

Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund
Form N-2
September 11, 2008

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 11, 2008

1933 Act File No. 333-_____
1940 Act File No. 811-22047

**U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form N-2**

(Check appropriate box or boxes)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. ____

Post-Effective Amendment No. ____

and

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 6

CALAMOS GLOBAL DYNAMIC INCOME FUND

2020 Calamos Court

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Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: From time to time after the effective date of the Registration Statement.

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

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

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

If appropriate, check the following box:

This [post-effective] amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed [post-effective amendment] [registration statement].

This form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act and the Securities Act registration number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is _____.

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Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount of Registration Fee(3)
Common shares, no par value per share; preferred shares, no par value per share; debt securities		\$180,000,000	\$7,074

- (1) There are being registered hereunder a presently indeterminate number of shares of common stock, shares of preferred stock and debt securities to be offered on an immediate, continuous, or delayed basis.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933. In no event will the aggregate initial offering price of all securities offered from time to time pursuant to the prospectus included as a part of this Registration Statement exceed \$180,000,000.
- (3) Transmitted prior to filing.

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

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 2008

Base Prospectus

\$180,000,000

Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund

Common Shares

Preferred Shares

Debt Securities

Calamos Global Dynamic Income Fund (the Fund, we or our) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company which commenced investment operations in June 2007. Our investment objective is to generate a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

We may offer, on an immediate, continuous, or delayed basis, up to \$180 million aggregate initial offering price of our common shares (no par value per share), preferred shares (no par value per share) or debt securities, which we refer to in this prospectus collectively as our securities, in one or more offerings. We may offer our common shares, preferred shares and debt securities separately or together, in amounts, at prices and on terms set forth in a prospectus supplement to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the related prospectus supplement carefully before you decide to invest in any of our securities.

We may offer our securities directly to one or more purchasers, through agents that we or they designate from time to time, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the particular offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and such agents or underwriters or among the underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. For more information about the manner in which we may offer our securities, see Plan of Distribution. Our securities may not be sold through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery or deemed delivery of a prospectus supplement and a prospectus.

Our common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CHW. As of September 9, 2008, the last reported sale price for our common shares was \$9.85.

Investing in our securities involves certain risks. You could lose some or all of your investment. See Risk Factors beginning on page ___ of this prospectus. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value and this may increase the risk of loss of purchasers of our securities. You should consider carefully these risks together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before making a decision to purchase our securities.

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

Prospectus dated _____, 2008

This prospectus, together with any prospectus supplement, sets forth concisely the information that you should know before investing. You should read the prospectus and prospectus supplement, which contain important information, before deciding whether to invest in our securities. You should retain the prospectus and prospectus supplement for future reference. A statement of additional information, dated _____, 2008, as supplemented from

time to time, containing additional information, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. You may request a free copy of the statement of additional information, the table of contents of which is on page ___ of this prospectus, request a free copy of our annual and semi-annual reports, request other information or make shareholder inquiries, by calling toll-free 1-800-582-6959 or by writing to the Fund at 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563. The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports also are available on our website at www.calamos.com, which also provides a link to the SEC's website, as described below, where the Fund's statement of additional information can be obtained. Information included on our website does not form part of this prospectus. You can review and copy documents we have filed at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-551-8090 for information. The SEC charges a fee for copies. You can get the same information free from the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). You may also e-mail requests for these documents to publicinfo@sec.gov or make a request in writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

Our securities do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution and is not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any related prospectus supplement in making your investment decisions. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different or inconsistent information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. This prospectus and any prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information appearing in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplement is accurate only as of the dates on their covers. Our business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since such

dates. We will advise investors of any material changes to the extent required by applicable law.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and the statement of additional information contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the words may, will, intend, expect, estimate, continue, plan, anticipate, and similar terms and the negative of such terms. Such forward-looking statements may be contained in this prospectus as well as in any accompanying prospectus supplement. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Several factors that could materially affect our actual results are the performance of the portfolio of securities we hold, the price at which our shares will trade in the public markets and other factors discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC.

Although we believe that the expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, such as those disclosed in the Risk Factors section of this prospectus. All forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement are made as of the date of this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement, as the case may be. Except for our ongoing obligations under the federal securities laws, we do not intend, and we undertake no obligation, to update any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement and the statement of additional information are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act).

Currently known risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to, the factors described in the Risk Factors section of this prospectus. We urge you to review carefully that section for a more detailed discussion of the risks of an investment in our securities.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains basic information about us and our securities. It is not complete and may not contain all of the information you may want to consider. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in any related prospectus supplement and in the statement of additional information, especially the information set forth under the heading Risk Factors beginning on page ___ of this prospectus.

The Fund

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. We commenced operations in June 2007 following our initial public offering. As of the date of this prospectus, we have \$50 million of Auction Market Preferred Shares outstanding and \$300 million in aggregate principal amount of senior debt securities. Our fiscal year ends on October 31. Our investment objective is to generate a high level of current income, with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

Investment Adviser

Calamos Advisors LLC (the Adviser or Calamos) serves as our investment adviser. Calamos is responsible on a day-to-day basis for investment of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies. Calamos makes all investment decisions for the Fund and places purchase and sale orders for the Fund's portfolio securities. As of June 30, 2008, Calamos managed approximately \$41.2 billion in assets of individuals and institutions. Calamos is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Calamos Holdings, LLC (Holdings) and an indirect subsidiary of Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a publicly traded holding company.

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

The principal business address of the Adviser is 2020 Calamos Court, Naperville, Illinois 60563.

The Offering

We may offer, on an immediate, continuous or delayed basis, up to \$180 million of our securities on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Our securities will be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more prospectus supplements to this prospectus. The securities we may offer include common shares and preferred shares and debt securities (collectively, preferred shares and debt securities are sometimes referred to herein as senior securities).

We may offer our securities directly to one or more purchasers, through agents that we or they designate from time to time, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and such agents or underwriters or among underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. See Plan of Distribution. Our securities may not be sold through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery or deemed delivery of a prospectus and prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of our securities.

Recent Developments

Extendible Senior Notes. On April 30, 2008, the Fund's Board of Trustees approved the redemption of 12,000 of the 14,000 outstanding Auction Market Preferred Shares of the Fund (referred to herein as Preferred Shares or Auction Market Preferred Shares). Subsequent to April 30, 2008, these shares were redeemed at a

price of \$25,000 per share (which was equal to the per share liquidation preference) plus any accrued and unpaid dividends (an aggregate price of \$300 million). The Auction Market Preferred Shares were replaced with debt financing in the form of privately placed floating rate extendible senior secured notes. The notes were issued in the aggregate amount of \$300 million at the three month London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus .50%. As of August 15, 2008, the interest rate was approximately 3.22%. Prior to April 30, 2008, the Fund paid a one-time agency fee of 1.00% and an annual facility fee of .75% in connection with the redemption of the notes.

The notes will mature on June 1, 2009, the initial maturity date, unless the notes are extended by the holder. In no event shall the notes be extended beyond May 1, 2011, the final maturity date. On May 1, 2009, and May 1, 2010, the Fund has the right to redeem all of the notes at a price equal to 100.25% of the principal amount of the notes. Under the terms of the notes, we are required to comply with certain asset maintenance requirements, including those of Fitch Ratings, Inc. See Description of Securities and Ratings Agency Guidelines.

Throughout the remainder of this prospectus, the term Extendible Senior Notes refers to the notes described above.

The following table illustrates the hypothetical effect on the return to a holder of the Fund's common shares of the leverage obtained by (1) borrowing under the Extendible Senior Notes and (2) paying dividends on the remaining \$50 million of Preferred Shares outstanding. The purpose of this table is to assist you in understanding the effects of leverage. As the table shows, leverage generally increases the return to shareholders when portfolio return is positive and greater than the cost of leverage and decreases the return when the portfolio return is negative or less than the cost of leverage. The figures appearing in the table are hypothetical and actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

Assumed Portfolio Return (Net of Expenses)(1)(2)	(10%)	(5%)	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Common Share Return	(15.95%)	(8.75%)	(1.55%)	5.64%	12.84%

(1) Includes interest expense on the Extendible Senior Notes, accrued at the interest rate in effect on August 15, 2008 of 3.21563% (the three month LIBOR plus .50%).

(2) Includes dividends on the \$50 million of Preferred Shares outstanding, accrued at the following rates in effect on August 15, 2008: Series M 3.852%;

Series T
3.848%;
Series W
3.853%;
Series TH
3.849%; and
Series F
3.847%.

For further information about leveraging, see Risk Factors Additional Risks to Common Shareholders Leverage Risk of the accompanying prospectus.

Litigation. On April 21, 2008, the Fund and other parties were named in a class action complaint filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (Miller v. Calamos, et. al., Case No. 08 CIV 3756). The complaint alleges that the Fund violated Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 by failing to adequately disclose the risk of auction failures with respect to its Auction Market Preferred Shares. Calamos believes the allegations in the complaint are completely without merit and that the disclosures in the fund's registration statement and prospectus were appropriate and complied with the federal securities laws.

Use of Proceeds

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, we currently intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of our securities primarily to invest in accordance with our investment objective and policies within

approximately three months of receipt of such proceeds. We may also use proceeds from the sale of our securities to (i) retire all or a portion of any short-term debt we incur in pursuit of our investment objective and policies, (ii) redeem any outstanding senior securities, including, to the extent any are outstanding, our Auction Market Preferred Shares, and (iii) for working capital purposes, including the payment of interest and operating expenses, although there is currently no intent to issue securities primarily for this purpose.

Dividends and Distributions on Common Shares

The Fund has made regular monthly distributions to its common shareholders in the amount of \$0.1100 per share since August 2007. Most recently, the Fund made a distribution of \$0.1100 per common share in August 2008. The Fund intends to distribute to common shareholders all or a portion of its net investment income monthly and net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

The Fund currently intends to make monthly distributions to common shareholders at a level rate established by the Board of Trustees. The rate may be modified by the Board of Trustees from time to time. Monthly distributions may include net investment income, net realized short-term capital gain and, if necessary to maintain a level distribution, return of capital. The Fund may at times in its discretion pay out less than the entire amount of net investment income earned in any particular period and may at times pay out such accumulated undistributed income in addition to net investment income earned in other periods in order to permit the Fund to maintain a more stable level of distributions. As a result, the dividends paid by the Fund to holders of common shares for any particular period may be more or less than the amount of net investment income earned by the Fund during such period. Net realized short-term capital gains distributed to shareholders will be taxed as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. Generally, there may be at least one additional distribution per calendar year that may include net realized long-term capital gain (if any), which will be taxed for federal income tax purposes at long-term capital gain rates. To date, however, none of the Fund's distributions have included a return of capital as determined on a tax basis during any calendar year. To the extent the Fund distributes an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess, if any, will be treated by a shareholder for federal income tax purposes as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his, her or its shares and thereafter as a gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. Any such distributions made by the Fund will reduce the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his, her or its shares to the extent that the distribution constitutes a return of capital on a tax basis during any calendar year. To the extent that the Fund's distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the distribution payout rate will exceed the yield generated from the Fund's investments. There is no guarantee that the Fund will realize capital gain in any given year. Pursuant to the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") and other applicable laws, a notice would accompany each monthly distribution with respect to the estimated source of the distribution made. Distributions are subject to re-characterization for federal income tax purposes after the end of the fiscal year.

In January 2004, Calamos, on behalf of itself and certain funds that it manages, filed an exemptive application with the SEC seeking an order under the 1940 Act facilitating the implementation of a dividend policy calling for monthly distributions of a fixed percentage of its net asset value ("Managed Dividend Policy"). In March 2007, an amended and restated exemptive application was filed with the SEC. In July 2008, a second amended and restated exemptive application was filed with the SEC which, among other changes, added the Fund as an applicant. If, and when, Calamos, on behalf of itself and other parties, receives the requested relief, the Fund may, subject to the determination of its Board of Trustees, implement a Managed Dividend Policy. Under a Managed Dividend Policy, if, for any distribution, net investment income and net realized capital gains were less than the amount of the distribution, the differences would be distributed from the Fund's other assets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will receive the requested relief.

Pursuant to the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan, unless a shareholder is ineligible or elects otherwise, all dividends and capital gain distributions on common shares are automatically reinvested in additional common shares of the Fund. However, an investor can choose to receive dividends and distributions in cash. Since investors can participate in the automatic dividend reinvestment plan only if their broker or nominee participates in our plan, you should contact your broker or nominee to confirm that you are eligible to participate in the plan. See Dividends and Distributions; Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

Investment Policies

Primary Investments. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest primarily in a globally diversified portfolio of convertible securities, common and preferred stocks, and income-producing securities such as investment grade and below investment grade (high yield/high risk) debt securities. The Fund may use other income-producing strategies, including options, swaps and other derivative instruments, for both investment and hedging purposes. The Fund, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 40% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers in developed and emerging markets, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers. For this purpose, the liquidation preference on any preferred shares will not constitute a liability.

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

Foreign Securities. The Fund seeks to maintain a balanced approach to geographic portfolio diversification. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its managed assets in securities of foreign issuers, including debt and equity securities of corporate issuers and debt securities of government issuers, in developed and emerging markets. A foreign issuer is a foreign government or company organized under the laws of a foreign country. See Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies Principal Investment Strategies Foreign Securities.

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

Synthetic Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a financial instrument that is designed to simulate the characteristics of another instrument (i.e., a convertible security) through the combined features of a collection of other securities or assets. Calamos may create a synthetic convertible security by combining separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a true convertible security, i.e., a fixed-income security (fixed-income component, which may be a convertible or non-convertible security) and the right to acquire an equity security (convertible component). The fixed-income component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index.

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

Convertible Hedging. The Fund may seek to enhance income and protect against market risk by hedging a portion of the equity risk inherent in the convertible securities purchased for the Fund. This hedging is achieved by

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

High Yield Securities. The Fund may invest in high yield securities for either current income or capital appreciation or both. These securities are rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or are unrated securities of comparable quality as determined by Calamos, and are considered below investment grade. The Fund may not invest in debt securities rated lower than C. Non-convertible debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher rated securities. See *Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies* *Principal Investment Strategies* *High Yield Securities*.

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

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

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

Swaps and Related Products. The Fund may engage in various swap transactions. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging typically from three to ten years, although shorter or longer periods do exist. Swap transactions will be based on financial assets including

interest rates, currencies, securities indices, securities baskets, specific securities, fixed income sectors, commodity swaps, asset-backed swaps, interest rate caps, floors and collars and options on interest rate swaps (collectively defined as swap transactions).

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

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

The Fund may also enter into swap contracts based on baskets or indices of securities (CDX). Credit default swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. See Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies Principal Investment Strategies Credit Default Swaps.

Other Securities. The Fund may invest in other securities of various types to the extent consistent with its investment objectives. Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or may hold cash. During such periods, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective. See Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies Principal Investment Strategies.

Use of Leverage by the Fund

The Fund currently uses, and may in the future use, financial leverage. On September 14, 2007, the Fund issued Auction Market Preferred Shares with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$350 million. In May 2008, the Fund redeemed \$300 million aggregate liquidation preference of its outstanding Auction Market Preferred Shares with the proceeds of the sale of the Extendible Senior Notes. As of August 15, 2008, the Fund has outstanding Auction Market Preferred Shares with \$50 million in aggregate liquidation preference and Extendible Senior Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$300 million. Together such leverage represents as of August 15, 2008 approximately 33% of the Funds managed assets. The Fund may make further use of financial leverage through the issuance of additional preferred shares or may borrow money or issue additional debt securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act. As a non-fundamental policy, the aggregate liquidation preference of preferred shares and the aggregate principal amount of debt securities or borrowings may not exceed 38% of the Fund s total assets. However, subject to the following paragraph, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to issue preferred shares or debt securities or borrow to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

In July 2008, the Fund filed an exemptive application with the SEC seeking an order under the 1940 Act that would permit the Fund to exceed certain asset coverage requirements imposed by the 1940 Act with respect to debt. The order, if granted, would provide for asset coverage restriction on debt equal to that currently imposed on equity, or no less than 200%. Such debt coverage relief, in any event, would not be granted for longer than a two-year period. If the Fund is unable to refinance such borrowings with an alternate form of equity-based senior security within two years of borrowing in reliance upon the order, the Fund would be forced to reduce its leverage until its borrowings have an asset coverage of no less than 300%. There can be no assurance that the Fund will receive the requested relief. See Leverage.

The Fund may not be leveraged at all times and the amount of leverage, if any, may vary depending upon a variety of factors, including Calamos' outlook for the market and the costs that the Fund would incur as a result of such leverage. Leverage involves greater risks to common shareholders. The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful. By leveraging its investment portfolio, the Fund creates an opportunity for increased net income or capital appreciation. However, the use of leverage also involves risks, which can be significant. These risks include the possibility that the value of the assets acquired with the proceeds of leverage decreases although the Fund's liability to holders of preferred shares or other types of leverage is fixed, greater volatility in the Fund's net asset value and the market price of the Fund's common shares, and higher expenses. In addition, the rights of lenders, the holders of preferred shares and the holders of debt securities issued by the Fund will be senior to the rights of the holders of common shares with respect to the payment of dividends or to the payment of the Fund's assets upon liquidation. Holders of preferred shares have, and holders of debt securities may have, voting rights in addition to, and separate from, the voting rights of common shareholders. See Description of Securities Preferred Shares and Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws. The holders of preferred shares, on the one hand, and the holders of the common shares, may have interests that conflict with each other in certain situations.

Because Calamos' management fee is based upon a percentage of the Fund's managed assets, which include assets attributable to any outstanding leverage, Calamos' fee is higher when the Fund is leveraged and Calamos will have an incentive to leverage the Fund. See Leverage and Risk Factors Additional Risks to Common Shareholders Leverage.

Interest Rate Transactions

In order to seek to reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Fund's underlying investments and capital structure, the Fund, if market conditions are deemed favorable, may enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions to attempt to protect itself from increasing dividend or interest expenses on its leverage. The use of interest rate swaps and caps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions.

In an interest rate swap, the Fund would agree to pay to the other party to the interest rate swap (which is known as the counterparty) a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty agreeing to pay to the Fund a payment at a variable rate that is expected to approximate the rate on any variable rate payment obligation on the Fund's leverage. The payment obligations would be based on the notional amount of the swap.

In an interest rate cap, the Fund would pay a premium to the counterparty to the interest rate cap and, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, would receive from the counterparty payments of the difference based on the notional amount of such cap. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swap or cap transactions could enhance or harm the overall performance of the common shares. See Interest Rate Transactions.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise from the fact that Calamos and its affiliates carry on substantial investment activities for other clients, in which we have no interest. Calamos or its affiliates may have financial incentives to favor certain of these accounts over us. Any of their proprietary accounts or other customer accounts may compete with us for specific trades. Calamos or its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to, or buy or sell securities for, other accounts and customers, which advice or securities recommended may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought or sold for, us, even though their investment objectives may be the same as, or similar to, our objective.

Situations may occur when we could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by Calamos and its affiliates for their other accounts. Such situations may be based on, among other things, the following: (1) legal or internal restrictions on the combined size of positions that may be taken for us or the other accounts, thereby limiting the size of our position; or (2) the difficulty of liquidating an investment for us or the other accounts where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined position. See Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies Conflicts of Interest.

Fund Risks

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks compared to investing in securities of U.S. issuers. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its non-U.S. investments in one region or in the securities of emerging market issuers. These risks may include: less information about non-U.S. issuers or markets may be available due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return. See Risk Factors Fund Risks Foreign Securities Risk.

Currency Risk. The value of the securities denominated or quoted in foreign currencies may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the relative currency exchange rates and by exchange control regulations. The Fund's investment performance may be negatively affected by a devaluation of a currency in which the Fund's investments are denominated or quoted. Further, the Fund's investment performance may be significantly affected, either positively or negatively, by currency exchange rates because the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated or quoted in another currency will increase or decrease in response to changes in the value of such currency in relation to the U.S. dollar. See Risk Factors Fund Risks Currency Risk.

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

However, the convertible's market value tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company when that stock price is greater than the convertible's conversion price. The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible could be exchanged for the associated stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, the convertible security may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before the company's common shareholders. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its common stock. See Risk Factors Fund Risks Convertible Securities Risk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a high yield issuer to make principal payments and interest payments than an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of high yield securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used high yield securities for corporate financing. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity.

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

Risks Associated with Options. There are several risks associated with transactions in options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities markets, the currency markets and the options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation among these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve

its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. The ability of the Fund to utilize options successfully will depend on Calamos' ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured.

The Fund's ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an over-the-counter option (OTC options) 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 Options Clearing Corporation (OCC) or an exchange; (v) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or OCC to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the relevant market for that option on that exchange would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange would generally continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms. If the Fund were unable to close out an option that it has purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option would expire and become worthless. If the Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expired. As the writer of a covered call option on a security, the Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price of the call. As the writer of a covered call option on a foreign currency, the Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from currency appreciation.

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

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

Equity Securities Risk. Equity investments are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than other asset classes as a result of such factors as the issuer's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. Equity securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments. See *Risk Factors - Fund Risks - Equity Securities Risk*.

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

liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so.

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

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

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

Interest Rate Risk. In addition to the risks discussed above, debt securities are subject to certain risks, including: if interest rates go up, the value of debt securities in the Fund's portfolio generally will decline;

during periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of a security may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk. Debt securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer to repurchase the security prior to its stated maturity. An issuer may redeem an obligation if the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer;

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

market interest rates currently are near historically low levels. See *Risk Factors Fund Risks Interest Rate Risk*.

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

Liquidity Risk. Illiquid securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquid securities may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid securities. See Risk Factors Fund Risks Liquidity Risk.

Tax Risk. The Fund may invest in certain securities, such as certain convertible securities, for which the federal income tax treatment may not be clear or may be subject to re-characterization by the Internal Revenue Service. It could be more difficult for the Fund to comply with the federal income tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies if the tax characterization of the Fund's investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the Internal Revenue Service. See Risk Factors Fund Risks Tax Risk.

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

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

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

Additional Risks to Common Shareholders

Additional risks of investing in common shares include the following:

Leverage Risk. The Fund has issued preferred shares and indebtedness and may issue additional preferred shares or borrow money or issue debt securities. The borrowing of money or issuance of debt securities and preferred shares, including the outstanding Auction Market Preferred Shares and notes, represents the leveraging of the Fund's common shares. As a non-fundamental policy, the aggregate liquidation preference of preferred shares and the aggregate principal amount of debt securities or borrowings may not exceed 38% of the Fund's total assets. However, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to issue preferred shares or debt securities or borrow to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or under any order issued by the SEC pursuant to the Fund's recently filed exemptive application relating to asset coverage relief on debt. See Leverage. Leverage creates risks which may adversely affect the return for the holders of common shares, including:

the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of the Fund's common shares;

fluctuations in the dividend rates on any preferred shares or in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt;

increased operating costs, which are effectively borne by common shareholders, may reduce the Fund's total return; and

the potential for a decline in the value of an investment acquired with borrowed funds, while the Fund's obligations under such borrowing or preferred shares remain fixed.

In addition, the rights of lenders and the holders of preferred shares and debt securities issued by the Fund will be senior to the rights of the holders of common shares with respect to the payment of dividends or to the payment of assets upon liquidation. Holders of preferred shares have, and holders of debt securities may have, voting rights in addition to and separate from the voting rights of common shareholders. See *Description of Shares Preferred Shares* and *Certain Provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws*. The holders of preferred shares, on the one hand, and the holders of the common shares, on the other, may have interests that conflict in certain situations.

Leverage is a speculative technique that could adversely affect the returns to common shareholders. Leverage can cause the Fund to lose money and can magnify the effect of any losses. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage or if the Fund incurs capital losses, the return of the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to common shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced or potentially eliminated.

The Fund will pay, and common shareholders will effectively bear, any costs and expenses relating to any borrowings and to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of preferred shares or debt securities. Such costs and expenses include the higher management fee resulting from the use of any such leverage, offering and/or issuance costs, and interest and/or dividend expense and ongoing maintenance. In addition, the markets for auction rate securities have continued to face widening spreads, reduced demand and, more recently, an increased number of failed auctions. These conditions may result directly, or indirectly, in higher leverage costs to common shareholders.

Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants that may affect the Fund's ability to pay dividends and distributions on common shares in certain instances. The Fund may also be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowings. The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more NRSROs which may issue ratings for the preferred shares or short-term debt instruments issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. See *Recent Developments* above.

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

Reduction of Leverage Risk. We may take action to reduce the amount of leverage employed by the Fund. For example, subject to then current market conditions and portfolio management assessment, we may use the proceeds of any offering under this prospectus and related prospectus supplement to redeem preferred shares, including the Auction Market Preferred Shares, to the extent that any such securities are outstanding. Reduction of the leverage employed by the Fund, including by redemption of preferred shares, will in turn reduce the amount of assets available for investment in portfolio securities. This reduction in leverage may negatively impact our financial performance, including our ability to sustain current levels of distributions on common shares.

Market Impact Risk. The sale of our common shares (or the perception that such sales may occur) may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for our common shares by increasing the number of shares

available, which may put downward pressure on the market price for our common shares. These sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell additional equity securities in the future at a time and price we deem appropriate.

Dilution Risk. The voting power of current shareholders will be diluted to the extent that such shareholders do not purchase shares in any future common share offerings or do not purchase sufficient shares to maintain their percentage interest. In addition, if we are unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, our per share distribution may decrease (or may consist of return of capital) and we may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned.

Market Discount Risk. The Fund's common shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount relative to net asset value. Common shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at prices lower than their net asset value. Depending on the premium of the Fund's common shares, the Fund's net asset value may be reduced immediately following an offering of the Fund's common shares by the offering expenses paid by the Fund. See [Use of Proceeds](#).

In addition to net asset value, the market price of the Fund's common shares may be affected by such factors as the Fund's use of leverage, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, liquidity, market supply and demand of the common shares and the Fund's dividends paid (which are, in turn, affected by expenses), call protection for portfolio securities and interest rate movements. See [Leverage](#), [Risk Factors](#) and [Description of Securities](#). The Fund's common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not purchase common shares if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

See [Risk Factors - Additional Risks to Common Shareholders](#) for a more detailed discussion of these risks.

Additional Risks to Senior Security Holders

Additional risks of investing in senior securities include the following:

Interest Rate Risk. Rising market interest rates could impact negatively the value of our investment portfolio, reducing the amount of assets serving as asset coverage for the senior securities.

Senior Leverage Risk. Our preferred shares will be junior in liquidation and with respect to distribution rights to our debt securities and any other borrowings. Senior securities representing indebtedness may constitute a substantial lien and burden on preferred shares by reason of their prior claim against our income and against our net assets in liquidation. We may not be permitted to declare dividends or other distributions with respect to any series of our preferred shares unless at such time we meet applicable asset coverage requirements and the payment of principal or interest is not in default with respect to any borrowings.

Ratings and Asset Coverage Risk. To the extent that senior securities are rated, a rating does not eliminate or necessarily mitigate the risks of investing in our senior securities, and a rating may not fully or accurately reflect all of the credit and market risks associated with that senior security. A rating agency could downgrade the rating of our preferred shares or debt securities, which may make such securities less liquid in the secondary market, though probably with higher resulting interest rates. If a rating agency downgrades the rating assigned to a senior security, we may alter our portfolio or redeem the senior security. We may voluntarily redeem senior securities under certain circumstances.

Inflation Risk. Inflation is the reduction in the purchasing power of money resulting from an increase in the price of goods and services. Inflation risk is the risk that the inflation adjusted or "real" value of an investment in preferred shares or debt securities or the income from that investment will be worth less in the future. As inflation occurs, the real value of the preferred shares or debt securities and the dividend payable to holders of preferred shares or interest payable on debt securities declines.

Decline in Net Asset Value Risk. A material decline in our net asset value (NAV) may impair our ability to maintain required levels of asset coverage for our preferred shares or debt securities.

See [Risk Factors - Additional Risks to Senior Security Holders](#) for a more detailed discussion of these risks.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table and example contain information about the costs and expenses that common shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. In accordance with SEC requirements, the table below shows our expenses, including leverage costs, as a percentage of our average net assets as of the six month period ended April 30, 2008 (annualized for a full year period), and not as a percentage of gross assets or managed assets. By showing expenses as a percentage of average net assets, expenses are not expressed as a percentage of all of the assets we invest. The table and example are based on our capital structure as of April 30, 2008, except that such expenses include anticipated expenses to be incurred in connection with the recently issued Extendible Senior Notes. See Prospectus Summary Recent Developments. The table and example reflect interest expense and related expenses associated with such Extendible Senior Notes, such notes being in the aggregate principal amount of \$300 million, the proceeds of which were utilized entirely to redeem an equal aggregate liquidation amount of Auction Rate Preferred Shares as of June 2, 2008. As of August 15, 2008, we had \$300 million aggregate principal amount of senior debt securities outstanding and \$50 million aggregate liquidation amount of Auction Market Preferred Shares outstanding. Such \$350 million in aggregate senior securities represented approximately 33% of managed assets as of August 15, 2008.

Shareholder Transaction Expense

Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	1% ⁽¹⁾
Offering Expenses Borne by the Fund (as a percentage of offering price)	0% ⁽¹⁾
Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees ⁽²⁾	None

	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shareholders
Annual Expenses	
Management Fee ⁽³⁾	1.44
Leverage Costs ⁽⁴⁾	2.01
Other Expenses	.12
Total Annual Expenses	3.57
Less Fee Reductions ⁽⁵⁾	(.02)
Net Annual Expenses	3.55

Example:

The following example illustrates the expenses that common shareholders would pay on a \$1,000 investment in common shares, assuming (1) net annual expenses of 3.55% of net assets attributable to common shares in year 1 through 10; (2) a 5% annual return; and (3) all distributions are reinvested at net asset value:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years
Total Expenses Paid by Common Shareholders ⁽⁶⁾	\$36	\$109	\$184	\$382

The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, our actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.