fund's size would be in the shareholders' best interests because increased size would allow the Fund to realize certain economies of scale in their operations and would likely reduce the proportionate share of expenses borne by each shareholder. Even in the case of the Fund that is closed to new investors, the payment of ongoing compensation to a financial intermediary for providing services to its customers based on the value of their Fund shares is likely to provide the shareholders with valuable services and to benefit the Fund by promoting shareholder retention and reduced redemptions. The board of trustees therefore determined that it would benefit the Fund to have monies available for the direct distribution and service activities of CFS, as the Fund's distributor, in promoting the continuous sale of the Fund's shares. The board of trustees, including the non-interested trustees, concluded, in the exercise of their reasonable business judgment and in light of their fiduciary duties, that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Fund and its shareholders.

The Plan has been approved by the board of trustees, including all of the trustees who are non-interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act. The substance of the Plan has also been approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. The Plan must be reviewed annually by the board of trustees and may be continued from year to year by vote of the board, including a majority of the trustees who are non-interested persons of the Fund and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan's operation ("non-interested trustees"), cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the selection and nomination of non-interested trustees be done by non-interested trustees. The Plan may be terminated at any time, without any penalty, by such trustees, by any act that terminates the distribution agreement between the Trust and CFS, or, as to the Fund, by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares.

The Plan may not be amended as to any class of shares of the Fund to increase materially the amount spent for distribution or service expenses or in any other material way without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of the affected class, and all such material amendments to the Plan must also be approved by the non-interested trustees, in person, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

CFS is required to report in writing to the board of trustees at least quarterly on the amounts and purpose of any payments made under the Plan and any distribution or service agreement, as well as to furnish the board with such other information as may reasonably be requested to enable the board to make an informed determination of whether the Plan should be continued.

DISTRIBUTOR

CFS, a broker-dealer, serves as principal underwriter and distributor for the Fund, subject to change by a majority of the "non-interested" trustees at any time. CFS is located at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563-1493. CFS is an indirect subsidiary of Calamos Asset Management, Inc. CFS is responsible for all purchases, sales, redemptions and other transfers of shares of the Fund without any charge to the Fund except the fees paid to CFS under the Plan and distribution agreement. CFS is also responsible for all expenses incurred in connection with its performance of services for the Fund, including, but not limited to, personnel, office space and equipment, telephone, postage and stationery expenses. CFS receives commissions from sales of shares of the Fund that are not expenses of the Fund but represent sales commissions added to the net asset value of shares purchased from the Fund. See "How can I buy shares?" in the prospectus. See "Portfolio Transactions."

The sales charges on sales of Class A shares of the Fund (except when waived as described below under “Share Classes and Pricing of Shares — Sales Charge Waiver”) and concessions reallocated to dealers at the time of purchase are as follows:

SALES CHARGE PAID BY INVESTOR ON PURCHASE OF CLASS A SHARES			
	<u>AS A % OF NET AMOUNT INVESTED</u>	<u>AS A % OF OFFERING PRICE</u>	<u>% OF OFFERING PRICE RETAINED BY SELLING DEALER</u>
Less than \$100,000	2.30%	2.25%	2.00%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	1.78%	1.75	1.50%
\$250,000 or more*	None	None	None

* On an investment of \$250,000 to \$4 million, CFS from its own resources pays the selling dealer a commission of 0.55% of the amount of the investment, 0.40% on investments between \$4 million and \$25 million, and 0.20% on investments greater than \$25 million. On an investment of \$250,000 or more without a sales charge, you may pay a contingent deferred sales charge of 0.55% on shares that are sold within one year after purchase, excluding shares purchased from the reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions.

The Fund receives the entire net asset value of all of its shares sold. CFS, the Fund’s principal underwriter, retains the sales charge on sales of Class A shares from which it allows discounts from the applicable public offering price to investment dealers. The normal discount to dealers is set forth in the table above. Upon notice to all dealers with whom it has sales agreements, CFS may allow up to the full applicable sales charge, as shown in the above table, during periods and for transactions specified in such notice and such reallocations may be based upon attainment of minimum sales levels. Dealers who receive 90% or more of the sales charge may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act. CFS may from time to time conduct promotional campaigns in which incentives would be offered to dealers meeting or exceeding stated target sales of shares of the Fund. The cost of any such promotional campaign, including any incentives offered, would be borne entirely by CFS and would have no effect on either the public offering price of Fund shares or the percentage of the public offering price retained by the selling dealer.

CFS has the exclusive right to distribute shares of the Fund through affiliated and unaffiliated dealers on a continuous basis. The obligation of CFS is an agency or “best efforts” arrangement, which does not obligate CFS to sell any stated number of shares.

In connection with the exchange privilege (described in the prospectus under “How can I buy shares? — By exchange”), CFS acts as a service organization for the Fidelity Investments Money Market Treasury Portfolio (the “Fidelity Fund”). CFS receives compensation from the Fidelity Fund, through the Fidelity Fund’s 12b-1 Plan, for distribution services provided to the Fidelity Fund.

OTHER COMPENSATION TO INTERMEDIARIES

CAL, CFS and their affiliates are currently subject to supplemental compensation payment requests by certain securities broker- dealers, banks or other intermediaries, including third party administrators of qualified plans (each an “Intermediary”) whose customers have purchased Fund shares. In their discretion, CAL, CFS or their affiliates may make payments to an Intermediary for various purposes. These payments do not increase the amount paid by you or the Fund, as they are paid from the legitimate profits from these entities in what is generally referred to as “revenue sharing.”

Revenue sharing payments are generally a percentage of the account’s average annual net assets. CAL and CFS may make these payments to an Intermediary for various purposes, including to help defray costs incurred

by the Intermediary to educate financial advisers about the Fund so they can make recommendations and provide services that are suitable and meet shareholder needs, to access the Intermediary's representatives, to provide marketing support and other specified services. To the extent that the Fund does not pay for these costs directly, CAL and CFS may also make payments to certain financial intermediaries for administrative services such as record keeping, sub-accounting for shareholder accounts, client account maintenance support, statement preparation, transaction processing, payment of ticket charges per purchase or exchange order placed by a financial intermediary, payment of networking fees in connection with certain mutual fund trading systems, or one-time payments for services such as setting up the Fund on a intermediary's mutual fund trading system.

In addition, CFS and/or CAL may also share certain marketing expenses with intermediaries, or pay for or sponsor informational meetings, seminars, client awareness events, support for marketing materials, sales reporting, or business building programs for such financial intermediaries to raise awareness of the Fund. CFS and/or CAL may make payments to participate in intermediary marketing support programs which may provide CFS and/or CAL, as applicable, with one or more of the following benefits: attendance at sales conferences, participation in meetings or training sessions, access to or information about intermediary personnel, use of an intermediary's marketing and communication infrastructure, fund analysis tools, data and data analytics, business planning and strategy sessions with intermediary personnel, information on industry- or platform specific developments, trends and service providers, and other marketing-related services. Such payments may be in addition to, or in lieu of, the payments described above. These payments are intended to promote the sales of the Fund and to reimburse financial intermediaries, directly or indirectly, for the costs that they or their salespersons incur in connection with educational seminars, meetings, and training efforts about the Fund to enable the intermediaries and their salespersons to make suitable recommendations, provide useful services, and maintain the necessary infrastructure to make the Fund available to their customers.

These payments may provide Intermediaries with an incentive to favor shares of the Fund over sales of shares of other mutual funds or non-mutual fund investments. These payments may influence the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Intermediary's website for more information. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares and you should discuss this matter with your Intermediary and its representatives. The Fund may utilize an Intermediary that offers and sells shares of the Fund to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund. The Fund, Calamos Advisors and CFS do not consider sales of shares of the Fund as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Calamos Advisors is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Fund, the selection of brokers and dealers to effect the transactions and the negotiation of prices and any brokerage commissions on such transactions.

Portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund effected on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded in the OTC markets, but the price the Fund pays usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. For securities purchased in an underwritten offering, the price the Fund pay includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer.

In executing portfolio transactions, Calamos Advisors uses its best efforts to obtain for the Fund the most favorable combination of price and execution available. In seeking the most favorable combination of price and execution, Calamos Advisors considers all factors it deems relevant, including price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the execution capability of the broker- dealer and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

In allocating the Fund's portfolio brokerage transactions to unaffiliated broker-dealers, Calamos Advisors may take into consideration the research, analytical, statistical and other information and services provided by the broker-dealer, such as general economic reports and information, reports or analyses of particular companies or industry groups, market timing and technical information, and the availability of the brokerage firm's analysts for consultation. Although Calamos Advisors believes these services have substantial value, they are considered supplemental to Calamos Advisors' own efforts in performing its duties under the Management Agreement.

Calamos Advisors does not guarantee any broker the placement of a predetermined amount of securities transactions in return for the research or brokerage services it provides. Calamos Advisors does, however, have internal procedures for allocating transactions in a manner consistent with its execution policies to brokers that it has identified as providing research, research-related products or services, or execution-related services of a particular benefit to its clients. Calamos Advisors has entered into client commission agreements ("CCAs") with certain broker-dealers under which the broker-dealers may use a portion of their commissions to pay third parties or other broker-dealers that provide Calamos Advisors with research or brokerage services, as permitted under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. CCAs allow Calamos Advisors to direct broker-dealers to pool commissions that are generated from orders executed at that broker-dealer, and then periodically direct the broker-dealer to pay third parties or other broker-dealers for research or brokerage services. All uses of CCAs by Calamos Advisors are subject to applicable law and their best execution obligations. Brokerage and research products and services furnished by brokers may be used in servicing any or all of the clients of Calamos Advisors and such research may not necessarily be used by Calamos Advisors in connection with the accounts which paid commissions to the broker providing such brokerage and research products and services.

As permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, Calamos Advisors may pay a broker-dealer that provides brokerage and research services an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Fund in excess of the commission that another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if Calamos Advisors believes the amount to be reasonable in relation to the value of the overall quality of the brokerage and research services provided. Other clients of Calamos Advisors may indirectly benefit from the availability of these services to Calamos Advisors, and the Fund may indirectly benefit from services available to Calamos Advisors as a result of research services received by Calamos Advisors through transactions for other clients. In addition, Calamos Advisors may execute portfolio transactions for the Fund, to the extent permitted by law, through broker-dealers affiliated with the Fund, Calamos Advisors, CFS, or other broker-dealers distributing shares of the Fund if it reasonably believes that the combination of price and execution is at least as favorable as with unaffiliated broker-dealers, and in such transactions any such broker-dealer would receive brokerage commissions paid by the Fund.

In certain cases, Calamos Advisors may obtain products or services from a broker that have both research and non-research uses. Examples of non-research uses are administrative and marketing functions. These are referred to as "mixed use" products. In each case, Calamos Advisors makes a good faith effort to determine the proportion of such products or services that may be used for research and non-research purposes. That determination is based upon the time spent by Calamos Advisors personnel for research and non-research uses. The portion of the costs of such products or services attributable to research usage may be defrayed by Calamos Advisors through brokerage commissions generated by transactions of its clients, including the Fund. Calamos Advisors pays the provider in cash for the non-research portion of its use of these products or services.

SHARE CLASSES AND PRICING OF SHARES

Purchases and redemptions are discussed in the prospectus under the headings "How can I buy shares?" and "How can I sell (redeem) shares?" All of that information is incorporated herein by reference.

SALES CHARGE WAIVER

In addition to the sales charge waivers enumerated in the prospectus, dividends and distributions paid on shares of the Fund will be reinvested in shares of the same class of the Fund at net asset value (without the payment of any sales charge) unless you elect to receive dividends and distributions in cash. Additionally, proceeds of Class A shares redeemed from the Fund within the previous 60 days may be reinvested in Class A shares of that Fund at NAV without a sales charge. In order to take advantage of this sales charge waiver, you, or your broker-dealer or other sales agent, must submit your intent, in writing, with your purchase. In addition, if the amount of reinvestment is less than the amount of redemption, the sales charge waiver shall be pro-rated accordingly.

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE

The contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) is computed on the lesser of the redemption price or purchase price, excluding amounts not subject to the charge. The following example illustrates the operation of the CDSC:

Assume that an individual opens an account and makes a purchase payment of \$300,000 for 30,000 Class A shares of the Fund (at \$10 per share) at net asset value pursuant to the \$250,000 purchase order privilege upon which a 0.55% commission is paid to the selling dealer by CFS from its own resources, and that six months later the value of the investor’s account for the Fund has grown through investment performance to \$330,000 (\$11 per share). If the investor should redeem \$220,000 (20,000 shares), a CDSC would be applied against \$200,000 of the redemption (the purchase price of the shares redeemed, because the purchase price is lower than the current net asset value of such shares (\$220,000)). At the rate of 0.55%, the Class A CDSC would be \$1,100.

The CDSC for Class A* shares will be waived: (a) in the event of the total disability (as evidenced by a determination by the Social Security Administration) of the shareholder (including a registered joint owner) occurring after the purchase of the shares being redeemed, (b) in the event of the death of the shareholder (including a registered joint owner), (c) for redemptions made pursuant to a systematic withdrawal plan, including any Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) systematic withdrawal based on the shareholder’s life expectancy including, but not limited to, substantially equal periodic payments described in Code Section 72(t)(2)(iv) prior to age 59 1/2, and (d) for redemptions to satisfy required minimum distributions after age 70 1/2 from an IRA account (with the maximum amount subject to this waiver being based only upon the shareholder’s Calamos IRA accounts).

* The above waivers apply to Class A shares originally purchased at net asset value pursuant to the \$250,000 purchase order privilege for one year after the time of purchase.

LETTER OF INTENT

You may reduce the sales charges you pay on the purchase of Class A shares by making investments pursuant to a letter of intent. The applicable sales charge then is based upon the indicated amount intended to be invested during a thirteen-month period together with any other Class A shares already owned. Any shares purchased within 90 days of the date you sign the letter of intent may be used as credit toward completion, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to purchases made on or after that date. During the term of the letter of intent, shares representing up to 5% of the indicated amount will be held in escrow. Shares held in escrow have full dividend and voting privileges. The escrowed shares will be released when the full amount indicated has been purchased. If the full indicated amount is not purchased during the term of the letter of intent, you will be required to pay CFS an amount equal to the difference between the dollar amount of the sales charges actually paid and the amount of the sales charges that you would have paid on your aggregate purchase if the total of such purchases had been made at a single time, and CFS reserves the right to redeem shares from your account if necessary to satisfy that obligation. A letter of intent does not obligate you to buy, or the Fund to sell, the indicated amount of the shares but you should read it carefully before signing. Additional information is contained in the letter of intent included in the application.

REDEMPTION IN KIND

The Fund has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which they are obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net asset value of the Fund during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. Redemptions in excess of these amounts will normally be paid in cash, but may be paid wholly or partly by a distribution in kind of securities.

PURCHASE IN KIND

You may, under certain circumstances, purchase shares of the Fund with other securities that you presently own (an “in-kind purchase”). Any in-kind purchase would be subject to approval by the Trust, and would be subject to the Trust’s in-kind purchase procedures then in effect. These procedures presently require any consideration used in an in-kind purchase to be comprised of (a) securities that are held in the Fund’s portfolio, or (b) securities that are not currently held in the portfolio but that are eligible for purchase by the Fund (consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and restrictions), have been approved for investment by the Fund’s portfolio manager and have readily available market quotations. Should the Trust approve your purchase of the Fund’s shares with securities, the Trust would follow its in-kind purchase procedures and would value the securities tendered in payment (determined as of the next close of regular session trading on the New York Stock Exchange after receipt of the purchase order) pursuant to the Trust’s valuation procedures as then in effect, and you would receive the number of Fund shares having a net asset value on the purchase date equal to the aggregate value of the securities tendered. Such in-kind purchases may result in the recognition of gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on the securities transferred to the Fund.

CERTAIN REDEMPTIONS AND REINVESTMENTS

Calamos Advisors and its affiliates may have investments in the Fund. From time to time, Calamos Advisors or an affiliate may, for tax purposes, redeem a portion of its Fund holdings, reinvesting in shares of the Fund shortly thereafter. These transactions are subject to the Fund’s excessive trading policies and procedures and will only be consummated if they are determined not to be disruptive to the management of the Fund under those procedures.

NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund’s share price, or NAV, is determined as of the close of regular session trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) each day that the NYSE is open. The NYSE is regularly closed on New Year’s Day, the third Monday in January and February, Good Friday, the last Monday in May, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The NAV per share for each class of Fund shares is calculated in accordance with Rule 22c-1 of the 1940 Act by dividing the pro rata share of the value of all of the securities and other assets of the Fund allocable to that class of Fund shares, less the liabilities allocable to that class, by the number of shares of the class outstanding. When shares are purchased or sold, the order is processed at the next NAV (plus any applicable sales charge) that is calculated on a day when the NYSE is open for trading, after receiving a purchase or sale order. Because the Fund may invest in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges and trade on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the Fund’s NAV may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s shares. If shares are purchased or sold through a broker-dealer, it is the responsibility of that broker-dealer to transmit those orders to the Fund’s transfer agent so such orders will be received in a timely manner.

A purchase or sale order typically is accepted when the Fund’s transfer agent or an intermediary has received a completed application or appropriate instruction along with the intended investment, if applicable, and any other required documentation.

VALUATION PROCEDURES

The valuation of the Fund's portfolio securities is in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by and under the ultimate supervision of the board of trustees. Securities for which market quotations are readily available will be valued using the market value of those securities. Securities for which market quotations are not readily available will be fair valued in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by and under the ultimate supervision of the board of trustees. The method by which a security may be fair valued will depend on the type of security and the circumstances under which the security is being fair valued.

Portfolio securities that are traded on U.S. securities exchanges, except option securities, are valued at the last current reported sales price at the time the Fund determines its NAV. Securities traded in the OTC market and quoted on The NASDAQ Stock Market are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, as determined by NASDAQ, or lacking a NASDAQ Official Closing Price, the last current reported sale price on NASDAQ at the time the Fund determines its NAV.

When a last sale or closing price is not available, equity securities, other than option securities, that are traded on a U.S. securities exchange and other equity securities traded in the OTC market are valued at the mean between the most recent bid and asked quotations in accordance with guidelines adopted by the board of trustees. Each option security traded on a U.S. securities exchange is valued at the mid-point of the consolidated bid/ask quote for the option security, also in accordance with guidelines adopted by the board of trustees. Each OTC option that is not traded through the OCC is valued based on a quotation provided by the counterparty to such option under the ultimate supervision of the board of trustees.

Fixed-income securities and certain convertible preferred securities are generally traded in the OTC market and are valued by independent pricing services or by dealers who make markets in such securities. Valuations of such fixed income securities and certain convertible preferred securities consider yield or price of equivalent securities of comparable quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics and other market data and do not rely exclusively upon exchange or OTC prices.

Trading on European and Far Eastern exchanges and OTC markets is typically completed at various times before the close of business on each day on which the NYSE is open. Each security trading on these exchanges or OTC markets may be valued utilizing a systematic fair valuation model provided by an independent pricing service approved by the board of trustees. The valuation of each security that meets certain criteria in relation to the valuation model is systematically adjusted to reflect the impact of movement in the U.S. market after the foreign markets close. Securities that do not meet the criteria, or that are principally traded in other foreign markets, are valued as of the last reported sale price at the time the respective Fund determines its NAV, or when reliable market prices or quotations are not readily available, at the mean between the most recent bid and asked quotations as of the close of the appropriate exchange or other designated time. Trading of foreign securities may not take place on every NYSE business day. In addition, trading may take place in various foreign markets on Saturdays or on other days when the NYSE is not open and on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated.

If the pricing committee determines that the valuation of a security in accordance with the methods described above is not reflective of a fair value for such security, the security is valued at a fair value by the pricing committee, under the ultimate supervision of the board of trustees, following the guidelines and/or procedures adopted by the board of trustees. The Fund also may use fair value pricing, pursuant to guidelines adopted by the board of trustees and under the ultimate supervision of the board of trustees, if trading in the security is halted or if the value of a security it holds is materially affected by events occurring before the Fund's pricing time but after the close of the primary market or exchange on which the security is listed. Those procedures may utilize valuations furnished by pricing services approved by the board of trustees, which may be based on market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities that are generally recognized by institutional traders, a computerized matrix system, or appraisals derived from information concerning the securities or similar securities received from recognized dealers in those securities.

When fair value pricing of securities is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from market quotations or official closing prices. In light of the judgment involved in fair valuations, there can be no assurance that a fair value assigned to a particular security is accurate.

TAXATION

The following summarizes certain additional federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders. The discussion is for general information only and does not purport to consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that might be relevant to beneficial owners of shares of the Fund. The discussion is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, which change could be retroactive. The discussion applies only to beneficial owners of Fund shares in whose hands such shares are capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, and may not apply to certain types of beneficial owners of shares (such as insurance companies, financial institutions, tax exempt organizations, broker-dealers, persons investing through tax-qualified plans or other tax-advantaged arrangements) who may be subject to special rules. Persons who may be subject to tax in more than one country should consult the provisions of any applicable tax treaty to determine the potential tax consequences to them. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Fund shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction. The discussion here and in the prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Code and intends each year to qualify and be eligible to be treated as such. To qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund generally must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships ("Qualifying Income Test"); (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships ("Diversification Test"); and (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least the sum of (i) 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of any net long-term capital losses) and (ii) 90% of its tax exempt income, net of expenses allocable thereto.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (a) above, income derived from an equity investment in a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized directly by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an equity interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" will be treated as qualifying income. A "qualified publicly traded partnership" is one in which the interests are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, and that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in section (a)(i), of the preceding paragraph. In general, such entities will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). MLPs, if any, in which the Fund invests generally will qualify as qualified publicly traded partnerships. In

addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an equity interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. Also, for purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test in (b) above.

The Treasury Department is authorized to promulgate regulations under which gains from foreign currencies (and options, futures, and forward contracts on foreign currency) would constitute qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test only if such gains are directly related to investing in securities. To date, such regulations have not been issued. A regulated investment company generally must look through any 20% or more voting interest it owns in a corporation, including another regulated investment company, to the underlying assets thereof for purposes of the Diversification Test; special rules potentially provide limited relief from the application of this rule apply where a regulated investment company owns such an interest in an underlying regulated investment company.

If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate income tax rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders), and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and reduced rates of taxation on qualified dividend income in the case of individuals. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund will qualify as a regulated investment company.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (any net long-term capital gains in excess of the sum of net short-term capital losses and capital loss carryovers from prior years) properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends, if any, that it distributes to shareholders on a timely basis. Each Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and any net capital gains. In addition, amounts not distributed by the Fund on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax. To avoid the tax, the Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (and adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the twelve month period ending on October 31, and (3) all ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during such years. A distribution will be treated as paid by the Fund and received by the shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November, or December of that year to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following year. To avoid application of the excise tax, the Fund intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends and distributions from the Fund, whether received in shares or cash, generally are taxable to shareholders and must be reported on each shareholder’s federal income tax return. Dividends paid out of the Fund’s investment company taxable income generally will be taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income.

A portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may qualify for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Code or the reduced rates of taxation under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code that apply to “qualified dividend income” received by noncorporate shareholders, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. Distributions of net capital gains — that is, the excess, if any, of net long-term gain over net short-term loss — properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends, generally are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held the Fund’s shares, and are not eligible for the dividends received deduction. Distributions of gains from investments that the Fund owned for one year or less will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Any distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders to the extent of their basis in their Fund shares and, thereafter, as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder’s tax basis, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of Fund shares. Distributions are taxable to shareholders as described herein even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before a shareholder’s investment (and thus effectively were included in the price the shareholder paid). The tax treatment of dividends and distributions will be the same whether a shareholder reinvests them in additional shares or elects to receive them in cash.

Subject to any future regulatory guidance to the contrary any distribution of income attributable to qualified REIT dividends or qualified publicly traded partnership income from the Fund’s investment in equity securities of a REIT or MLP, as applicable, will ostensibly not qualify for the deduction that would be available to a non-corporate shareholder were the shareholder to own such REIT or MLP directly.

SALES OF SHARES

Upon the disposition of shares of the Fund (whether by redemption, sale or exchange), a shareholder may realize a gain or loss. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder’s hands, and will be long-term or short-term generally depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for the shares. Any loss realized on a disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with substantially identical shares within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on a disposition of shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received by the shareholder with respect to such shares.

Depending on certain factors relating to the Fund’s ownership in an underlying fund both before and after a redemption, the Fund’s redemption of shares of such underlying fund may cause the Fund to be treated not as realizing capital gain or loss in the amount by which the redemption proceeds exceed the Fund’s tax basis in the shares of the underlying fund, but instead to be treated as receiving a taxable dividend in the full amount of the redemption proceeds. Dividend treatment of a redemption by the Fund would affect the amount and character of income required to be distributed by both the Fund and the underlying fund for the year in which the redemption occurred. It is possible that such a dividend would qualify as a “qualified dividend income”; otherwise, it would be taxable as ordinary income and could cause shareholders of the Fund that invests in underlying funds to recognize higher amounts of ordinary income than if the shareholders had held the shares of the underlying funds directly.

MEDICARE TAX ON CERTAIN INVESTMENT INCOME

Certain noncorporate taxpayers are subject to an additional tax of 3.8% with respect to the lesser of (1) their “net investment income” or (2) the excess of their “modified adjusted gross income” over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers). For this purpose, “net investment income” includes interest, dividends (including dividends paid with respect to shares), annuities, royalties, rent, net gain attributable to the disposition of property not held in a trade or business (including net gain from the

sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares) and certain other income, but will be reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such income or net gain.

OPTIONS, FUTURES AND FORWARD CONTRACTS, AND SWAP AGREEMENTS OR DERIVATIVES

The Fund may purchase and sell put and call options. In general, option premiums received by the Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If a call option written by the Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by the Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received for purposes of computing its cost basis in the securities purchased. Gain or loss arising in respect of a termination of the Fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain options, futures contracts, forward contracts, foreign currency positions and swap agreements used by the Fund may be governed by Section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 contracts"). Any gains or losses on Section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable.

Generally, the hedging transactions and certain other transactions in options, futures and forward contracts undertaken by the Fund, may trigger the straddle rules contained primarily in Section 1092 of the Code. In some cases, the straddle rules also could apply in connection with swap agreements. Very generally, where applicable, Section 1092 requires (i) that losses be deferred on positions deemed to be offsetting positions with respect to "substantially similar or related property," to the extent of unrealized gain in the latter, and (ii) that the holding period of such a straddle position that has not already been held for the long-term holding period be terminated and begin anew once the position is no longer part of a straddle. Options on single stocks that are not "deep in the money" may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are "in the money" although not "deep in the money" will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. The straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by the Fund by causing gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or to fail to qualify for the dividends-received deduction, as the case may be. In addition, losses realized by the Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences to the Fund of transactions in options, futures, forward contracts, and swap agreements are not entirely clear.

The Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If the Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable

under certain of the elections operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to the Fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

In addition, the Fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (e.g., forward contracts and swap agreements), as well as any of its hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (e.g., notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules), which could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. The qualifying income and diversification requirements applicable to the Fund's assets may limit the extent to which the Fund will be able to engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, swap agreements, and other derivative instruments.

Rules governing the tax aspects of swap agreements and other derivative instruments are in a developing stage and are not entirely clear in certain respects. Accordingly, while the Fund intends to account for such transactions in a manner they deem to be appropriate, the Internal Revenue Service might not accept such treatment. If it did not, the status of the Fund as a regulated investment company might be affected. Calamos Advisors intends to monitor developments in this area.

An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid the Fund-level tax.

SHORT SALES

The Fund may make short sales of securities. Short sales may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by the Fund, which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Fund may invest in the stock of foreign corporations which may be classified under the Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign corporation is classified as a PFIC for a taxable year if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. If the Fund receives a so-called "excess distribution" with respect to PFIC stock, the Fund itself may be subject to tax on a portion of the excess distribution, whether or not the corresponding income is distributed by the Fund to stockholders. In general, under the PFIC rules, an excess distribution is treated as having been realized ratably over the period during which the Fund held the PFIC stock. The Fund itself will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of an excess distribution that is so allocated to prior taxable years and an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had been payable in such prior taxable years. Certain distributions from a PFIC as well as gain from the sale of PFIC stock are treated as excess distributions. Excess distributions are characterized as ordinary income even though, absent application of the PFIC rules, certain excess distributions might have been classified as capital gain.

The Fund may be eligible to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to PFIC stock. Under an election that currently is available in some circumstances, the Fund generally would be required to include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether distributions are received from the PFIC in a given year. If this election were made, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply. Alternatively, another election may be available that would involve marking to market the Fund's PFIC shares at the end of each taxable year (and on certain other dates

prescribed in the Code), with the result that unrealized gains (and to a limited extent losses) are treated as though they were realized on the last day of the Fund's taxable year and reported as ordinary income or loss. Any mark-to-market losses and any loss from an actual disposition of PFIC shares would be deductible as ordinary losses to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains included in income with respect to such shares in prior years. If this election were made, tax at the Fund level under the PFIC rules would generally be eliminated, but the Fund could, in limited circumstances, incur nondeductible interest charges. The Fund's intention to qualify annually as a regulated investment company may limit its elections with respect to PFIC shares.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains and the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, and may subject the Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders and will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to the Fund that did not invest in PFIC shares. Dividends paid by PFICs are not eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income."

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Under the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time the Fund accrues income or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and on disposition of certain other instruments, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the security or contract and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary gain or loss. These gains and losses, referred to under the Code as "section 988" gains or losses, may increase or decrease the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, and affect the timing as well as character of distributions.

FOREIGN TAXATION

Income, gains and proceeds received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. In addition, the Fund intends to minimize foreign taxation in cases where it is deemed prudent to do so. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass-through" to the Fund's shareholders the amount of foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, a shareholder generally subject to tax will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund, and may be entitled either to deduct (as an itemized deduction) his or her pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing his taxable income or to use it (subject to limitations) as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. federal income tax liability. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder will be notified within 60 days after the close of the Fund's taxable year if the foreign taxes paid by the Fund will "pass-through" for that year.

Generally, a credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to his or her total foreign source taxable income. For this purpose, if the pass-through election is made, the source of the Fund's income will flow through to shareholders. With respect to the Fund, gains from the sale of securities will be treated as derived from U.S. sources and certain currency fluctuation gains, including fluctuation gains from foreign currency-denominated debt securities, receivables and payables will be treated as ordinary income derived from U.S. sources. The limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied separately to foreign source passive income, and to certain other types of income. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. The foreign tax credit can be used to offset only 90% of the revised alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and foreign taxes generally are not deductible in computing alternative minimum taxable income.

ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT AND MARKET DISCOUNT

Some of the debt securities with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund’s income and required to be distributed by the Fund over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A portion of the OID includable in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate debt securities may be treated as a dividend for federal income tax purposes.

Some of the debt securities with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that may be acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having “market discount”. Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with original issue discount, its “revised issue price”) over the purchase price of such obligation. Subject to the discussion below regarding Section 451 of the Code, (i) generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security, (ii) alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security, and (iii) the rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective for taxable years beginning after 2017, Section 451 of the Code generally requires any accrual method taxpayer to take into account items of gross income no later than the time at which such items are taken into account as revenue in the taxpayer’s financial statements. The application of Section 451 to the accrual of market discount is currently unclear. If Section 451 applies to the accrual of market discount, the Fund must include in income any market discount as it takes the same into account on its financial statements. The Fund currently takes the position that Section 451 does not apply to market discount.

Some debt securities with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as having OID or, in certain cases, “acquisition discount” (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price). Generally, the Fund will be required to include the OID or acquisition discount in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which OID or acquisition discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

A portion of the OID accrued on certain high yield discount obligations may not be deductible to the issuer and will instead be treated as a dividend paid by the issuer for purposes of the dividends received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends received deduction to the extent attributable to the deemed dividend portion of such OID. The Fund generally will be required to distribute dividends to shareholders representing discount on debt securities that is currently includable in income, even though cash representing such income may not have been received by the Fund. Cash to pay such dividends may be obtained from sales proceeds of securities held by the Fund.

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether or to what extent the Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation, when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent the Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how the Fund should allocate

payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a regulated investment company and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

CONSTRUCTIVE SALES

Certain rules may affect the timing and character of gain if the Fund engages in transactions that reduce or eliminate its risk of loss with respect to appreciated financial positions. If the Fund enters into certain transactions (including, but not limited to, short sales) in property while holding substantially identical property, the Fund would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be taxed on any gain (but not loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon the Fund's holding period in the property. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on the Fund's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Code.

INVESTMENTS IN MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

The Fund's ability to make direct and indirect investments in MLPs and certain non-U.S. entities is limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company, and if the Fund does not appropriately limit such investments or if such investments are re-characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund's status as a regulated investment company may be jeopardized. Among other limitations, the Fund is permitted to have no more than 25% of the value of its total assets invested in the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships, including MLPs.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

The Fund's investments in shares of another mutual fund, ETF or another company that qualifies as a regulated investment company (each, an "investment company") can cause the Fund to be required to distribute greater amounts of net investment income or net capital gain than the Fund would have distributed had it invested directly in the securities held by the investment company, rather than in shares of the investment company. Further, the amount or timing of distributions from the Fund qualifying for treatment as a particular character (e.g., long-term capital gain, eligibility for dividends-received deduction, etc.) will not necessarily be the same as it would have been had the Fund invested directly in the securities held by the investment company.

The Fund that invests in shares of other investment companies will not be able to offset gains realized by one underlying fund in which the Fund invests against losses realized by another underlying fund in which the Fund invests. The Fund's investments in underlying funds could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

The Fund may be required to withhold on all taxable distributions payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that they are subject to backup withholding. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld can be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal tax liability.

NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDERS

Withholding of Income Tax on Dividends: Under U.S. federal tax law, dividends paid on shares beneficially held by a person who is not a "U.S. person" within the meaning of the Code (a "foreign person"), are, in general,

subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% of the gross dividend, which may, in some cases, be reduced by an applicable tax treaty. However, if a beneficial holder who is a foreign person has a permanent establishment in the United States, income effectively connected with the conduct by the beneficial holder of a trade or business in the United States and attributable to such permanent establishment and will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net basis at regular income tax rates.

Distributions by the Fund to foreign persons properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends generally will not be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax. In general, the Code defines (1) “short-term capital gain dividends” as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) “interest-related dividends” as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign person, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders.

The exceptions to withholding for capital gain dividends and short-term capital gain dividends do not apply to (A) distributions to an individual foreign person who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (B) distributions attributable to gain that is (or is treated as) effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign person of a trade or business within the United States, including distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a foreign person (A) that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (B) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign person is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (C) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (D) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign person and the foreign person is a controlled foreign corporation. If the Fund invests in a RIC that pays capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to foreign persons. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related and/or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Foreign persons should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Distributions by the Fund to foreign persons other than capital gain dividends, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends (e.g. distributions derived from any dividends on corporate stock, ordinary income other than U.S. source interest, foreign currency gains, foreign source interest, and ordinary income from swaps or investments in PFICs) would be subject to withholding at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). There can be no assurance as to the amount of distributions that would not be subject to withholding when paid to foreign persons.

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, “FATCA”), generally require the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an “IGA”) between the United States and a foreign government. Each Fund may be required to withhold 30% of the ordinary dividends it pays, and 30% of the gross proceeds of share redemptions and certain capital gain dividends it pays on or after January 1, 2019, to shareholders that fail to meet the prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the impact of these requirements on their investment in the Fund.

Income Tax on Sale of the Fund’s Shares: Under U.S. federal tax law, a beneficial holder of shares who is a foreign person is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for

losses) realized on the sale of such shares unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States or (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale and certain other conditions are met.

The availability of reduced U.S. taxation pursuant to any applicable treaties depends upon compliance with established procedures for claiming the benefits thereof and may further, in some circumstances, depend upon making a satisfactory demonstration to U.S. tax authorities that a foreign investor qualifies as a foreign person under U.S. domestic tax law and such treaties.

OTHER TAXATION

Distributions also may be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes, depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Under the laws of various states, distributions of investment company taxable income generally are taxable to shareholders even though all or a substantial portion of such distributions may be derived from interest on certain federal obligations which, if the interest were received directly by a resident of such state, would be exempt from such state's income tax ("qualifying federal obligations"). However, some states may exempt all or a portion of such distributions from income tax to the extent the shareholder is able to establish that the distribution is derived from qualifying federal obligations. Moreover, for state income tax purposes, interest on some federal obligations generally is not exempt from taxation, whether received directly by a shareholder or through distributions of investment company taxable income (for example, interest on FNMA Certificates and GNMA Certificates). Each Fund will provide information annually to shareholders indicating the amount and percentage of the Fund's dividend distribution which is attributable to interest on federal obligations, and will indicate to the extent possible from what types of federal obligations such dividends are derived. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

COST BASIS REPORTING

The Fund (or its administrative agent) is required to report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date. For each sale of Fund shares the Fund will permit Fund shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including average cost. In the absence of an election, the Fund will use the average cost method as a default cost basis method for the Fund's direct shareholders. Shareholders who purchase Fund shares through a broker or other intermediary should contact that broker or intermediary regarding the applicable default method, or other electable method, as these methods may vary. The cost basis method elected by the Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting requirement applies to them.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth above is for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the specific federal tax consequences of purchasing, holding, and disposing of shares of the Fund, as well as the effects of state, local, foreign, and other tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund has not yet commenced operations, as a result no person owns shares of the Fund.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), 200 Clarendon Street, P.O. Box 9130, Boston, Massachusetts 02117-9130, is the custodian for the assets of the Fund. The custodian is responsible for holding all cash and securities of the Fund, directly or through a book entry system, delivering and receiving payment for securities sold by the Fund, receiving and paying for securities purchased by the Fund, collecting income from investments of the Fund and performing other duties, all as directed by authorized persons of the Trust. The custodian does not exercise any supervisory functions in such matters as the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund, payment of dividends or payment of expenses of the Fund.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201, serves as transfer agent and dividend paying agent for the Fund.

Securities Lending

The Board has approved the Fund’s participation in a securities lending program. The Fund’s custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company, serves as the Fund’s securities lending agent.

Lending portfolio securities enables the Fund to earn additional income, but could result in a loss or delay in recovering these securities. The borrower of the Fund’s portfolio securities must deposit acceptable collateral with the Fund’s custodian in an amount, marked to market daily, at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned, plus accrued interest and dividends. Acceptable collateral is limited to cash, U.S. government securities, including obligations issued or guaranteed by its agencies or instrumentalities, U.S. mortgage backed securities, U.K. government securities, Eurozone government securities and irrevocable letters of credit that meet certain guidelines. The Fund will receive amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest or other distributions on the securities loaned.

The Fund may reinvest any cash collateral in money market investments or other investments subject to guidelines approved by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. The cash collateral investments are not guaranteed, and may lose money. The Fund retains authority to terminate any of its loans at any time. The Fund may terminate a loan and regain record ownership of loaned securities to exercise ownership rights, such as voting and subscription rights, when regaining such rights is considered to be in the Fund’s interest.

In the event of bankruptcy or other default of the borrower, the Fund may be unable to recover the loaned securities or could experience delays in liquidating the loan collateral or recovering the loaned securities and incur expenses related to enforcing its rights. In addition, there could be a decline in the value of the collateral or in the fair value of the securities loaned while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, and the Fund could experience subnormal levels of income or lack of access to income during that period. The Fund also bears the risk of any deficiency in the amount of collateral available for return to a borrower due to a loss in an approved investment.

The net securities lending revenue is shared by the lending agent and the Fund. The securities lending revenue “split” between the Fund and the lending agent was determined based on the Adviser’s review of competitive industry information. The Adviser and the Board will periodically review the “split” between the lending agent and the Fund.

Since the Fund has not yet commenced operations, the Fund has not paid fees and/or compensation in connection with its securities lending arrangements.

FUND ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AGENT

Under the arrangements with State Street to provide fund accounting services, State Street provides certain administrative and accounting services including providing daily reconciliation of cash, trades and positions; maintaining general ledger and capital stock accounts; preparing daily trial balance; calculating net asset value; providing selected general ledger reports; preferred share compliance; calculating total returns; and providing monthly distribution analysis to the Fund. For the services rendered to the Fund, the Fund pay fees based on the total average daily net assets of the Fund, other series of the Trust and the Calamos Growth and Income Portfolio, a series of Calamos Advisors Trust, and the average daily managed assets of the remaining trusts in the Calamos Fund Complex (“Combined Assets”) at the annual rate of 0.0050% on the first \$20 billion of Combined Assets, 0.0040% on the next \$10 billion and 0.0030% on the Combined Assets in excess of \$30 billion. The Fund pays its pro-rata share of the fees payable to State Street described below based on its total average daily net assets relative to the Combined Assets.

Pursuant to agreement between the Fund and Calamos Advisors, Calamos Advisors is obligated to provide the following financial accounting services to the Fund: management of expenses and expense payment processing; monitoring of the calculation of expense accrual amounts for the Fund and making of any necessary modifications; coordination of any expense reimbursement calculations and payment; calculation of yields on the Fund in accordance with the SEC’s rules and regulations; calculation of net investment income dividends and capital gains distributions; calculation, tracking and reporting of tax adjustments on all assets of the Fund, including but not limited to contingent debt and preferred trust obligations; preparation of excise tax and fiscal year distributions schedules; preparation of tax information required for financial statement footnotes; preparation of state and federal income tax returns; preparation of specialized calculations of amortization on convertible securities; preparation of year-end dividend disclosure information; monitoring of trustee deferred compensation plan accruals and valuations; and preparation of Form 1099 information statements for board members and service providers. For such services, the Fund pay Calamos Advisors a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.0175% on the first \$1 billion of Combined Assets, 0.0150% on the next \$1 billion, and 0.0110% on Combined Assets above \$2 billion (“financial accounting service fee”). The Fund pays its pro-rata share of the financial accounting service fee payable to Calamos Advisors based on its total average daily net assets relative to the Combined Assets.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, is the Trust’s independent auditor and is located at 111 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606. Deloitte & Touche LLP audits and reports on the Fund’s annual financial statements and performs audit, audit-related and other services when approved by the Trust’s audit committee.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The Fund is a series of Calamos Investment Trust (formerly named CFS Investment Trust). Under the terms of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the trustees may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest without par value for each series of shares authorized by the trustees and the trustees may divide the shares of any series into two or more classes of shares of that series. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Trust has 17 series in operation. All shares issued will be fully paid and non-assessable and will have no preemptive or conversion rights. In the future, the board of trustees may authorize the issuance of shares of additional series and additional classes of shares of any series.

The Fund's shares of a given class are entitled to participate pro rata in any dividends and other distributions declared by the Fund's board of trustees with respect to shares of the Fund. All shares of the Fund of a given class have equal rights in the event of liquidation of that class.

Under Massachusetts law, the shareholders of the Trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the Trust's obligations. However, the Trust's Declaration of Trust disclaims liability of the shareholders, trustees, and officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Fund that are binding only on the assets and property of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation, or contract entered into or executed by the Trust or the board of trustees. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the Fund's assets of all losses and expenses of any Fund shareholder held personally liable for the Fund's obligations. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is remote, because it is limited to circumstances in which the disclaimer is inoperative and the Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations.

VOTING RIGHTS

Each share has one vote and fractional shares have fractional votes. Shareholders of the Trust generally will vote together on all matters except when a particular matter affects only shareholders of a particular class or series or when applicable law requires shareholders to vote separately by series or class. As a business trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual shareholder meetings. However, special meetings may be called for purposes such as electing or removing trustees, changing fundamental policies or approving an investment advisory agreement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Because the Fund has not yet commenced operation, financial statements are not yet available for the Fund.

APPENDIX — DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

A rating of a rating service represents the service's opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, Calamos Advisors believes that the quality of debt securities in which the Fund invests should be continuously reviewed. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one service, each rating should be evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the ratings services from other sources that they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings used by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies ("S&P").

MOODY'S RATINGS

The following descriptions of Moody's ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Aaa — Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa — Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A — Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa — Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba — Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B — Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa — Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca — Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C — Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms. By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

S&P RATINGS

The following descriptions of S&P's credit ratings have been published by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

AAA — An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA — An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A — An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB — An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C — Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB — An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B — An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC — An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC — An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P's expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C — An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D — An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P's believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or Minus (-) — The ratings from ‘AA’ to ‘CCC’ may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR — This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.