JOHN P. CALAMOS, SR.
Founder, Chairman and Global CIO

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The Case for Strategic Convertible Allocations

Our experience with convertible securities dates to the volatile financial markets of the 1970s. During this period, convertible strategies often provided better returns than either the stock or bond market. As a fixed-income security with equity attributes, we believe convertible securities can offer the best of both worlds. With active management, convertible securities can address a variety of asset allocation challenges, serving as either an equity or fixed-income alternative. Convertibles can be used as a core defensive equity allocation or as an enhancement to a traditional fixed-income allocation, or within more sophisticated strategies such as convertible arbitrage.

Actively managed convertibles can address many asset allocation challenges, serving as either an equity or fixed-income alternative.

» **Convertibles can provide compelling advantages in uncertain markets.** As global markets navigate a rapidly evolving landscape, we believe convertibles can provide an attractive way to participate in equity upside with potentially less exposure to equity downside. Moreover, while the convertible asset class is diverse, innovative growth companies have tended to be particularly well represented among issuers. We believe such companies have the best prospects for adapting and growing stronger in the face of disruption.

» **Robust issuance has created opportunities for active managers.** Convertible securities offer an attractive way for companies to access the capital markets at lower borrowing costs. The convertible market is valued at more than $500 billion,* and issuance has soared over recent years as companies seek capital to refinance existing debt and pursue growth opportunities.

» **Convertible securities are less sensitive to interest rate changes than traditional bonds.** Because of this reduced sensitivity, an actively managed convertible allocation can provide a strategic hedge and serve as an alternative to traditional fixed-income allocations.

» **Convertibles can help investors avoid dangerous market-timing traps.** This is especially important when markets are as volatile as they are today. Because convertibles can provide benefits that stock and bond allocations cannot, the use of convertibles in a risk-managed strategy may make it easier for investors to stay the course through equity market volatility and interest rate cycles. To capture these benefits and achieve a desired outcome, convertibles' structural complexities require active management.

*As of March 31, 2026. Source: BofA Global Research.

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John P. Calamos, Sr., has built a global reputation for using innovative investment techniques to control risk, preserve capital, and build long-term wealth for investors. He is Chairman and Global Chief Investment Officer of Calamos Investments, the firm he founded in 1977. With origins as an institutional convertible bond manager, Calamos Investments has grown into a global asset management firm with institutional and individual clients worldwide. As a pioneer in convertible securities, Calamos launched one of the first convertible funds in 1985 to manage risk in volatile times. He also established one of the first liquid alternative funds in 1990, reflecting a focus on innovation that continues today. John is often quoted as an authority on risk-managed investment strategies, markets, and the economy. He has authored two books, *Investing in Convertible Securities: Your Complete Guide to the Risks and Rewards* and *Convertible Securities: The Latest Instruments, Portfolio Strategies, and Valuation Analysis*.

Before founding Calamos Investments, John served in the US Air Force, including five years of active duty flying B-52 bombers and 12 years in the Reserves flying A-37 jet fighters. As a Forward Air Controller during the Vietnam War, he recorded over 400 combat missions in the Cessna O-2 and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He retired a Major.

He received a BA in Economics and an MBA in Finance from Illinois Tech, where he established Endowed Chairs in Philosophy and Business and is also a member of the Board of Trustees. John's biography, *The Sky's the Limit: Lessons in Service, Entrepreneurship, and Achieving the American Dream*, was published in April 2025.

Eli Pars, CFA, *Co-CIO, Head of Alternative Strategies, Co-Head of Convertible Strategies and Senior Co-Portfolio Manager*

As a Co-Chief Investment Officer, Eli Pars is responsible for oversight of investment team resources, investment processes, performance and risk. As Co-Head of Alternative Strategies and Co-Head of Convertible Strategies, he manages investment team members and has portfolio management responsibilities for those investment verticals. He is a senior member of the investment team for the Calamos Structured Protection ETFs®. He is a member of the Calamos Investment Committee, which is charged with providing a top-down framework, maintaining oversight of risk and performance metrics, and evaluating investment process.

Eli has more than 35 years of experience, including more than 15 years at Calamos. Prior to returning to Calamos in 2013, he was a Portfolio Manager at Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, where he co-managed a convertible arbitrage portfolio. Previously, he held senior roles at Mulligan Partners LLC, Ritchie Capital and SAM Investments/The Hampshire Company. Earlier in his career, Eli was a Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager at Calamos. He received a BA in English Literature from the University of Illinois and an MBA with a specialization in Finance from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

I. Introduction: Convertibles and asset allocation

Convertible securities are equity-linked instruments that offer equity market participation with potential downside resilience when equity markets decline. In the simplest terms, a convertible is a fixed-income security that includes an embedded option. Structurally, the risk-reward characteristics of convertibles allow them to support a range of asset allocation goals. However, convertible securities are complex. The attributes of convertibles may differ considerably, and a specific convertible may be more equity-like in certain periods and more fixed-income-like in others.

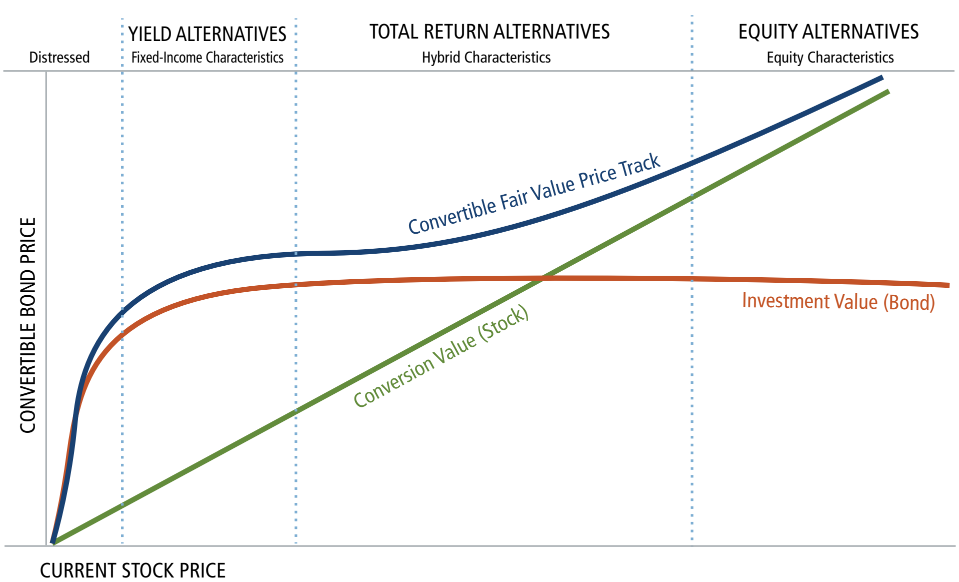
Due to their structural complexities, we believe convertible securities demand active management within asset allocations. Often, convertibles are thought of as a single asset class; this ignores the variations within the convertible universe. We use different convertibles within specific investment strategies to pursue distinct outcomes. It is not simply the convertibles that make a strategy work but how convertibles are managed to achieve a particular investment objective.

One of the most compelling features of a convertible bond is its potential to participate in equity upside with less exposure to downside during periods of equity volatility. With active management, convertible strategies can be attractive choices for risk-conscious investors who wish to stay invested through full market cycles. When a convertible strategy is positioned with sufficient risk mitigation, investors are better equipped to resist the temptation of market timing. In volatile markets, the bond value provides a floor, and through coupon income, investors are "paid to wait" for the markets to turn.

Due to their structural complexities, we believe convertible securities demand active management within asset allocations.

Figure 1. Convertible bonds: An overview

A convertible bond has three main parts: its value as a straight bond (investment value), its value as a stock (conversion value) and the theoretical fair value. The three factors are interdependent, and each must be considered for a proper valuation of a convertible security.



Source: Calamos Investments.

- » **Yield Alternatives**: Exhibit more fixed-income characteristics and lower levels of equity sensitivity
- » **Total Return Alternatives**: Offer a balance of equity and fixed-income characteristics
- » **Equity Alternatives**: Exhibit higher levels of equity sensitivity

Convertibles also can play a role within enhanced fixed-income allocations. Convertibles have historically performed well during periods of rising interest rates and inflation, and therefore convertible strategies may be used to diversify a traditional fixed-income portfolio (e.g., government bonds) as a high-yield corporate bond allocation might. Additionally, convertibles with a range of characteristics can be used within alternative allocations, such as hedged strategies that employ convertible arbitrage.

II. Why do companies issue convertibles?

There are several reasons companies choose to issue convertibles rather than non-convertible debt. Convertible issuers can typically offer a lower coupon in exchange for providing investors with the opportunity to participate in the upside of the convertible's underlying equity. This may be an especially attractive feature when long-term interest rates are rising. In addition, US tax codes have limited interest deductibility for corporations, strengthening the relative appeal of issuing a convertible security instead of a non-convertible one.

Convertibles also provide companies with a way to monetize the volatility of their stocks. This may be particularly appealing for more volatile growth-oriented companies. The more volatile the stock, the more beneficial a convertible structure may be to investors due to the potential downside risk mitigation a convertible affords. This appealing trait enables issuers to offer convertible debt with a modestly lower coupon versus straight debt.

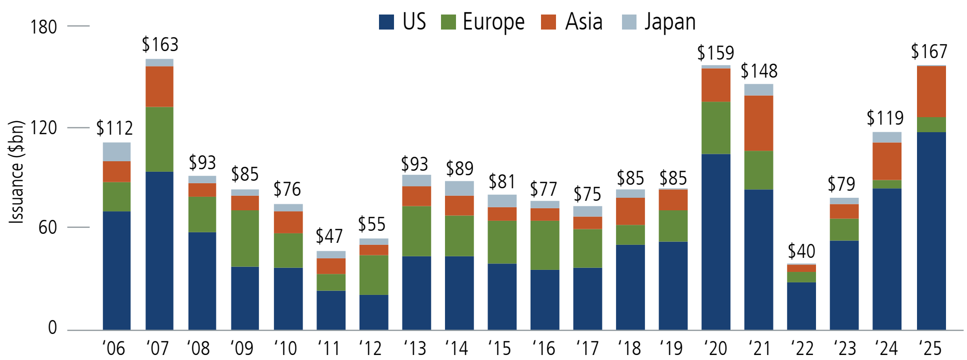
III. Characteristics of the global convertible market

The convertible market has been home to many companies that are now among the most dominant in the global economy.

Valued at nearly $512 billion as of March 31, 2026, the global convertible market provides diverse and evolving investment opportunities. Convertible issuance is about capital market access, and capital market access is tied to economic growth. Like other asset classes, the dynamics in the convertible asset class ebb and flow due to economic and market factors, issuance trends, and investor sentiment. Given the relatively short maturities of convertibles compared to non-convertible debt, the composition of the convertible market may evolve more rapidly than other asset classes.

Growth-oriented companies in emerging industries have been especially well represented in the convertible market, from railroads in the 1860s; to internet companies in the 1990s; and most recently, to electric cars, crypto, and AI names. When they were smaller and much less well-known, several of today's leading global mega caps—including Amazon, Apple, Microsoft in the 1990s and early 2000s, and Tesla and Nvidia in the 2010s—turned to the convertible market. We believe that many of the companies in today's convertible market could continue this trend, and have the potential to be the leaders of tomorrow.

Figure 2. Global convertible issuance



As of March 31, 2026. Source: BofA Global Research.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF 1Q 2026 ISSUANCE
United States: $27.0 bil
Asia ex-Japan: $14.5 bil
Europe: $7.6 bil
Japan: $4.2 bil
Total: $53.3 bil

Issuance has proceeded at a healthy clip over the past decade as companies have sought growth capital to forge ahead with capital spending, R&D, mergers and acquisitions. In fact, issuance in 2025 was the highest on record, both globally and in the United States. Issuance is off to a strong start in 2026, supported by an environment of continued economic expansion.

Historically, the convertible market has been one of the first to reopen after periods of stress, as we saw as the Covid pandemic roiled markets. In the wake of the global market meltdown and economic shutdowns of 2020, convertible issuance soared as companies sought to access the capital markets to shore up liquidity needs, refinance, and support growth strategies. More than $137 billion in new paper was issued from April through December of 2020. During this period, companies in the travel sector—most notably cruise lines—were particularly active.

> Over recent years, the convertible market has been energized by a diverse group of companies, including many first-time issuers.

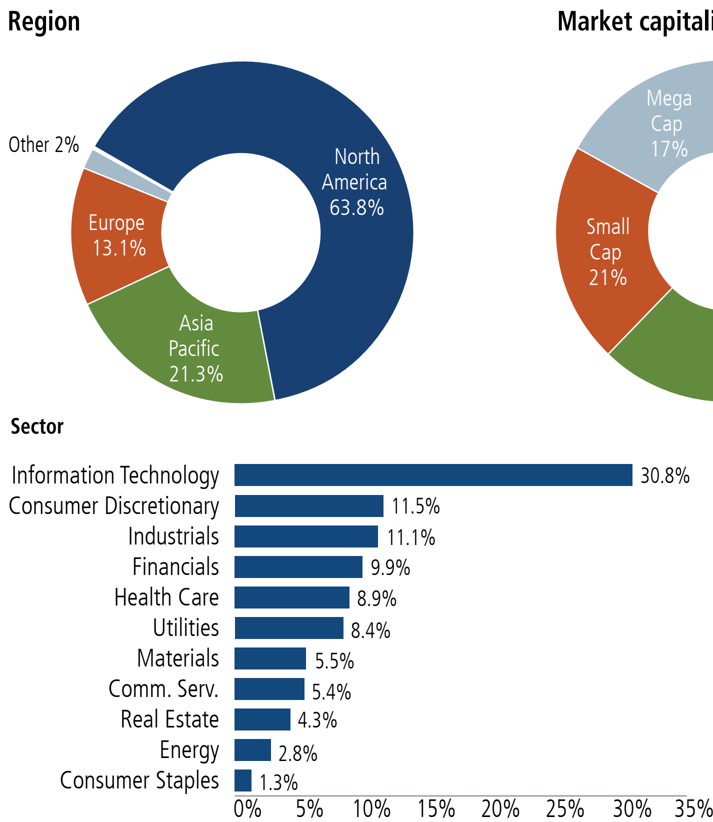
The surge of travel and cruise line issues during the pandemic illustrates an interesting "follow the leader" trend that we've seen over the years, with one company's move to issue convertibles catalyzing peers to follow suit. For example, from 2000 to 2004, zero-coupon, large-cap investment-grade companies flocked to the market; 2020 and 2021 saw a wave of software-as-a-service issuance, while 2023 and 2024 were notable for investment-grade utility issuers. One of the most significant trends we've seen in 2024 and 2025 is the growing presence of cryptocurrency and AI-linked issuers in the convertible market.

Convertible securities can be brought to market with vastly different characteristics. Some convertibles are issued with mandatory conversion features, which increase a convertible's equity sensitivity—and potential vulnerability to equity market downside. In the years prior to 2018, we saw a ramp-up in mandatory issuance, but since then, convertible issuance has favored traditional structures without mandatory conversion features. We've seen attractive structures with a better blend of upside participation and potential downside resilience.

Although companies of all sizes issue convertibles, mega-cap companies represent the smallest segment of today's market. The stocks currently underlying the global convertible market therefore differ significantly from those in broad market-cap weighted indexes such as the MSCI World Index or the S&P 500 Index.

Issues from emerging Asia have ramped up to 12% of the global convertible market, nearly equal to Europe.

Figure 3. The global convertible market: Composition highlights



The convertible market provides access to a diverse group of opportunities, with growth-oriented sectors especially well represented.

Data as of March 31, 2026. The global convertible market is represented by the FTSE Global Convertible Bond Index. Numbers may not total 100% due to rounding. Market cap ranges: Small Cap: < 5 Bil; Mid cap: >= 5 Bil and < 20 Bil; Large cap: >= 20 Bil and < 100 Bil; Mega cap: >= 100 Bil.

As investors grow increasingly concerned about private credit losses arising from leveraged buyouts of software-as-a-service companies, we have been asked more frequently about the fundamentals of tech issuers, the largest sector of the convertible market. As we'll discuss, convertible tech defaults have been low, and we don't see that changing. Unlike the highly leveraged tech companies borrowing from private credit lenders, technology convertible issuers tend to have low levels of leverage and typically use proceeds to fund growth or to signal financial strength to enterprise clients and partners.

IV. The importance of active management

As we discussed, convertibles have varying degrees of equity and fixed-income sensitivity, and these characteristics may change for a given convertible over time. Figure 4 provides examples of how convertible characteristics change alongside market conditions, issuance, or both.

For example, the convertible market demonstrated a much higher degree of equity sensitivity in March of 2000, against the backdrop of a peaking equity market and the technology bubble. In February of 2009, the pendulum had swung to the other extreme. As the markets troughed in the liquidity crisis, more than two-thirds of the convertible market was trading as "credit sensitive."

The characteristics of the convertible market can also shift quickly. In March of 2020, issues with fixed-income characteristics dominated, but by the end of May, total return issues represented the majority of the market. Today's market offers opportunities across the spectrum, with yield alternatives most plentiful and total return convertibles following relatively close behind.

Figure 4. Convertible market characteristics change over time

	Yield alternatives	Total return alternatives	Equity alternatives
March 2000	19%	28%	**53%**
February 2009	**67%**	21%	12%
March 2020	**42%**	30%	28%
May 2020	24%	**40%**	35%
March 2026	**39%**	34%	27%

Source: BofA Global Research, ICE Data Indices, LLC, All US Convertibles Index (VXA0). Data may not equal 100% due to rounding.

These changing characteristics speak to the importance of actively managing convertible allocations. Passive strategies cannot adjust to the changes in an individual convertible's characteristics or the characteristics of the convertible universe as a whole. Therefore, they cannot provide investors with the benefits that an actively managed convertible portfolio may offer.

For example, among our many risk-management considerations, we continually monitor the equity sensitivity and credit sensitivity of the issues in our portfolios to achieve alignment with each portfolio's specific aims. The most equity-sensitive convertibles may not provide adequate risk mitigation for the investor seeking lower-volatility participation in the stock market over a full market cycle, while the most bond-like convertibles may not offer sufficient equity upside participation. A less risk-averse investor seeking more upside participation could be well served by a portfolio actively managed to provide a more pronounced tilt toward equity-sensitive convertibles.

Figure 5. Convertibles have been more resilient to rising rates than bonds

Returns in rising interest rate environments

	OCT 93–NOV 94	JAN 96–JUN 96	OCT 98–JAN 00	NOV 01–APR 02	JUN 03–JUN 04	JUN 05–JUN 06	DEC 08–JUN 09	OCT 10–FEB 11	JUL 12–DEC 13	JUL 16–DEC 16	SEP 17–NOV 18	AUG 20–MAR 21	JUL 21–OCT 22	APR 23–OCT 23	SEP 24-JAN 25
Convertibles	-2.3%	12.0%	68.9%	2.3%	11.5%	9.5%	24.7%	11.6%	35.5%	7.6%	9.1%	28.4%	-13.3%	0.9%	4.7%
Stocks	2.2%	11.4%	46.6%	3.1%	14.7%	6.7%	9.4%	14.9%	42.1%	8.7%	16.4%	21.5%	-7.3%	3.2%	4.0%
Bonds	-5.2%	-4.1%	-3.4%	-3.1%	-3.6%	-1.5%	-2.1%	-3.9%	-2.1%	-4.9%	-3.3%	-4.8%	-14.7%	-6.5%	-4.8%
Yield Increase (bps)	287	150	263	122	176	134	187	134	157	123	119	122	302	168	114

Performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Source: Morningstar Direct and Bloomberg. Most recent data as of March 31, 2026. Rising rate environment periods from troughs to peak from October 1993 to March 2026. Convertible securities are represented by the ICE BofA All US Convertibles Index. Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Index. Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg US Govt/Credit Index.

V. A proactive way to address interest-rate changes

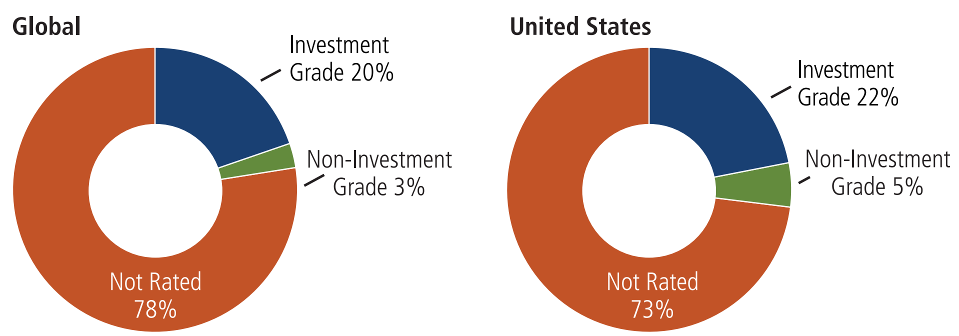
Convertibles can provide a way for investors to hedge against a rising interest-rate environment. Bonds tend to lose value in an environment of rising interest rates. However, convertible returns have tended to more closely reflect equity returns than bond returns when the 10-year Treasury yield has risen more than 100 basis points (Figure 5). Over the past 15 instances when such a rise has occurred, convertibles outperformed equities six times and bonds all 15 times.

Although convertibles are influenced to a degree by interest-rate fluctuations, they are also affected by the price movements of their underlying stocks, a factor that historically has helped soften the negative effect of rising interest rates. In general, the more a convertible's price is determined by the value of its underlying equities, the greater its tendency is to not be influenced by changing interest rates.

VI. Credit quality considerations

Convertible issuers frequently choose to avoid the lengthy—and expensive—process of having their securities rated at the outset. Overall, unrated credits make up slightly less than three-quarters of the US convertible market and slightly more than three-quarters of the global market (Figure 6 on the following page). Unrated securities provide opportunities for experienced and discerning asset managers. In evaluating the unrated segment of the market, we draw upon decades of proprietary research, including company fundamentals, balance sheet data, debt servicing prospects, and our analysis of other securities within the company's capital structure.

Figure 6. Credit quality composition of the global and US convertible markets



Data as of March 31, 2026. The global convertible market is represented by the FTSE Global Convertible Index. The US convertible market is represented by the ICE BofA All US Convertibles Index. Numbers may not total 100% due to rounding.

Proprietary research is no less important for rated issues. For example, a third-party credit rating in isolation may give a misleading picture of a convertible's risk-reward potential. A convertible with an investment-grade rating may have low default risk, but it is not necessarily "lower risk" in terms of its vulnerability to a downturn in its issuer's stock or the broader stock market. As a convertible's equity sensitivity rises, its credit rating becomes a less-telling measure of risk, and the underlying equity valuation becomes more important. Understanding a convertible's risk-reward characteristics therefore requires a multilayered approach that includes equity analysis, credit analysis, and convertible analysis.

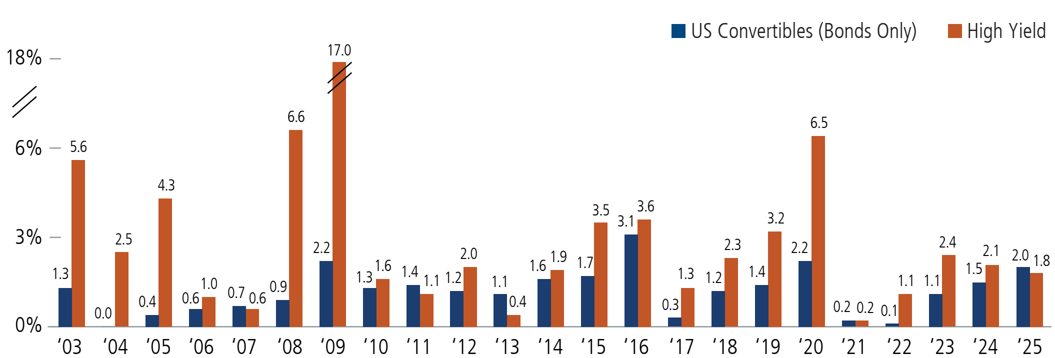
VII. Historically, convertibles have seen low levels of defaults

We are often asked about default rates in the convertible market. As Figure 7 shows, defaults in the US convertible market have been lower than in the high-yield market. There has not been a wide disparity among the default rates of investment-grade, non-investment-grade and non-rated convertible issues (Figure 8 on the following page). In fact, non-rated convertibles have experienced lower defaults than rated issues.

According to Barclay's Equity Research, the default rate for convertibles has averaged 1.2% for convertible bonds versus 3.2% for traditional high-yield bonds, from 2003 through 2025.

Figure 7. Defaults in the convertible bond structures have been lower than high-yield defaults

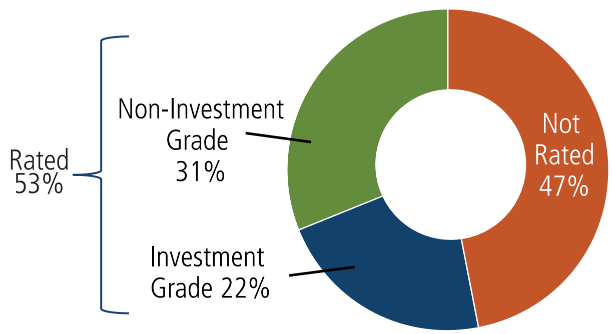
Default Rate: 2003 – 2025



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Note: above are par weighted default rates.
Source: Barclays Research, Moody's as of December 31, 2025.

Figure 8. Non-rated convertible securities have seen fewer defaults than rated issues

Aggregate Defaults by Ratings All Convertible Structures (2003–May 2025)



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Source: Barclays Research. Ratings at the time of issue.

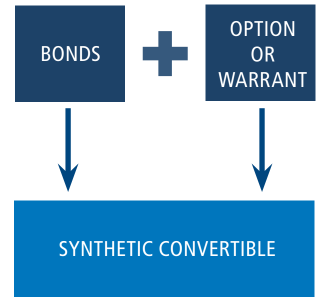
From a sector perspective, financials, one of the smaller sectors in the market today, represents one of the larger amounts of defaults over recent years—approximately 20%, including a number of investment-grade issues hit hard during the Great Financial Crisis. Whereas the financial sector represents a disproportionately high level of defaults, technology and communication service companies—approximately one-third the US market—have accounted for only 10% of defaults. Generally, technology issuers have maintained more modest levels of leverage, which has helped keep defaults in check.

VIII. Valuation considerations

There have been periods when systematic risk has created extraordinary valuation opportunities in the convertible market. For example, in 2008 and 2020, we saw unusually wide discounts to fair value. However, we believe the average valuation of the convertible universe is far less important than the valuations and fundamentals of individual securities, which vary greatly. Since we began managing convertible portfolios in the 1970s, we have invested through many valuation environments. We are not looking to buy the asset class as a whole but rather to construct portfolios of securities most likely to deliver the specific risk-return profiles we seek. In our view, the variability of the valuation climate supports the case for choosing actively managed strategies, mutual funds and exchange-traded funds over passive ones.

Also, the emphasis we place on valuations may differ as a result of strategy-specific considerations. In a convertible arbitrage strategy, valuations are the most important criteria because we seek to take advantage of pricing discrepancies in the convertible security itself. (In a convertible arbitrage strategy, we purchase convertibles that we believe are mispriced while simultaneously short-selling a specific number of shares of the underlying stock.) In contrast, although valuations are important in a long-only strategy, the direction of the underlying stock's movement tends to be our top criteria.

IX. Synthetic convertables increase the investable universe



Our investable universe is not solely dictated by convertible issuance. We can also build synthetic convertibles. A convertible bond can be thought of as the sum of its parts—that is, a straight bond and a long-term call option (the right to convert the bond into stock). A synthetic convertible can be constructed by purchasing these parts in such quantities as to provide the risk-reward attributes that we seek. This allows us to create a convertible security for a company that may not have any convertible or even nonconvertible debt outstanding. The bond component could be a credit instrument of any kind, including a Treasury bond, sovereign debt, or a straight corporate bond. The synthetic convertible is created when this credit instrument is combined with a long-term call option, such as long-term equity anticipation securities (LEAPS) or warrants.

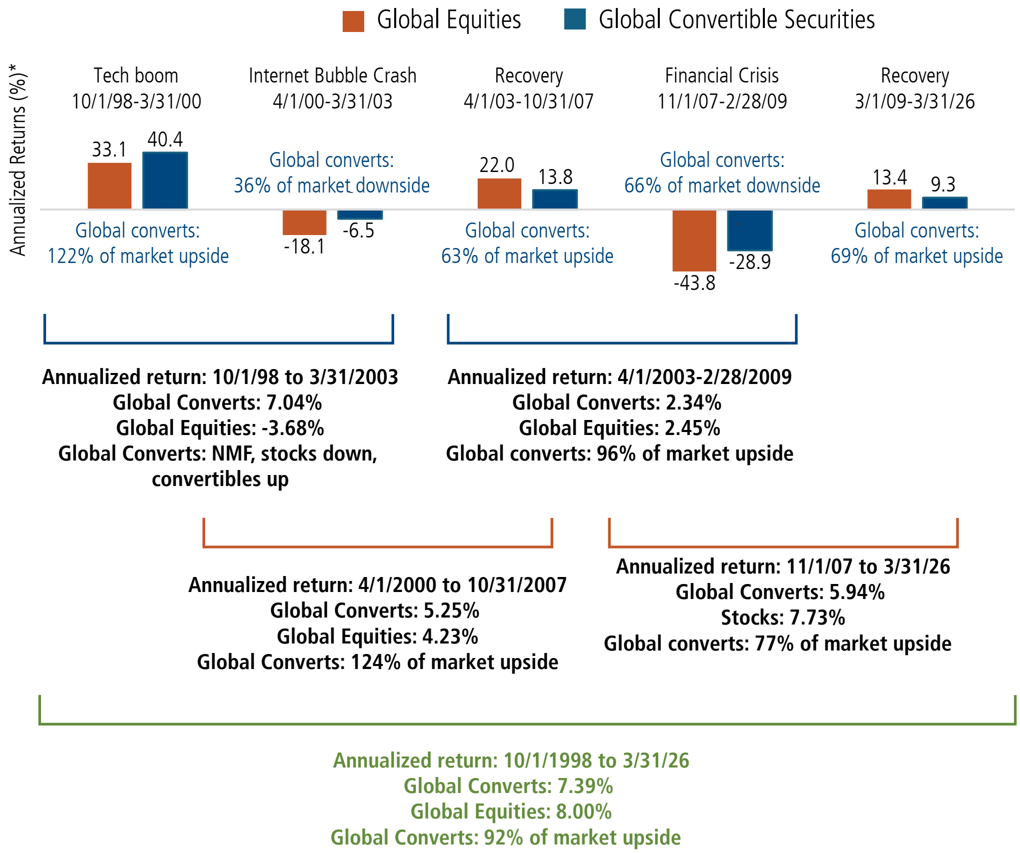
X. The long-term opportunity of convertables

Convertible securities have offered a favorably asymmetrical risk-return profile over full market cycles, capturing meaningful equity upside with less exposure to drawdowns. However, it's not surprising to see the convertible market lag the equity market, especially during a bull market. Investors recognize that in exchange for potentially reduced exposure to equity market downside, convertibles may not capture the full measure of gains in their underlying equities, particularly during strong rallies (e.g., the Magnificent 7 rally) or long bull markets.

The convertible market is also driven by a different mix of companies than the broad market-capitalization-weighted global equity benchmarks. For example, although technology companies with a mix of capitalizations have been well represented in the convertible market, issuers have generally not included mega-cap tech companies. In contrast, mega-cap tech dominates the S&P 500 Index and the MSCI World Index. This difference has contributed to performance disparities between the equity and convertible markets. In 2023 and 2024, convertibles lagged equities as mega-cap tech dominated. More recently, we've seen the reverse, with the convertible market benefiting from its exposure to small- and mid-cap issuers.

Figure 9 on the following page illustrates the favorable risk-reward history of global convertible securities through full and multiple market cycles, including the tech boom and internet crash, as well as the Great Financial Crisis and subsequent recovery. As the chart shows, over longer periods, convertibles' downside risk mitigation has provided increasingly pronounced benefits.

Figure 9. The upside participation and downside resilience of global convertibles becomes increasingly compelling over full and multiple market cycles



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Global convertibles are represented by the FTSE Global Convertible Bond Index. Global stocks are represented by the MSCI World Index. Indexes are unmanaged, do not include fees or expenses and are not available for direct investment. The period shown is based on the earliest common inception of indexes. Source: Morningstar.

XI. Conclusion

The case for strategic convertible allocations has been demonstrated over decades and remains strong today. Strategic convertible allocations can provide investors with opportunities to manage returns and risk in ways that stocks or bonds cannot. However, convertible portfolios require active management to maximize their potential benefits. Convertibles offer compelling structural characteristics—namely, the opportunity for upside equity participation with a degree of downside resilience, as well as historically less vulnerability to rising interest rates relative to non-convertible bonds. These attributes can serve investors well, given our expectations for advancing but volatile equity markets and economic growth.

We are encouraged by recent global issuance trends and believe macro conditions can support new opportunities for convertible investors. We are confident that our long track record speaks to our ability to identify convertible opportunities to support a variety of long-term asset allocation needs.

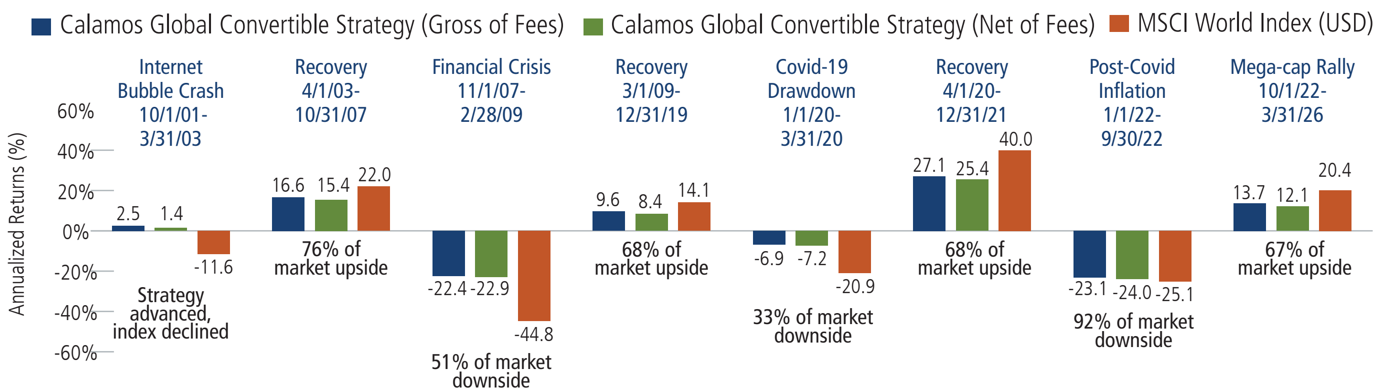
Appendix A. Case study in active management: Convertibles for lower-volatility equity participation

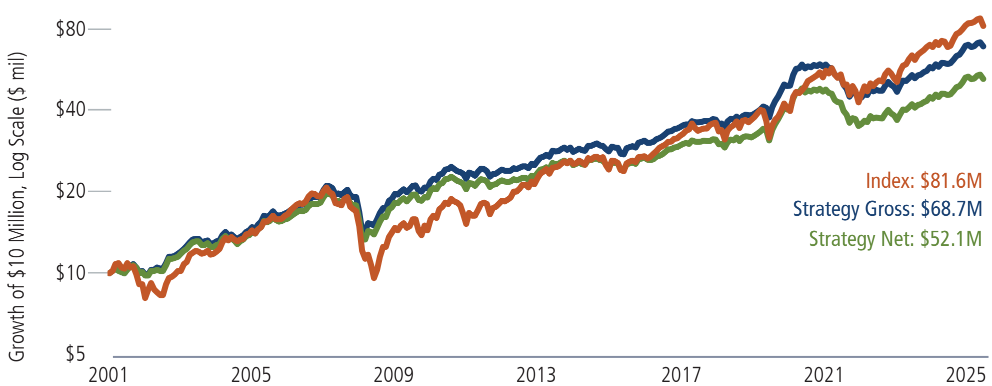
As we have discussed, convertible securities can be used to support a variety of asset allocation needs, and risk tolerances. For example, convertibles can be managed to pursue lower volatility equity market participation. The Calamos US Convertible Strategy is one of the oldest convertible strategies in the marketplace, with roots that date to 1979. In 2001, we introduced our global convertible strategy, designed to capitalize on the global growth in the convertible market. We believe the performance of these strategies speaks to the potential benefits of including convertible securities as an actively managed strategic allocation for lower-volatility equity market participation (Figure 10).

In both strategies, our goal is to provide a favorable asymmetrical risk-return profile over full market cycles, with more equity upside than downside. Our emphasis on capital preservation sets us apart both from passive strategies and from investment managers that invest more heavily in the most speculative issues. While our focus on mitigating downside risk may cause this lower-volatility approach to trail during rapidly rising markets when mega-caps dominate, we believe the longer-term risk-management opportunities of select convertible securities are too compelling to overlook in an overall asset allocation.

Figure 10. Capturing equity upside and reducing downside over market cycles

10A. Calamos Global Convertible Strategy



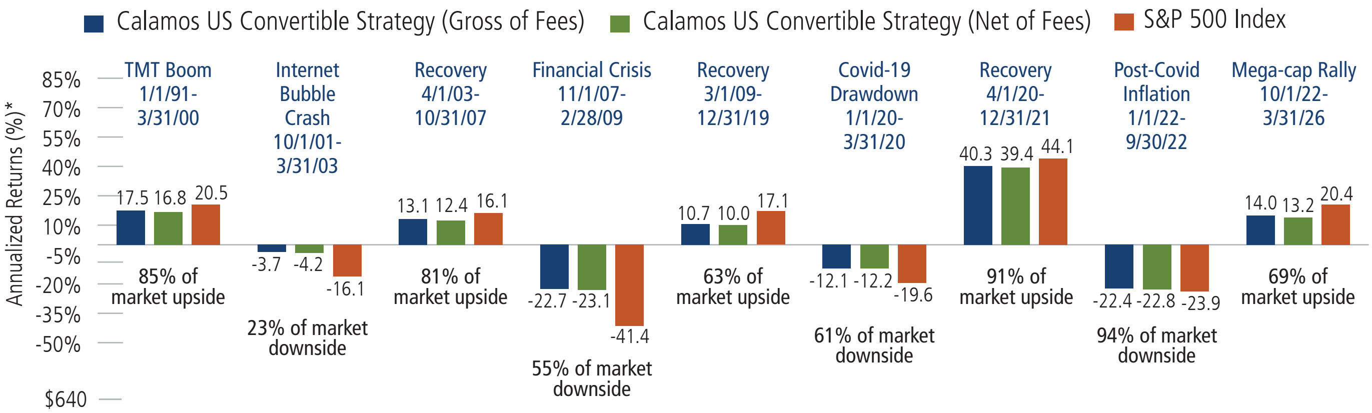


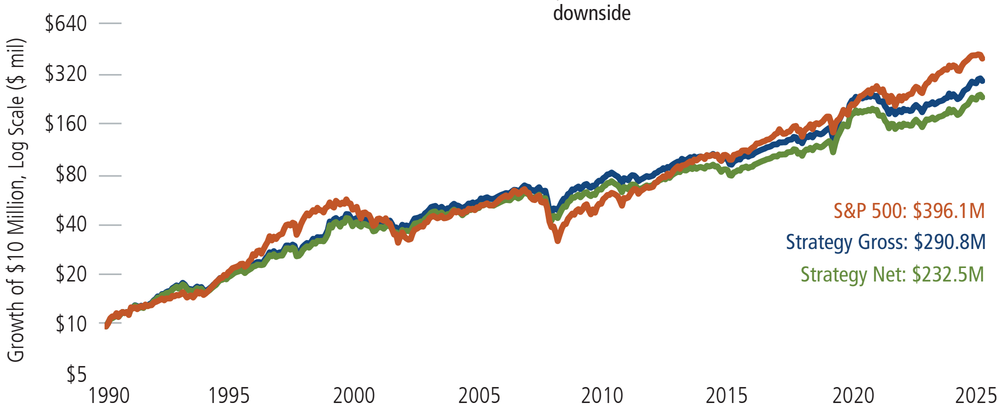
Risk/Reward Statistics
Since Inception

	Strategy	MSCI World
Annualized Return	8.18% gross of fees, (6.96% net of fees)	8.94%
Alpha	2.79%	N/A
Beta	0.58	1.00
Standard Deviation	9.99%	15.16%
Downside Semivariance	3.39%	8.77%
Sortino Ratio	0.98	0.69

*Returns greater than 12 months are annualized. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. The principal value and return of an investment will fluctuate so that your investment, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.** Upside and downside market participation compares the gross of fee returns to the Index. Source: Morningstar Direct. Data as of March 31, 2026.

10B. Calamos US Convertible Strategy





Risk/Reward Statistics

Since Inception	Strategy	S&P 500
Annualized Return	10.02% gross of fees, (9.33% net of fees)	10.99%
Alpha	2.73%	N/A
Beta	0.65	1.00
Standard Deviation	11.27%	14.62%
Downside Semivariance	3.92%	7.51%
Sortino Ratio	1.02	0.85

*Returns greater than 12 months are annualized. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. The principal value and return of an investment will fluctuate so that your investment, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.** Upside and downside market participation compares the gross of fee returns to the Index. Source: Morningstar Direct. Data as of March 31, 2026.

Appendix B. Important information

Total returns as of March 31, 2026

Calamos Global Convertible Strategy

	1-YEAR	3-YEAR	5-YEAR	10-YEAR	15-YEAR	20-YEAR	SINCE INCEPTION (10/2001)
Return Gross of Fees	16.30%	13.15%	3.83%	9.06%	7.21%	7.43%	8.18%
Return Net of Fees	14.62	11.50	2.33	7.54	5.82	6.20	6.96
FTSE Global Convertible Bond Index	24.56	13.98	4.72	8.42	6.75	6.80	7.27
MSCI World Index	19.39	17.29	10.77	12.36	10.59	8.55	8.94

Calamos US Convertible Strategy

	1-YEAR	3-YEAR	5-YEAR	10-YEAR	15-YEAR	20-YEAR	SINCE COMPOSITE INCEPTION (1/1991)
Return Gross of Fees	28.22%	14.07%	5.11%	11.65%	8.90%	8.37%	10.02%
Return Net of Fees	27.31	13.27	4.37	10.86	8.14	7.64	9.33
ICE BofA VXA0	25.04	13.95	5.22	11.81	9.92	8.84	10.10
S&P 500 Index	17.80	18.32	12.06	14.16	13.29	10.53	10.99

The results portrayed are for the Global Convertible Strategy and as such only relate to the representative portfolio shown at that point in time. Other portfolios will vary in composition, characteristics, and will experience different investment results. The representative portfolio shown has been selected by the advisor based on account characteristics that the advisor feels accurately represents the investment strategy as a whole.

Returns and Risk/Rewards statistics presented reflect the Calamos Global Convertible Composite which is an actively managed composite investing primarily in a globally diversified portfolio of convertible securities. The Composite includes all fully discretionary fee paying accounts, including those no longer with the Firm. The Composite was created May 15, 2008, calculated with an inception date of October 1, 2001. Fees include the investment advisory fee charge by Calamos Advisors LLC. Returns greater than 12 months are annualized.

The results portrayed are for the US Convertible Strategy and as such only relate to the representative portfolio shown at that point in time. Other portfolios will vary in composition, characteristics, and will experience different investment results. The representative portfolio shown has been selected by the advisor based on account characteristics that the advisor feels accurately represents the investment strategy as a whole.

Returns and Risk/Rewards statistics presented reflect the Calamos Institutional Convertible Composite which is an actively managed composite investing in primarily high-quality US convertible securities. The Composite was created March 1, 2014, calculated with an inception date of January 1, 1991 and includes all fully discretionary, fee paying accounts, including those no longer with the Firm.

Chart Data Sources: Calamos Advisors LLC. Average annual total return measures net investment income and capital gain or loss from portfolio investments as an annualized average. All performance shown assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions.

Alpha is a measurement of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. A positive alpha shows that performance of a portfolio was higher than expected given the risk. A negative alpha shows that the performance was less than expected given the risk. **Beta** is a measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole. **Standard deviation** is a measure of volatility. **Upside semivariance** is a measure of upside potential based on gains dispersed above a mean value. **Downside semivariance** is a measure of downside risk based on losses dispersed below a mean value.

Foreign (Non-US) Securities Risks: Risks associated with investing in foreign (non-US) securities include fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currencies that may affect the US dollar value of a security, the possibility of substantial price volatility as a result of political and economic instability in the foreign country, less public information about issuers of securities, different securities regulation, different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and less liquidity than in US markets. **Convertible securities risk.** The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also, may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value.

The **FTSE Global Convertible Index** is designed to broadly represent the global convertible bond market. Unmanaged index returns, unlike fund returns, do not reflect fees, expenses or sales charges. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. The information provided in this page should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security. There is no assurance that any securities discussed herein will remain in an account's portfolio at the time you receive this report or that securities sold have not been repurchased. The securities discussed do not represent an account's entire portfolio and in the aggregate may represent only a small percentage of an account's portfolio holdings.

The **MSCI World Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 developed market countries. With 1,352 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **S&P 500 Index** is a market-value weighted index consisting of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. It is widely regarded as the standard for measuring US stock-market performance.

The **Bloomberg US Govt/Credit Index** is comprised of long-term government and investment grade corporate debt securities.

The **ICE BofA All US Convertibles Index (VXA0)** comprises approximately 700 issues of only convertible bonds and preferreds of all qualities. Source ICE Data Indices, LLC, used with permission. ICE permits use of the ICE BofA indices and related data on an 'as is' basis, makes no warranties regarding same, does not guarantee the suitability, quality, accuracy, timeliness, and/or completeness of the ICE BofA Indices or data included in, related to, or derived therefrom, assumes no liability in connection with the use of the foregoing and does not sponsor, endorse or recommend Calamos Advisors LLC or any of its products or services.

Calamos Advisors LLC is a federally registered investment advisor. Part II of Form ADV, which provides background information about the firm and its business practices, is available upon written request to: Calamos Advisors LLC | 2020 Calamos Court | Naperville, IL 60563-2787 | Attn: Compliance Officer

TODAY FOR TOMORROW

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