

GAMCO GLOBAL SERIES FUNDS, INC.

Supplement dated June 22, 2017
to
Prospectus dated April 28, 2017; and
Statement of Additional Information dated April 28, 2017

This supplement amends certain information in the Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) and Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”), each dated April 28, 2017, of GAMCO Global Series Funds, Inc. (the “Company”). Unless otherwise indicated, all other information included in the Prospectus and SAI, or any previous supplements thereto, that is not inconsistent with the information set forth in this supplement remains unchanged. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this supplement have the same meaning as in the Prospectus and SAI.

Offering of Class T Shares for The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund

Effective July 5, 2017, Class T shares of **The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund** (the “Global Telecommunications Fund”) are offered for sale. All references in the Prospectus and SAI to the Class T shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund not being currently offered for sale are hereby deleted effective July 5, 2017. The Prospectus does not show returns for Class T shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund since Class T shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund were not offered prior to July 5, 2017. For information regarding the Class T shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund, see the Company’s Prospectus and SAI.

The NASDAQ ticker symbol for the Net Asset Value of Class T shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund is GGTTX.

Conversions from Class C Shares to Class A Shares for The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund

The Distributor has entered into an agreement with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. (“Merrill Lynch”), pursuant to which Class C shares of the **Global Opportunity Fund** held by a Merrill Lynch customer will be converted into Class A shares of the Global Opportunity Fund in the month of the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date. Under current interpretation of applicable federal income tax law by the Internal Revenue Service, voluntary conversions to a different class of shares generally should not be treated as a taxable event.

Changes to The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund

Effective as of September 5, 2017, the following changes are being made with respect to The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund.

Name Change

Effective as of September 5, 2017, “**The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund**” will change its name and become “**The Gabelli Global Content & Connectivity Fund**” and all references to “The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund” or the “Global Telecommunications Fund” will be changed to “The Gabelli Global Content & Connectivity Fund” or the “Global Content & Connectivity Fund”, as the case may be.

Principal Investment Strategies

Effective as of September 5, 2017, the Principal Investment Strategies of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will be as follows.

Under normal market conditions, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will invest its net assets in common stocks of companies in the telecommunications, media, and information technology industries which Gabelli Funds, LLC, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"), believes are likely to have rapid growth in revenues and earnings and potential for above average capital appreciation or are undervalued. The Global Content & Connectivity Fund invests primarily in common stocks of foreign and domestic small-capitalization, mid-capitalization, and large-capitalization issuers. As a "global" fund, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund invests in securities of issuers, or related investments thereof, located in at least three countries, and at least 40% of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's total net assets is invested in securities of non-U.S. issuers or related investments thereof. In selecting investments, the Adviser also considers the market price of the issuer's securities, its balance sheet characteristics and the perceived strength of its management. In accordance with its existing concentration policy, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will continue to invest at least 25% of the value of its total assets in the telecommunications-related industry, and not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any other particular industry.

The companies in which the Global Content & Connectivity Fund may invest are engaged in the following products, services, or activities: telecommunications services (including data, video, voice, advanced IP-based services, corporate networking solutions, messaging and other communication and connectivity applications based on established and emerging technologies); telecommunications infrastructure and equipment; media & entertainment (including television; radio; cable networks; filmed, live, and digital entertainment; advertising; publishing; emerging forms of digital and interactive content; eSports; and eGaming); consumer electronics; e-commerce & information technology (including Internet software and services; application, systems, and home entertainment software; IT consulting, data processing, and technology hardware and equipment). Additional cross-industry investment focus areas include: cloud computing, The Internet of Things ("IoT") (including solutions related to connected vehicle, connected home, smart city, smart grid), Big Data, artificial intelligence, machine learning, robotics, cybersecurity, virtual reality, augmented reality, digital convergence, biometric and wearable devices, eHealth, eGovernment, financial technology, over-the-top ("OTT") content and applications, and software-as-a-service ("SaaS").

Principal Risks

Effective as of September 5, 2017, the Principal Risks of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will be as follows.

You may want to invest in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund if:

- you are a long term investor
- you seek growth of capital
- you seek to diversify your investments outside the U.S.

The Global Content & Connectivity Fund's share price will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's portfolio securities. Stocks are subject to market, economic, and business risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate. Your investment in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund is not guaranteed; you may lose money by investing in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. When you sell Global Content & Connectivity Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them.

In addition to the risks generally applicable to all Funds set forth in the Prospectus and SAI, investing in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will in particular involve the following risks:

- **Concentration Risk.** Because the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will invest at least 25% of its total assets in securities of companies in the telecommunications related industry, and will otherwise focus its investments in the media and information technology industries, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund may be subject to greater volatility with respect to its portfolio securities than a fund that is more broadly diversified. As the diversification of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's holdings is measured at the time of purchase, certain securities may become a larger percentage of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the markets affect several securities held by the Global Content & Connectivity Fund, it may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Accordingly, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund is subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities.
- **Equity Risk.** Equity risk is the risk that the prices of the securities held by the Global Content & Connectivity Fund will change due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the companies issuing the securities participate and the issuer company's particular circumstances. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than it was worth when it was purchased by the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. Because the value of securities, and thus shares of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund, could decline, you could lose money.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Since the Global Content & Connectivity Fund invests outside the United States, the following additional risks apply:
 - **Currency Risk** — Fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect an investment. Adverse changes in exchange rates may erode or reverse any gains produced by foreign-currency denominated investments and may widen any losses. The Global Content & Connectivity Fund may, but is not required to, seek to reduce currency risk by hedging part or all of its exposure to various foreign currencies. In addition, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's investments could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, repatriation of funds or conversion of emerging market currencies.

- **Information Risk** — Key information about an issuer, security, or market may be inaccurate or unavailable.
- **Political Risk** — Foreign governments may expropriate assets, impose capital or currency controls, impose punitive taxes, or nationalize a company or industry. Any of these actions could have a severe effect on security prices and impair the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s ability to bring its capital or income back to the United States. Other political risks include economic policy changes, social and political instability, military action, and war.
- **Liquidity Risk** — Foreign securities are sometimes less liquid than securities of comparably sized U.S. issuers.
- **Access Risk** — The risk that some countries may restrict the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s access to investments or offer terms that are less advantageous than those for local investors. This could limit the attractive investment opportunities available to the Global Content & Connectivity Fund.
- **Emerging Markets Risk** — The above listed foreign securities risks are more pronounced in the securities of companies located in emerging markets.
- **Eurozone Investment Risks** — A number of countries in the European Union (“EU”) have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. The risk of investing in securities in the European markets may also be heightened due to the referendum in which the United Kingdom (the “UK”) voted to exit the EU (known as “Brexit”). As a consequence of the UK’s vote to withdraw from the EU, on March 29, 2017 the government of the UK triggered Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, launching a two-year withdrawal process. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences and precise timeframe for the exit, how the negotiations for the terms of withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the UK’s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the UK and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. One or more other countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU, placing its currency and banking system in jeopardy, and would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching. To the extent that the Global Content & Connectivity Fund has exposure to European markets or to transactions tied to the value of the euro, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s investments. All of these developments may continue to significantly affect the economies of all EU countries, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s investments in such countries, other countries that depend on EU countries for significant amounts of trade or investment, or issuers with exposure to debt issued by certain EU countries.
- **Globalization Risks** — The growing inter-relationship of global economies and

financial markets has increased the effect of conditions in one country or region on issuers of securities in a different country or region. In particular, the adoption or prolongation of protectionist trade policies by one or more countries, changes in economic or monetary policy in the US or abroad, or a slowdown in the US economy, could lead to a decrease in demand for products and reduced flows of capital and income to companies in other countries. Those events might particularly affect companies in emerging countries.

- **Industry Risk. Telecommunications** — The telecommunications industry is subject to governmental regulation and a greater price volatility than the overall market, and telecommunications companies can be adversely affected by, among other things, changes in government regulation, intense competition, dependency on patent protection, significant capital expenditures, heavy debt burdens, rapid obsolescence of products and services due to product compatibility or changing consumer preferences and strong market reactions to technological developments throughout the industry, among other things. Government actions around the world, specifically in the area of pre-marketing clearance of products and prices, can be arbitrary and unpredictable. Changes in world currency values are also unpredictable and can have a significant short term impact on revenues, profits, and share valuations. Certain telecommunications companies allocate greater than usual financial resources to research and product development. The securities of such companies may experience above-average price movements associated with the perceived prospects of success of the research and development programs. In addition, companies in which the Global Content & Connectivity Fund invests may be adversely affected by lack of commercial acceptance of a new product or process or by technological change and obsolescence.

Media — Companies engaged in the design, production or distribution of goods or services for the media industry may become obsolete quickly. Media companies are subject to risks that include cyclicity of revenues and earnings, a decrease in the discretionary income of targeted individuals, changing consumer tastes and interests, fierce competition in the industry and the potential for increased government regulation. Media company revenues largely are dependent on advertising spending. A weakening general economy or a shift from online to other forms of advertising may lead to a reduction in discretionary spending on online advertising. Competitive pressures and government regulation can significantly affect media companies. Additionally, intellectual property rights are very important to many media companies and the expiration of intellectual property rights or other events that adversely affect a media company's intellectual property rights may materially and adversely affect the value of its securities.

Information Technology — The market prices of technology and technology-related stocks tend to exhibit a greater degree of market risk and price volatility than other types of investments. These stocks may fall in and out of favor with investors rapidly, which may cause sudden selling and dramatically lower market prices. These stocks also may be affected adversely by changes in technology, consumer and business purchasing patterns, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, government regulation, lack of standardization or compatibility with existing technologies, intense competition,

aggressive pricing, dependence on copyright and/or patent protection and/or obsolete products or services. Certain technology-related companies may face special risks that their products or services may not prove to be commercially successful. Technology-related companies are also strongly affected by worldwide scientific or technological developments. As a result, their products may rapidly become obsolete. Such companies are also often subject to governmental regulation and may, therefore, be adversely affected by governmental policies. In addition, a rising interest rate environment tends to negatively affect technology and technology-related companies. In such an environment, those companies with high market valuations may appear less attractive to investors, which may cause sharp decreases in the companies' market prices. Further, those technology or technology-related companies seeking to finance their expansion would have increased borrowing costs, which may negatively impact their earnings. As a result, these factors may negatively affect the performance of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. Finally, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund may be susceptible to factors affecting the technology and technology-related industries, and the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's NAV may fluctuate more than a fund that invests in a wider range of industries. Technology and technology-related companies are often smaller and less experienced companies and may be subject to greater risks than larger companies, such as limited product lines, markets and financial and managerial resources.

These risks may be heightened for telecommunications, media, and technology companies in foreign markets.

- **Growth Stock Risk.** Securities of growth companies may be more volatile since such companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, and they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. Stocks of companies the Adviser believes are fast-growing may trade at a higher multiple of current earnings than other stocks. The values of these stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other stocks. Earnings disappointments often lead to sharply falling prices because investors buy growth stocks in anticipation of superior earnings growth. If the Adviser's assessment of the prospects for a company's earnings growth is wrong, or if the Adviser's judgment of how other investors will value the company's earnings growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or may not approach the value that the Adviser has placed on it.
- **Issuer Risk.** The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to an issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets or factors unrelated to the issuer's value, such as investor perception. In addition the portfolio manager's strategy may produce returns that are different from other mutual funds that invest in similar securities.
- **Management Risk.** If the portfolio managers are incorrect in their assessment of the growth prospects of the securities the Global Content & Connectivity Fund holds, then the value of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund's shares may decline.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** The Global Content & Connectivity Fund is classified as a

“non-diversified” mutual fund, which means that a greater proportion of its assets may be invested in the securities of a single issuer than a “diversified” mutual fund. As a non-diversified mutual funds, more of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s assets may be focused in the common stocks of a small number of issuers, which may make the value of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s shares more sensitive to changes in the market value of a single issuer or industry than shares of a diversified mutual fund. The ability to invest in a more limited number of securities may increase the volatility of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund’s investment performance, as the Global Content & Connectivity Fund may be more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political, or regulatory event than a diversified fund. If the securities in which the Global Content & Connectivity Fund invests perform poorly, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund could incur greater losses than it would have had if it had been invested in a greater number of securities.

- **Smaller Capitalization Risk.** Risk is greater for the securities of smaller capitalization companies (including small unseasoned companies that have been in operation for less than three years) because they generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources. The securities of smaller capitalization companies also may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than larger companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the securities of larger companies, and the Global Content & Connectivity Fund may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price.

Portfolio Managers

Effective September 5, 2017, Brett Harriss, MBA, will become a portfolio manager of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. Mario J. Gabelli, CFA, Chief Investment Officer — Value Portfolios of the Adviser, Sergey Dluzhevskiy, CPA, CFA, and Evan Miller, CFA, will remain portfolio managers of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. Mr. Mario J. Gabelli, CFA, Chief Investment Officer — Value Portfolios of the Adviser, has served as portfolio manager of the Global Telecommunications Fund since 1993. Sergey Dluzhevskiy, CPA, CFA, has served as associate portfolio manager of the Global Telecommunications Fund since 2006. Evan Miller, CFA, has served as associate portfolio manager of the Global Telecommunications Fund since 2002.

Mr. Harriss joined Gabelli & Company in 2008 covering the Media & Entertainment industry. Since 2009, he managed eight annual Movie & Entertainment conferences, providing a venue for industry leaders and investors to gather and exchange ideas. Since 2013, he has overseen the digital research team responsible for covering the Telecommunications, Media, Technology, and Gaming & Lodging industries. Mr. Harriss received his B.A. in Economics at Columbia University in 2003 and his M.B.A. in Finance and Economics from Columbia Business School in 2008.

New Portfolio Manager — Other Accounts Managed

The information below provides summary information regarding other accounts for which Brett Harriss was primarily responsible for the day to day management as of March 31, 2017:

Name of Portfolio Manager or Team Member	Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	# of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
Brett Harriss, MBA	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	3	\$1.1 million	0	\$ 0

* For each portfolio manager, the above chart represents the portion of assets for which the portfolio manager has primary responsibility in the accounts indicated. Certain assets included under “Other Accounts” may be invested in Registered Investment Companies or Other Pooled Investment Vehicles primarily managed by the portfolio manager and therefore may be duplicated.

All Portfolio Managers — Potential Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when the portfolio managers also have day to day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other accounts. This information is as of March 31, 2017. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. Because the portfolio managers manage more than one account, they may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as if they were to devote substantially more attention to the management of only the Global Content & Connectivity Fund.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. If the portfolio managers identify an investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, the Global Content & Connectivity Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because the opportunity may need to be allocated among these accounts or other accounts managed primarily by other portfolio managers of the Adviser and its affiliates.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, the portfolio managers may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which they exercise investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of these accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio managers may execute differing or opposite transactions for one or more accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transactions, or both, to the detriment of one or more of their other accounts.

Selection of Broker/Dealers. A portfolio manager may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the funds or accounts that he or she supervises. In addition to providing execution of trades, some brokers and dealers provide the Adviser with brokerage and research services which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might otherwise be available. These services may be more beneficial to certain funds or accounts of the Adviser and its affiliates than to others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the Fund, a portfolio manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the funds or other accounts that the Adviser and its affiliates manage. In addition, with respect to certain types of accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals) the Adviser may be limited by the client concerning the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades to particular brokers. In these cases, the Adviser or its affiliates may place separate, non-simultaneous transactions in the same security for a Fund and another account that may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of a Fund or the other account. Because of Mr. Gabelli's position with the Distributor and his indirect majority ownership interest in the Distributor, he may have an incentive to use the Distributor to execute portfolio transactions for the Global Content & Connectivity Fund even if using the Distributor is not in the best interest of the Global Content & Connectivity Fund.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a portfolio manager differ among the accounts that he/she manages. If the structure of the Adviser's management fee or the portfolio manager's compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or performance-based management fees), the portfolio managers may be motivated to favor certain accounts over others. The portfolio managers also may be motivated to favor accounts in which they have an investment interest, or in which the Adviser or its affiliates have investment interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance a portfolio manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the portfolio managers in affording preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit the portfolio managers. In the case of Mr. Gabelli, the Adviser's compensation (and expenses) for managing a particular Fund are marginally greater as a percentage of assets than for certain other accounts managed by him, while his compensation structure is the same for all accounts managed by him.

All Portfolio Managers — Compensation Structure as of March 31, 2017

Compensation Structure for Portfolio Managers other than Mario J. Gabelli

The compensation of the portfolio managers for the Global Content & Connectivity Fund other than Mr. Gabelli is structured to enable the Adviser to attract and retain highly qualified professionals in a competitive environment. The portfolio managers receive a compensation

package that includes a minimum draw or base salary, equity based incentive compensation via awards of stock options, and incentive-based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing a Fund to the extent that the amount exceeds a minimum level of compensation, and discretionary bonuses. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees certain of the Firm's expenses (other than the respective portfolio manager's compensation) allocable to the respective Fund.

Compensation for managing accounts that have a performance based fee will have two components. One component is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the adviser for managing the account. The second component is based on absolute performance of the account, with respect to which a percentage of the performance fee is paid to the portfolio manager(s).

These methods of compensation are based on the premise that superior long term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. The level of equity based incentive and incentive-based variable compensation is based on an evaluation by the Adviser's parent, GBL, of quantitative and qualitative performance evaluation criteria.

Compensation Structure for Mario J. Gabelli

Mr. Gabelli receives incentive-based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees the Firm's expenses (other than Mr. Gabelli's compensation) allocable to the Global Content & Connectivity Fund. Additionally, he receives similar incentive-based variable compensation for managing other accounts within GBL. This method of compensation is based on the premise that superior long term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. The level of compensation is not determined with specific reference to the performance of any account against any specific benchmark. One of the other registered investment companies managed by Mr. Gabelli has a performance (fulcrum) fee arrangement for which his compensation is adjusted up or down based on the performance of the investment company relative to an index. Five closed end registered investment companies managed by Mr. Gabelli have arrangements whereby the Adviser will only receive its investment advisory fee attributable to the liquidation value of outstanding preferred stock (and Mr. Gabelli would only receive his percentage of such advisory fee) if certain performance levels are met. Mr. Gabelli manages other accounts with performance fees. Compensation for managing these accounts has two components. One component of his compensation is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the account. The second component is based on absolute performance of the account, with respect to which a percentage of such performance fee is paid to Mr. Gabelli. As an executive officer of the Adviser's parent company, GBL, Mr. Gabelli also receives ten percent of the net operating profits of the parent company. Mr. Gabelli receives no base salary, no annual bonus, and no stock options.

New Portfolio Manager — Ownership of Shares in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund beneficially owned by the Fund's new portfolio manager as of March 31, 2017:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Global Content & Connectivity Fund*</u>
Brett Harriss	A

* Key to Dollar Ranges

- A. None
- B. \$1 – \$10,000
- C. \$10,001 – \$50,000
- D. \$50,001 – \$100,000
- E. \$100,001 – \$500,000
- F. \$500,001 – \$1,000,000
- G. Over \$1,000,000

Changes to The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund

Effective as of September 5, 2017, the following changes are being made with respect to The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund.

Name Change

Effective as of September 5, 2017, “**The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund**” will change its name and become “**The Gabelli International Small Cap Fund**” and all references to “The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund” or the “Global Opportunity Fund” will be changed to “The Gabelli International Small Cap Fund” or the “International Small Cap Fund”, as the case may be.

Principal Investment Strategies

Effective as of September 5, 2017, the Principal Investment Strategies of the International Small Cap Fund will be as follows.

The International Small Cap Fund will invest primarily in a portfolio of common stocks of non-U.S. companies. In determining whether an issuer is a U.S. or non-U.S. company, the International Small Cap Fund will consider various factors including its country of domicile, the primary stock exchange on which it trades, the location from which the majority of its revenue comes, and its reporting currency. Under normal market conditions, the International Small Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the stocks of “small cap companies.” The Adviser currently characterizes small capitalization companies as those with total common stock market values of \$3 billion or less at the time of investment. The investment policy of the International Small Cap Fund relating to the type of securities in which 80% of the International Small Cap Fund's net assets must be invested may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Shareholders will, however, receive at least sixty days notice prior to any change in this policy.

The International Small Cap Fund may invest in non-U.S. markets throughout the world, including emerging markets. The International Small Cap Fund considers emerging markets to be markets located in countries classified as emerging or frontier markets by MSCI, and are generally located in the AsiaPacific region, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central and South America, and Africa. Ordinarily, the International Small Cap Fund will invest in the securities of at least five countries outside the U.S. There are no geographic limits on the International Small Cap Fund's non-U.S. investments.

In selecting investments, the Adviser seeks issuers with a dominant market share or niche franchise in growing and/or consolidating industries. The Adviser considers for purchase the stocks of small capitalization (capitalization is the price per share multiplied by the number of shares outstanding) companies with experienced management, strong balance sheets, and rising free cash flow and earnings. The Adviser's goal is to invest long term in the stocks of companies trading at reasonable market valuations relative to perceived economic worth.

Frequently, smaller capitalization companies exhibit one or more of the following traits:

- New products or technologies
- New distribution methods
- Rapid changes in industry conditions due to regulatory or other developments
- Changes in management or similar characteristics that may result not only in expected growth in revenues but in an accelerated or above average rate of earnings growth, which would usually be reflected in capital appreciation.

In addition, because smaller capitalization companies are less actively followed by stock analysts and less information is available on which to base stock price evaluations, the market may overlook favorable trends in particular smaller growth companies and then adjust its valuation more quickly once investor interest is gained.

Additional Risks

Effective as of September 5, 2017, the section of the SAI captioned "Investment Strategies and Risks" is modified as follows:

The following is added:

Smaller Capitalization Companies

Smaller capitalization companies may have limited product lines or markets. They may be less financially secure than larger, more established companies. They may depend on a small number of key personnel. If a product fails or there are other adverse developments, or if management changes, a Fund's investment in a smaller capitalization company may lose substantial value. In addition, it is more difficult to get information on smaller companies, which tend to be less well known, have shorter operating histories, do not have significant ownership by large investors and are followed by relatively few securities analysts.

The securities of smaller capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization securities or

the market as a whole. In addition, smaller capitalization securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings. Investing in smaller capitalization securities requires a longer term view.

Small and Mid-Cap Stock Risk. The Funds may invest in companies with small or medium capitalizations. Smaller and medium capitalization stocks can be more volatile than, and perform differently from, larger capitalization stocks. There may be less trading in a smaller or medium company's stock, which means that buy and sell transactions in that stock could have a larger impact on the stock's price than is the case with larger company stocks. Smaller and medium company stocks may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings. Smaller and medium companies may have fewer business lines; changes in any one line of business, therefore, may have a greater impact on a smaller and medium company's stock price than is the case for a larger company. As a result, the purchase or sale of more than a limited number of shares of a small and medium company may affect its market price. A Fund may need a considerable amount of time to purchase or sell its positions in these securities. In addition, smaller or medium company stocks may not be well known to the investing public.

Investments in Unseasoned Companies Risk. A Fund may invest in the securities of smaller, less seasoned companies. These investments may present greater opportunities for growth but also involve greater risks than customarily are associated with investments in securities of more established companies. Some of the companies in which a Fund may invest will be start-up companies which may have insubstantial operational or earnings history or may have limited products, markets, financial resources or management depth. Some may also be emerging companies at the research and development stage with no products or technologies to market or approved for marketing. In addition, it is more difficult to get information on smaller companies, which tend to be less well known, have shorter operating histories, do not have significant ownership by large investors and are followed by relatively few securities analysts. Securities of emerging companies may lack an active secondary market and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger, more established companies or stock market averages in general. Competitors of certain companies, which may or may not be in the same industry, may have substantially greater financial resources than many of the companies in which a Fund may invest.

Securities of Smaller and Emerging Growth Companies. Investment in smaller or emerging growth companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in more established companies. The securities of smaller or emerging growth companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies or the market average in general. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group.

While smaller or emerging growth company issuers may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than large cap issuers, investments in smaller or emerging growth companies may involve greater risks and thus may be considered speculative. The Adviser believes that properly selected companies of this type have the potential to increase their earnings or market valuation at a rate substantially in excess of the general growth of the economy. Full development of these companies and trends frequently takes time.

Small cap and emerging growth securities will often be traded only in the OTC market or on a regional securities exchange and may not be traded every day or in the volume typical of trading on a national securities exchange. As a result, the disposition by a Fund of portfolio securities may require the Fund to make many small sales over a lengthy period of time, or to sell these securities at a discount from market prices or during periods when, in the Adviser's judgment, such disposition is not desirable.

The process of selection and continuous supervision by the Adviser does not, of course, guarantee successful investment results; however, it does provide access to an asset class not available to the average individual due to the time and cost involved. Careful initial selection is particularly important in this area as many new enterprises have promise but lack certain of the fundamental factors necessary to prosper. Investing in small cap and emerging growth companies requires specialized research and analysis. In addition, many investors cannot invest sufficient assets in such companies to provide wide diversification.

Small companies are generally little known to most individual investors although some may be dominant in their respective industries. The Adviser believes that relatively small companies will continue to have the opportunity to develop into significant business enterprises. A Fund may invest in securities of small issuers in the relatively early stages of business development that have a new technology, a unique or proprietary product or service, or a favorable market position. Such companies may not be counted upon to develop into major industrial companies, but the Adviser believes that eventual recognition of their special value characteristics by the investment community can provide above-average long-term growth to the portfolio.

Equity securities of specific small cap issuers may present different opportunities for long-term capital appreciation during varying portions of economic or securities market cycles, as well as during varying stages of their business development. The market valuation of small cap issuers tends to fluctuate during economic or market cycles, presenting attractive investment opportunities at various points during these cycles.

Smaller companies, due to the size and kinds of markets that they serve, may be less susceptible than large companies to intervention from governments by means of price controls, regulations or litigation.

The following is added to the sub-caption "Investments in Foreign Securities":

Frontier Markets. Frontier countries generally have smaller economies or less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier countries. The economies of frontier countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund shares. These factors make investing in frontier countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of a Fund's shares to decline.

Governments of many frontier countries in which a Fund may invest may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the governments of such frontier countries may own or control certain companies. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in a frontier country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in such Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of frontier countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be, adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Certain foreign governments in countries in which the Funds may invest levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Funds may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Funds will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier countries and increase the costs and expenses of the Funds. Certain frontier countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain frontier countries may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Frontier countries may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors, such as the Funds. In addition, if deterioration occurs in a frontier country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Funds could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Funds of any restrictions on investments. Investing in local markets in frontier countries may require the Funds to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Funds.

Investing in Africa. Investing in the economies of African countries involves risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed economies, countries or geographic regions, which may negatively affect the value of investments in a Fund. Such heightened risks include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest.

The securities markets in Africa are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than markets located in more developed countries or geographic regions. Securities markets in Africa are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. Moreover, trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether.

Certain governments in Africa may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in those countries. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in countries in Africa. Moreover, certain countries in Africa may require governmental approval or special licenses prior to investment by foreign investors; may limit the amount of investment by foreign investors in a particular industry and/or issuer; may limit such foreign investment to a certain class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domestic investors of those countries; and/or may impose additional taxes on foreign investors. These factors, among others, make investing in issuers located or operating in countries in Africa significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries.

Investing in Eastern Europe. An investment in Eastern European issuers may subject a Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risks specific to Eastern Europe. Economies of certain Eastern European countries rely heavily on export of commodities, including oil and gas, and certain metals. As a result, such economies will be impacted by international commodity prices and are particularly vulnerable to global demand for these products. Acts of terrorism in certain Eastern European countries may cause uncertainty in their financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Fund has exposure. The securities markets in Eastern European countries are substantially smaller and inexperienced, with less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges and less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the United States or Western European countries. Other risks related to investing in securities of Eastern European issuers include: the absence of legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property; the possibility of the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in Eastern European issuers as a result of expropriation; certain national policies which may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including, without limitation, restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests.

Investing in the Middle East. Certain economies in the Middle East depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities such as oil. A sustained decrease in commodity prices could have a significant negative impact on all aspects of the economy in the region. Middle Eastern governments have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Countries in the Middle East may be affected by political instability, war or the threat of war, regional instability, terrorist activities and religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Recent unrest and instability in the larger Middle East region has adversely impacted many economies in the region. Recent political instability and protests in the Middle East and North Africa (which has ethnic, religious and economic ties to the Middle East) have caused significant disruptions to many industries.

Shareholders Should Retain This Supplement For Future Reference

GAMCO GLOBAL SERIES FUNDS, INC.
The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund
The GAMCO Global Growth Fund
The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund
The Gabelli Global Rising Income and Dividend Fund

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 28, 2017

<u>FUND</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>TICKER SYMBOL</u>
The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund (the “Global Telecommunications Fund”)	AAA	GABTX
	A	GTCAX
	C	GTCCX
	I	GTTIX
The GAMCO Global Growth Fund (the “Global Growth Fund”)	AAA	GICPX
	A	GGGAX
	C	GGGCX
	I	GGGIX
The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund (the “Global Opportunity Fund”)	AAA	GABOX
	A	GOCAX
	C	GGLCX
	I	GLOIX
The Gabelli Global Rising Income and Dividend Fund (the “GRID Fund”) (formerly, the “GAMCO Vertumnus Fund”)	AAA	GAGCX
	A	GAGAX
	C	GACCX
	I	GAGIX

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”), which is not a prospectus, describes

- The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund (the “Global Telecommunications Fund”)
- The GAMCO Global Growth Fund (the “Global Growth Fund”)
- The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund (the “Global Opportunity Fund”)
- The Gabelli Global Rising Income and Dividend Fund (the “GRID Fund”)

(each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) which are series of the GAMCO Global Series Funds, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the “Corporation”). This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ prospectus for Class A, Class C, Class I, Class T, and Class AAA shares dated April 28, 2017. Class T shares are not currently offered for sale. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Funds’ prospectus. Portions of the Funds’ annual report to shareholders are incorporated by reference into this SAI. For a free copy of the prospectus or a Fund’s Annual Report to shareholders, please contact the Funds at the address, telephone number, or Internet website printed below.

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www.gabelli.com

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Corporation is an open end management investment company and was organized as a Maryland Corporation on July 16, 1993. Each Fund of the Corporation is “non-diversified”, which means each Fund has the ability to invest a larger portion of its assets in a single issuer than would be the case if it were diversified. The Company’s principal office is located at One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. The Company is advised by Gabelli Funds, LLC (the “Adviser”).

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The Funds’ prospectus discusses the investment objectives of each Fund and the principal strategies to be employed to achieve those objectives. This SAI contains supplemental information concerning certain types of securities and other instruments in which the Funds may invest, additional strategies that each Fund may utilize in seeking to achieve its respective investment objective, and certain risks associated with such investments and strategies. Subject to the investment policies and restrictions contained in the prospectus and this SAI, the Funds may invest in any of the securities described below.

Equity Securities

Because each Fund may invest in the common stocks of both domestic and foreign issuers, an investment in a Fund should be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in any investment in common stocks, including the risk that the financial condition of the issuers of each Fund’s portfolio securities may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may worsen (both of which may contribute directly to a decrease in the value of the securities and thus in the value of a Fund’s shares). Additional risks include risks associated with the right to receive payments from the issuer which is generally inferior to the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stock issued by, the issuer.

Moreover, common stocks do not represent an obligation of the issuer and therefore do not offer any assurance of income or provide the degree of protection of debt securities. The issuance of debt securities or even preferred stock by an issuer will create prior claims for payment of principal, interest, and dividends, which could adversely affect the ability and inclination of the issuer to declare or pay dividends on its common stock or the economic interest of holders of common stock with respect to assets of the issuer upon liquidation or bankruptcy. Further, unlike debt securities which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (which value will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity and have values that are subject to market fluctuations for as long as the common stocks remain outstanding. Common stocks are especially susceptible to general stock market movements and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of the issuer’s change. These perceptions are based on unpredictable factors including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic, or banking crises. The value of the common stocks in each Fund’s portfolio thus may be expected to fluctuate.

Preferred stocks are usually entitled to rights on liquidation, which are senior to those of common stocks. For these reasons, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks. Such securities may pay cumulative dividends. Because the dividend rate is pre-established, and as they are senior to common stocks, such securities tend to have less possibility of capital appreciation.

Some of the securities in each of the Funds may be in the form of depository receipts. Depository receipts usually represent common stock or other equity securities of non-U.S. issuers deposited with a custodian in a depository. The underlying securities can be withdrawn at any time by surrendering the depository receipt. Depository receipts are usually denominated in U.S. dollars and dividends and other payments from the issuer are converted by the custodian into U.S. dollars before payment to receipt holders. In other respects, depository receipts for foreign securities have the same characteristics as the underlying securities. Depository receipts that are not sponsored by the issuer may be less liquid and there may be less readily available public information about the issuer.

Nonconvertible Fixed Income Securities

The category of fixed income securities which are not convertible or exchangeable for common stock includes preferred stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, asset- and mortgage- backed securities, and money market instruments such as commercial paper and bankers acceptances. These investments involve interest rate risk and credit risk. A decrease in interest rates will generally result in an increase in the investment value of such securities, while increases in interest rates will generally result in a decline in its investment value. This effect is generally more pronounced for fixed rate securities than for securities whose income rate is periodically reset. Market interest rates recently have declined significantly below historical average rates and the Federal Reserve has begun to raise the Federal Funds rate, each of which results in more pronounced interest rate risk in the current market environment. It is also possible that the issuer of a security will not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. There is also no minimum credit rating for these securities in which each of the Funds may invest.

Up to 25% of each Fund's assets may be invested in lower-quality debt securities although each Fund does not expect to invest more than 10% of its assets in such securities. The foregoing limitations do not apply to the GRID Fund, which may invest in lower quality convertible securities without limit and in non-convertible lower quality securities in amounts up to 25% of its assets. The market values of lower-quality fixed income securities tend to be less sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates than higher-quality securities but more sensitive to individual corporate developments than higher-quality securities. Such lower-quality securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-quality securities. Accordingly, these lower-quality securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation and will generally involve more credit risk than securities in the higher-quality categories. Even securities rated Baa or BBB by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., respectively, which ratings are considered investment grade, possess some speculative characteristics. There are risks involved in applying credit ratings as a method for evaluating high yield obligations in that credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. In addition, credit rating agencies may not change credit ratings on a timely basis to reflect changes in economic or company conditions that affect a security's market value. Each of the Funds will rely on the judgment, analysis, and experience of the portfolio management team of the Adviser, in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer. In this evaluation, the Adviser will take into consideration, among other things, the issuer's financial resources and ability to cover its interest and fixed charges, factors relating to the issuer's industry and its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, its operating history, the quality of the issuer's management, and regulatory matters.

The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of lower-quality securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other obligations of the issuer. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower-quality securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. An issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, its inability to meet specific projected business forecasts, or the unavailability of additional financing.

Factors adversely affecting the market value of high yield and other securities will adversely affect each Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"). In addition, each Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on its portfolio holdings. At times, adverse publicity regarding lower quality securities has depressed prices for such securities to some extent.

From time to time, proposals have been discussed regarding new legislation designed to limit the use of certain high yield debt securities by issuers in connection with leveraged buy-outs, mergers, and acquisitions, or to limit the deductibility of interest payments on such securities. Such proposals, if enacted into law, could reduce the market for such debt securities generally, could negatively affect the financial condition of issuers of high yield securities by removing or reducing a source of future financing, and could negatively affect the value of specific high-yield issues and the high yield market in general. For example, under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), a corporate issuer may be limited from deducting all of the original issue discount on high-yield discount obligations (i.e., certain types of debt securities issued at a significant discount to their face amount). The likelihood of passage of any additional legislation or the effect thereof is uncertain.

The secondary trading market for lower-quality fixed income securities is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-quality securities and is very thin for some securities. The relative lack of an active secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and each Fund's ability to dispose of particular issues when necessary to meet a Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. The relative lack of an active secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for a Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing its portfolios. Market quotations are generally available on many high yield issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales. During such times, the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board" and each member of the Board, a "Director") to value the securities becomes more difficult and judgment plays a greater role in valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Convertible Securities

Each of the Global Telecommunications Fund, the Global Growth Fund, and the Global Opportunity Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in convertible securities rated, at the time of investment, less than BBB by S&P or Baa by Moody's or are unrated but of equivalent credit quality in the judgment of the Adviser. The GRID Fund may invest in such securities without limit. See "Lower Rated Securities."

Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. As with all fixed income securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock.

The value of convertible securities is influenced by both the yield on nonconvertible 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." To the extent interest rates change, the investment value of the convertible security typically will fluctuate. At the same time, however, the value of the convertible security will be influenced by its "conversion value," which is the market value of the underlying common stock that would be obtained if the convertible security were converted. Conversion value fluctuates directly with the price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value of a convertible security is substantially below its investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the conversion value of a convertible security increases to a point that approximates or exceeds its investment value, the price of the convertible security will be influenced principally by its conversion value. A convertible security will sell at a premium over the conversion value to the extent investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed income security. The yield and conversion premium of convertible securities issued in Japan and the Euromarket are frequently determined at levels that cause the conversion value to affect their market value more than the securities' investment value.

Holders of convertible securities generally have a claim on the assets of the issuer prior to the common stockholders but may be subordinated to other debt securities of the same issuer. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in a charter provision, indenture or other governing instrument pursuant to which the convertible security was issued. If a convertible security held by the Funds is called for redemption, the Funds will be required to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Certain convertible debt securities may provide a put option to the holder, which entitles the holder to cause the security to be redeemed by the issuer at a premium over the stated principal amount of the debt security under certain circumstances.

Some of the convertible securities in each Fund's portfolio may be "Pay-In-Kind" securities. During a designated period from original issuance, the issuer of such a security may pay dividends or interest to the holder by issuing additional fully paid and non-assessable shares or units of the same or another specified security.

Sovereign Debt Securities

Each Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by any country and denominated in any currency. Each Fund (other than the GRID Fund) expects that it generally will invest in developed countries including Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The obligations of governmental entities have various kinds of government support and include obligations issued or guaranteed by governmental entities with taxing power. These obligations may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of a government. Debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governmental entities have credit characteristics similar to those of domestic debt securities but include additional risks. These additional risks include those resulting from devaluation of currencies, future adverse political and economic developments, and other foreign governmental laws. The GRID Fund may invest in securities issued by undeveloped or emerging market countries, such as those in Latin America, Eastern Europe, and much of Southeast Asia. These securities are generally not considered investment grade and have risks similar to those of other debt securities rated less than investment grade. Such securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve risk exposure to adverse conditions. (See "Nonconvertible Fixed Income Securities.")

Each Fund may also purchase securities issued by semi-governmental or supranational agencies such as the Asian Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank, and the European Investment Bank. The governmental members, or “stockholders,” usually make initial capital contributions to the supranational entity and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions if the supranational entity is unable to repay its borrowings. Each Fund will not invest more than 25% of its assets in the securities of such supranational entities.

Securities Subject To Reorganization

Each Fund may invest in securities for which a tender or exchange offer has been made or announced and in securities of companies for which a merger, consolidation, liquidation or reorganization proposal has been announced if, in the judgment of a Fund’s portfolio management team, there is a reasonable prospect of high total return significantly greater than the brokerage and other transaction expenses involved.

In general, securities of companies that have announced such an offer or proposal sell at a premium to their historic market price immediately prior to the announcement of the offer or proposal or may also discount what the stated or appraised value of the security would be if the contemplated transaction were approved or consummated.

Such investments may be advantageous when the discount significantly overstates the risk of the contingencies involved; significantly undervalues the securities, assets or cash to be received by shareholders of the prospective portfolio company as a result of the contemplated transaction; or fails adequately to recognize the possibility that the offer or proposal may be replaced or superseded by an offer or proposal of greater value. The evaluation of such contingencies requires unusually broad knowledge and experience on the part of the portfolio management team which must appraise not only the value of the issuer and its component businesses as well as the assets or securities to be received as a result of the contemplated transaction but also the financial resources and business motivation of the offeror as well as the dynamics and business climate when the offer or proposal is in process. Since such investments are ordinarily short term in nature, they will tend to increase the portfolio turnover ratio of the Funds thereby increasing its brokerage and other transaction expenses. The Funds’ portfolio managers intend to select investments of the type described which, in their view, have a reasonable prospect of capital appreciation which is significant in relation to both the risk involved and the potential of available alternate investments.

The principal risk associated with the Fund’s arbitrage investments is that certain of the proposed reorganizations in which the Fund invests may be renegotiated, terminated or involve a longer time frame than originally contemplated, in which case the Fund may realize losses. Among the factors that affect the level of risk with respect to the completion of the transaction are the deal spread and number of bidders, the friendliness of the buyer and seller, the strategic rationale behind the transaction, the existence of regulatory hurdles, the level of due diligence completed on the target company and the ability of the buyer to finance the transaction. If the spread between the purchase price and the current price of the seller’s stock is small, the risk that the transaction will not be completed may outweigh the potential return. If there is very little interest by other potential buyers in the target company, the risk of loss may be higher than where there are back-up buyers that would allow the arbitrageur to realize a similar return if the current deal falls through. Unfriendly management of the target company or change in friendly management in the middle of a deal increases the risk that the deal will not be completed even if the target company’s board has approved the transaction and may involve the risk of litigation expense if the target company pursues litigation in an attempt to prevent the deal from occurring. The underlying strategy behind the deal is also a risk consideration because the less a target company will benefit from a merger or acquisition, the greater the risk. There is also a risk that an acquiring company may back out of an announced deal if, in the process of completing its due diligence of the target company, it discovers something undesirable about such company. In addition, merger transactions are also subject to regulatory risk because a merger transaction often must be approved by a regulatory body or pass governmental antitrust review. All of these factors affect the timing and likelihood that the transaction will close. Even if the Adviser selects announced deals with the goal of mitigating the risks that the transaction will fail to close, such risks may still delay the closing of such transaction to a date later than the Fund originally anticipated, reducing the level of desired return to the Fund.

In recapitalizations, a corporation may restructure its balance sheet by selling specific assets, significantly leveraging other assets and creating new classes of equity securities to be distributed, together with a substantial payment in cash or in debt securities, to existing shareholders. In connection with such transactions, there is a risk that the value of the cash and new securities distributed will not be as high as the cost of the Fund’s original investment or that no such distribution will ultimately be made and the value of the Fund’s investment will decline. To the extent an investment in a company that has undertaken a recapitalization is retained by the Fund, the Fund’s risks will generally be comparable to those associated with investments in highly leveraged companies, generally including higher than average sensitivity to (i) short term interest rate fluctuations, (ii) downturns in the general economy or within a particular industry or (iii) adverse developments within the company itself.

Merger arbitrage positions are also subject to the risk of overall market movements. To the extent that a general increase or decline in equity values affects the stocks involved in a merger arbitrage position differently, the position may be exposed to loss.

Finally, merger arbitrage strategies depend for success on the overall volume of global merger activity, which has historically been cyclical in nature. During periods when merger activity is low, it may be difficult or impossible to identify opportunities for profit or to identify a sufficient number of such opportunities to provide balance among potential merger transactions. To the extent that the number of announced deals and corporate reorganizations decreases or the number of investors in such transactions increases, it is possible that merger arbitrage spreads will tighten, causing the profitability of investing in such transactions to diminish, which will in turn decrease the returns to the Fund from such investment activity.

Lower Rated Securities

Securities which are not investment grade are viewed by rating agencies as being predominantly speculative in character and are characterized by substantial risk concerning payments of interest and principal, sensitivity to economic conditions and changes in interest rates, as well as by market price volatility and/or relative lack of secondary market trading among other risks and may involve major risk exposure to adverse conditions or be in default. However, each Fund does not expect to invest more than 5% of its assets in securities which are in default at the time of investment and will invest in such securities only when the Adviser expects that the securities will appreciate in value. By investing in securities of issuers in default, the Funds bear the risk that these issuers will not continue to honor their obligations or emerge from bankruptcy protection or that the value of the securities will not otherwise appreciate. There is no minimum rating of securities in which each Fund may invest. Securities rated less than BBB by S&P or Baa by Moody's or comparable unrated securities are typically referred to as "junk bonds."

Lower rated securities are less sensitive to interest rate changes than other fixed income investments but are more sensitive to broad economic changes and individual corporate developments. As lower rated securities may be traded by a smaller number of broker-dealers, it may be more difficult for the Board to value these securities and the Board's judgment will play a greater role as less reliable, objective data is available.

Event Driven Investing

The GRID Fund will invest in event driven opportunities from time to time. Event driven opportunities include, among others, investments in companies that may be involved with announced or anticipated mergers and acquisitions, tender offers, restructurings, reorganizations, spin-offs/split-offs, asset sales, liquidations, bankruptcies, public offerings, rights issues, legal or regulatory changes, or any other events that may be expected to impact the value of a company's securities.

Event driven investing requires the investor to make judgments about: (i) the likelihood that an event will occur and (ii) the impact such event will have on the value of a company's securities. If the event fails to occur or it does not have the effect foreseen, losses can result. Further, the consummation of mergers and tender and exchange offers may not occur or their consummation may not have the desired effect. The consummation of such transactions can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including, by way of example: (i) intervention of a federal or state regulatory agency; (ii) compliance with any applicable federal or state securities laws; (iii) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (iv) inability to obtain adequate financing; and, in the case of mergers or tender and exchange offers, (v) opposition of the management or stockholders of the target company, which will often result in litigation to prevent the proposed transaction. Accordingly, the GRID Fund may realize losses due to the risks involved with event driven investing which negatively impact the value of its shares

Options

Each Fund may purchase or sell options on individual securities as well as on indices of securities as a means of achieving additional return on or for hedging the value of its portfolio.

A call option is a contract that gives the holder of the option the right, in return for a premium paid, to buy from the seller the security underlying the option at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option or, in some cases, only at the end of the term of the option. The seller of the call option has the obligation, upon exercise of the option, to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price. A put option is a contract that gives the holder of the option the right, in return for a premium paid, to sell to the seller the underlying security at a specified price. The seller of the put option, on the other hand, has the obligation to buy the underlying security upon exercise at the exercise price. A Fund's transactions in options may be subject to specific segregation requirements. See "Hedging Transactions".

If a Fund has sold an option, it may terminate its obligation by effecting a closing purchase transaction. This is accomplished by purchasing an option of the same series as the option previously sold. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase transaction can be effected when a Fund so desires.

The purchaser of an option risks a total loss of the premium paid for the option if the price of the underlying security does not increase or decrease sufficiently to justify exercise. The seller of an option, on the other hand, will recognize the premium as income if the option expires unexercised but foregoes any capital appreciation in excess of the exercise price in the case of a call option and may be required to pay a price in excess of current market value in the case of a put option. Options purchased and sold, other than on an exchange, in private transactions also impose on each Fund the credit risk that the counterparty will fail to honor its obligations. A Fund will not purchase options if, as a result, the aggregate cost of all outstanding options exceeds 5% of such Fund's assets. To the extent that puts, straddles, and similar investment strategies involve instruments regulated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), each Fund only will enter into such transactions if in doing so each Fund will continue to satisfy the restrictions imposed by the CFTC under rule 4.5.

Warrants and Rights

Each Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in warrants or rights (other than those acquired in units or attached to other securities) which entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for or at the end of a specific period of time. Each Fund will do so only if the underlying equity securities are deemed appropriate by the Adviser for inclusion in a Fund's portfolio.

Investments in Foreign Securities

Foreign securities investments may be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the United States and abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. Dividends paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes that may decrease the net return on these investments as compared to dividends paid to the Fund by domestic corporations. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about foreign issuers than about domestic issuers, and some foreign issuers are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of domestic issuers. Securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers and foreign brokerage commissions may be fixed or higher than in the United States. Foreign securities markets may also be less liquid, more volatile, and less subject to government supervision than those in the United States. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Securities purchased on foreign exchanges may be held in custody by a foreign branch of a domestic bank.

Emerging Markets. The risks discussed above are more pronounced in securities of companies located in emerging markets. The prices of investments in emerging markets can experience sudden and sharp price swings. In many developing markets, there is less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices (including the potential lack of strict finance and accounting controls and standards), stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in more developed markets, making these investments potentially more volatile in price and less liquid than investments in developed securities markets, resulting in greater risk to investors. There is a risk in developing countries that a future economic or political crisis could lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition or enforcement of foreign ownership limits, seizure, nationalization, sanctions or imposition of restrictions by various governmental entities on investment and trading, or creation of government monopolies, any of which may have a detrimental effect on the Fund's investments. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation or deflation for many years, and future inflation may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries. In addition, the economies of developing countries tend to be heavily dependent upon international trade and, as such, have been, and may continue to be, adversely impacted by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and other protectionist measures. These economies also have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they do business.

The securities markets of the countries in which the Fund may invest may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility than those in the United States. In the event of a default on any investments in foreign debt obligations, it may be more difficult for the Fund to obtain or enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities. In addition, there may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to issuers of emerging market securities, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value of an investment in such securities. Further, the Fund's ability to participate fully in the smaller, less liquid emerging markets may be limited by the policy restricting its investments in illiquid securities. The Fund may be subject to emerging markets risk to the extent that it invests in securities of issuers or companies which are not considered to be from emerging markets, but which have customers, products, or transaction associated with emerging markets.

Investing in Europe. A number of countries in the European Union ("EU") have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties, increasing the risk of investing in securities in the European markets. In particular, many EU nations are susceptible to economic risks associated with high levels of debt, notably due to investments in sovereign debt of countries such as Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Ireland. Many non-governmental issuers, and even certain governments, have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. Many other issuers have faced difficulties obtaining credit or refinancing existing obligations.

Financial institutions have in many cases required government or central bank support, have needed to raise capital, and/or have been impaired in their ability to extend credit. As a result, financial markets in the EU have experienced extreme volatility

and declines in asset values and liquidity. Responses to these financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and others of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world.

The risk of investing in securities in the European markets may also be heightened due to the referendum in which the United Kingdom (the “UK”) voted to exit the EU (known as “Brexit”) on June 23, 2016, which led to significant market volatility around the world, as well as political, economic, and legal uncertainty. As a consequence of the UK’s vote to withdraw from the EU, on March 29, 2017 the government of the UK triggered Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, launching a two-year withdrawal process. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences and precise timeframe for the exit, how the negotiations for the terms of withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the UK’s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the UK and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. One or more other countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU, placing its currency and banking system in jeopardy, and would likely cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching. To the extent that a Fund has exposure to European markets or to transactions tied to the value of the euro, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund’s investments.

In accordance with Article 50 the UK will cease to be a member of the EU from March 30, 2019, absent any agreement between the UK and the EU which results in a change to this date. This historic event is widely expected to have consequences that are both profound and uncertain for the economic and political future of the UK and the EU, and those consequences include significant legal and business uncertainties pertaining to an investment in the Fund. Due to the very recent occurrence of these events, the full scope and nature of the consequences are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. At the same time, it is reasonable to assume that the significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment engendered by these events has resulted in immediate and longer term risks that would not have been applicable had the UK not sought to withdraw from the EU (“Brexit Risks”).

Brexit Risks include short and long term market volatility and currency volatility, macroeconomic risk to the UK and European economies, impetus for further disintegration of the EU and related political stresses (including those related to sentiment against cross border capital movements and activities of investors like the Fund), prejudice to financial services businesses that are conducting business in the EU and which are based in the UK, disruption to regulatory regimes related to the operations of the Fund and the Adviser, legal uncertainty regarding achievement of compliance with applicable financial and commercial laws and regulations in view of the expected steps to be taken pursuant to or in contemplation of Article 50 and negotiations undertaken under Article 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the unavailability of timely information as to expected legal, tax and other regimes.

There can be no assurance that the Brexit Risks will not alter, and alter significantly, the attractiveness of an investment in the Fund by, among other things, giving risk to impediments to the intended implementation of the business strategy of the Fund that would have material effects on performance, including the potential for capital losses, delays, legal and regulatory risk and general uncertainty.

In addition, certain European countries have recently experienced negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments. A negative interest rate policy is an unconventional central bank monetary policy tool where nominal target interest rates are set with a negative value (i.e., below zero percent) intended to help create self-sustaining growth in the local economy. Negative interest rates may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from the Fund’s performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates.

Among other things, these developments have adversely affected the value and exchange rate of the euro and pound sterling, and may continue to significantly affect the economies of all EU countries, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on the Fund’s investments in such countries, other countries that depend on EU countries for significant amounts of trade or investment, or issuers with exposure to debt issued by certain EU countries.

Investing in Japan. There are special risks associated with investments in Japan. If the Funds invest in Japan, the value of the Funds’ shares may vary widely in response to political and economic factors affecting companies in Japan. Political, social or economic disruptions in Japan or in other countries in the region may adversely affect the values of Japanese securities and thus the Funds’ holdings. Additionally, since securities in Japan are denominated and quoted in yen, the value of the Funds’ Japanese securities as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected by fluctuations in the value of the Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollar. Japanese securities are also subject to the more general risks associated with foreign securities.

Investing in Latin America. The economies of Latin American countries have in the past experienced considerable difficulties, including high inflation rates and high interest rates. The emergence of the Latin American economies and securities markets will require continued economic and fiscal discipline that has been lacking at times in the past, as well as stable political and social conditions. International economic conditions, particularly those in the United States, as well as world prices for oil and other commodities may also influence the development of the Latin American economies.

Some Latin American currencies have experienced steady devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar and certain Latin American countries have had to make major adjustments in their currencies from time to time. In addition, governments of many Latin American countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. Governmental actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in Latin American countries, which could affect the companies in which the Funds invest and, therefore, the value of the Funds' shares. As noted, in the past, many Latin American countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. For companies that keep accounting records in the local currency, inflation accounting rules in some Latin American countries require, for both tax and accounting purposes, that certain assets and liabilities be restated on the company's balance sheet in order to express items in terms of currency of constant purchasing power. Inflation accounting may indirectly generate losses or profits for certain Latin American companies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and could, in the future, have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain Latin American countries.

Substantial limitations may exist in certain countries with respect to the Funds' ability to repatriate investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities. The Funds could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Funds of any restrictions on investments.

Certain Latin American countries have entered into regional trade agreements that are designed to, among other things, reduce barriers between countries, increase competition among companies and reduce government subsidies in certain industries. No assurances can be given that these changes will be successful in the long-term, or that these changes will result in the economic stability intended. There is a possibility that these trade arrangements will not be fully implemented, or will be partially or completely unwound. It is also possible that a significant participant could choose to abandon a trade agreement, which could diminish its credibility and influence. Any of these occurrences could have adverse effects on the markets of both participating and non-participating countries, including sharp appreciation or depreciation of participants' national currencies and a significant increase in exchange rate volatility, a resurgence in economic protectionism, an undermining of confidence in the Latin American markets, an undermining of Latin American economic stability, the collapse or slowdown of the drive towards Latin American economic unity, and/or reversion of the attempts to lower government debt and inflation rates that were introduced in anticipation of such trade agreements. Such developments could have an adverse impact on the Funds' investments in Latin America generally or in specific countries participating in such trade agreements.

Other Latin American market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on sovereign debt, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in local courts and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain Latin American countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the United States or other foreign countries.

Investing in Asia-Pacific Countries. In addition to the risks of investing in foreign securities and the risks of investing in emerging markets, the developing market Asia-Pacific countries are subject to certain additional or specific risks. In many of these markets, there is a high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. Many of these markets also may be affected by developments with respect to more established markets in the region such as in Japan and Hong Kong. Brokers in developing market Asia-Pacific countries typically are fewer in number and less well capitalized than brokers in the United States.

Many of the developing market Asia-Pacific countries may be subject to a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than is the case in the United States and Western European countries. Such instability may result from, among other things: (i) authoritarian governments or military involvement in political and economic decision-making, including changes in government through extra-constitutional means; (ii) popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions; (iii) internal insurgencies; (iv) hostile relations with neighboring countries; and (v) ethnic, religious and racial disaffection. In addition, the governments of many of such countries, such as Indonesia, have a substantial role in regulating and supervising the economy.

Another risk common to most such countries is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructure and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries, as do environmental problems. Certain economies also depend to a significant degree upon exports of primary commodities and, therefore, are vulnerable to changes in commodity prices that, in turn, may be affected by a variety of factors.

The rights of investors in developing market Asia-Pacific companies may be more limited than those of shareholders of U.S. corporations. It may be difficult or impossible to obtain and/or enforce a judgment in a developing market Asia-Pacific country.

Some developing Asia-Pacific countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital markets, particularly their equity markets, by foreign entities. For example, certain countries may require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company.

When Issued, Delayed Delivery Securities, and Forward Commitments

Each Fund may enter into forward commitments for the purchase or sale of securities, including on a “when issued” or “delayed delivery” basis in excess of customary settlement periods for the type of securities involved. In some cases, a forward commitment may be conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, corporate reorganization, or debt restructuring, i.e., a when, as, and if issued security. When such transactions are negotiated, the price is fixed at the time of the commitment, with payment and delivery taking place in the future, generally a month or more after the date of the commitment. While a Fund will only enter into a forward commitment with the intention of actually acquiring the security, such Fund may sell the forward commitment before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable.

Securities purchased under a forward commitment are subject to market fluctuation, and no interest (or dividends) accrues to a Fund prior to the settlement date. Each Fund will segregate with its custodian, through book-entry notations, cash or liquid securities in an aggregate amount at least equal to the amount of its outstanding forward commitments on a daily basis. Whenever a Fund is required to establish a segregated account, notations on the books of the Company’s custodian or fund accounting agent are sufficient to constitute a segregated account.

Short Sales

Each Fund may make short sales of securities. A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. Each Fund expects to make short sales both to obtain capital gains from anticipated declines in securities and as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in the same or similar securities. The short sale of a security is considered a speculative investment technique.

When a Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale in order to satisfy its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. A Fund may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities and is often obligated to pay over any payments received on such borrowed securities.

A Fund’s obligation to replace the borrowed security will be secured by collateral deposited with the broker-dealer, usually cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities. A Fund will also be required to deposit similar collateral with its Custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the value of both collateral deposits in the aggregate is at all times equal to the greater of the price at which the security is sold short or 100% of the current market value of the security sold short. Depending on arrangements made with the broker-dealer from which it borrowed the security regarding payment of any amount received by a Fund on such security, such Fund may not receive any payments (including interest) on its collateral deposited with such broker-dealer. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time a Fund replaces the borrowed security, such Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, such Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. Although a Fund’s gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by a Fund in connection with a short-sale must be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If a request for return of borrowed securities occurs at a time when other short-sellers of the security are receiving similar requests, a “short squeeze” can occur, and a Fund may be compelled to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market at the most disadvantageous time, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received at the time the securities were originally sold short.

The market value of the securities sold short of any one issuer will not exceed either 5% of each Fund’s total assets or 5% of such issuer’s voting securities. A Fund will not make a short sale, if, after giving effect to such sale, the market value of all securities sold short exceeds 25% of the value of its assets or such Fund’s aggregate short sales of a particular class of securities exceeds 25% of the outstanding securities of that class. A Fund may also make short sales “against the box” without respect to such limitations. In this type of short sale, at the time of the sale, such Fund owns or has the immediate and unconditional right to acquire the identical security at no additional cost.

Restricted and Illiquid Securities

Each Fund may invest up to a total of 15% of its net assets in securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and securities the markets for which are illiquid. The sale of illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter (“OTC”) markets. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. Securities freely saleable among qualified institutional investors under special rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or otherwise determined to be liquid may be treated as liquid if they satisfy liquidity standards established by the Board. Unseasoned issuers are companies (including predecessors) that have operated for less than three years. The continued liquidity of such securities is not as well assured as that of publicly traded securities, and accordingly the Board will monitor their liquidity. The Board will review pertinent factors such as trading activity, reliability of price information and trading patterns of comparable securities in determining whether to treat any such security as liquid for purposes of the foregoing 15% test. To the extent the Board treats such securities as liquid, temporary impairments to trading patterns of such securities may adversely affect a Fund’s liquidity.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, which are agreements pursuant to which securities are acquired by a Fund from a third party with the understanding that they will be repurchased by the seller at a fixed price on an agreed date. These agreements may be made with respect to any of the portfolio securities in which a Fund is authorized to invest. Repurchase agreements may be characterized as loans secured by the underlying securities. Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with (i) member banks of the Federal Reserve System having total assets in excess of \$500 million and (ii) securities dealers, provided that such banks or dealers meet the creditworthiness standards established by the Adviser (“Qualified Institutions”). The Adviser will monitor the continued creditworthiness of Qualified Institutions. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest which is unrelated to the coupon rate or date of maturity of the purchased security. The collateral is marked to market daily. Such agreements permit a Fund to keep all of its assets earning interest while retaining “overnight” flexibility in pursuit of investments of a longer-term nature.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities under a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, a Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, such Fund’s ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. Finally, it is possible that a Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities. To minimize this risk, the securities underlying the repurchase agreement will be held by each Fund’s custodian at all times in an amount at least equal to the repurchase price, including accrued interest. If the seller fails to repurchase the securities, a Fund may suffer a loss to the extent proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price. Each Fund will not enter into repurchase agreements of a duration of more than seven days if taken together with all other illiquid securities in a Fund’s portfolio, more than 15% of its net assets would be so invested.

Loans of Portfolio Securities

To increase income, each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to securities broker-dealers or financial institutions if (1) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements including collateralization continuously at no less than 100% by marking to market daily, (2) the loan is subject to termination by a Fund at any time, (3) a Fund receives reasonable interest or fee payments on the loan, (4) a Fund is able to exercise all voting rights with respect to the loaned securities, and (5) the loan will not cause the value of all loaned securities to exceed 33 ⅓% of the value of a Fund’s assets.

If the borrower fails to maintain the requisite amount of collateral, the loan automatically terminates and a Fund could use the collateral to replace the securities while holding the borrower liable for any excess of replacement cost over the value of the collateral. As with any extension of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery and in some cases even loss of rights in collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

Borrowing

Each Fund may not borrow money except for (1) short term credits from banks as may be necessary for the clearance of portfolio transactions, and (2) borrowings from banks for temporary or emergency purposes, including the meeting of redemption requests that would otherwise require the untimely disposition of its portfolio securities. Borrowing may not, in the aggregate, exceed 15% of the value of the assets after giving effect to the borrowing and borrowing for purposes other than meeting redemptions may not exceed 5% of the value of each Fund’s assets after giving effect to the borrowing. Each Fund will not make additional investments when borrowings exceed 5% of assets. Each Fund may mortgage, pledge or hypothecate assets to secure such borrowings.

Hedging Transactions

Futures Contracts. Each Fund may enter into futures contracts only for certain bona fide hedging, yield enhancement and risk management purposes. Each Fund may enter into futures contracts for the purchase or sale of debt securities, debt instruments, or indices of prices thereof, stock index futures, other financial indices, and U.S. government securities.

A “sale” of a futures contract (or a “short” futures position) means the assumption of a contractual obligation to deliver the reference assets underlying the contract at a specified price at a specified future time. A “purchase” of a futures contract (or a “long” futures position) means the assumption of a contractual obligation to acquire the reference assets underlying the contract at a specified price at a specified future time.

Certain futures contracts are settled on a net cash payment basis rather than by the sale and delivery of the reference assets underlying the futures contracts. U.S. futures contracts have been designed by exchanges that have been designated as “contract markets” by the CFTC and must be executed through a futures commission merchant (i.e., a brokerage firm) which is a member of the relevant contract market. Futures contracts trade on these contract markets and the exchange’s affiliated clearing organization guarantees performance of the contracts between the clearing members of the exchange.

Futures contracts entail certain risks, including but not limited to the following: no assurance that futures contracts transactions can be offset at favorable prices, possible reduction of a Fund’s yield due to the use of hedging, possible reduction in value of both the securities hedged and the hedging instrument, possible lack of liquidity due to daily limits on price fluctuation, imperfect correlation between the contracts and the securities being hedged, and potential losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contracts themselves.

Currency Transactions. Each Fund may enter into various currency transactions, including forward foreign currency contracts, currency swaps, foreign currency or currency index futures contracts and put and call options on such contracts or on currencies. A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency for a set price at a future date. A currency swap is an arrangement whereby each party exchanges one currency for another on a particular date and agrees to reverse the exchange on a later date at a specific exchange rate. Forward currency contracts and currency swaps generally are established in the interbank market directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks or other financial institutions) on behalf of their customers. Currency swaps and certain types of forward currency contracts now are regulated as swaps by the CFTC and, although they may still be established in the interbank market by currency traders on behalf of their customers, such instruments now must be executed in accordance with applicable federal regulations. The regulation of such currency swaps and forward currency contracts as swaps is a recent development and there can be no assurance that the additional regulation of these types of options will not have an adverse effect on a Fund that utilizes these instruments. Futures contracts are similar to forward contracts except that they are traded on an organized exchange and the obligations thereunder may be offset by taking an equal but opposite position to the original contract, with profit or loss determined by the relative prices between the opening and offsetting positions.

Each Fund expects to enter into these currency transactions in primarily the following circumstances: to “lock in” the U.S. dollar equivalent price of a security a Fund is contemplating buying or selling which is denominated in a non-U.S. currency or to protect against a decline against the U.S. dollar of the currency of a particular country to which a Fund’s portfolio has exposure. Each Fund anticipates seeking to achieve the same economic result by utilizing from time to time for such hedging a currency different from the one of the given portfolio security as long as, in the view of the Adviser, such currency is essentially correlated to the currency of the relevant portfolio security based on historic and expected exchange rate patterns.

The Adviser may choose to use such instruments on behalf of each Fund depending upon market conditions prevailing and the perceived investment needs of each Fund. Futures contracts, interest rate swaps, and options on securities indices and futures contracts and certain currency contracts sold by each Fund are generally subject to segregation and coverage requirement with the result that, if a Fund does not hold the security or futures contract underlying the instrument, each Fund will be required to segregate on an ongoing basis with its custodian, cash, U.S. government securities, or other liquid securities in an amount at least equal to each Fund’s obligations with respect to such instruments. Such amounts fluctuate as the obligations increase or decrease in value. The segregation requirement can result in each Fund maintaining securities positions it would otherwise liquidate or segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so. Whenever a Fund is required to establish a segregated account, notations on the books of the Company’s custodian or fund accounting agent are sufficient to constitute a segregated account.

Other Swap and Derivative Transactions. Each Fund may enter into total rate of return, credit default, or other types of swaps and related derivatives for various purposes, including to gain economic exposure to an asset or group of assets that may be difficult or impractical to acquire or for hedging and risk

management. These transactions generally provide for the transfer from one counterparty to another of certain risks inherent in the ownership of a financial asset such as a common stock or debt instrument. Such risks include, among other things, the risk of default and insolvency of the obligor of such asset, the risk that the credit of the obligor or the underlying collateral will decline, or the risk that the common stock of the underlying issuer will decline in value. The transfer of risk pursuant to a derivative of this type may be complete or partial, and may be for the life of the related asset or for a shorter period. These derivatives may be used as a risk management tool for a pool of financial assets, providing a Fund with the opportunity to gain or reduce exposure to one or more reference securities or other financial assets (each, a "Reference Asset") without actually owning or selling such assets in order, for example, to increase or reduce a concentration risk or to diversify a portfolio. Conversely, these derivatives may be used by a Fund to reduce exposure to an owned asset without selling it.

Because the Funds may not own certain Reference Assets, a Fund may not have any voting rights with respect to such Reference Assets, and in such cases all decisions related to the obligors or issuers of such Reference Assets, including whether to exercise certain remedies, will be controlled by the swap counterparties.

Total rate of return swaps and similar derivatives are subject to many risks, including the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in a gain for a Fund had the swap or other derivative not been utilized (in which case it would have been better had a Fund not engaged in the transaction), nearly unlimited exposure to changes in the value of the Reference Assets, total loss to a Fund of the entire notional amount of the swap, the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the derivative transactions utilized, the possible inability of the counterparty to fulfill its obligations under the swap and potential illiquidity of the instrument utilized, which may make it difficult for a Fund to close out or unwind one or more transactions.

Total rate of return swaps and related derivatives present certain legal, tax and market uncertainties. There is currently little or no case law or litigation characterizing total rate of return swaps or related derivatives, interpreting their provisions, or characterizing their tax treatment.

Regulation of Derivative Transactions as Swaps or Security-Based Swaps. Title VII of the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), enacted in July 2010 the "Derivatives Title", includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the over-the-counter, *i.e.*, not exchange-traded, derivatives markets for the first time. This regulation requires that certain of the options, currency transactions and other derivative transactions entered into by the Fund are regulated as swaps by the CFTC or regulated as security-based swaps by the SEC (collectively, "swaps").

The SEC, other U.S. regulators, and to a lesser extent the CFTC (the "Regulators") still are in the process of adopting regulations to implement the Derivatives Title, though certain aspects of the new regulatory structure are substantially complete. Until the Regulators complete their rulemaking efforts, the full extent to which the Derivatives Title and the rules adopted thereunder will impact the Funds is unclear. It is possible that the continued development of this new regulatory structure for swaps may jeopardize certain trades and/or trading strategies that may be employed by the Adviser, or at least make them more costly.

Recently, new regulations have required the mandatory central clearing and mandatory exchange trading of particular types of interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps (together, "Covered Swaps"). Together, these new regulatory requirements change each Fund's trading of Covered Swaps. With respect to mandatory central clearing, each Fund is now required to clear its Covered Swaps through a clearing broker, which requires, among other things, posting initial margin and variation margin to the Fund's clearing broker in order to enter into and maintain positions in Covered Swaps. With respect to mandatory exchange trading, the Adviser may be required to become a participant of a new type of execution platform called a swap execution facility ("SEF") or may be required to access the SEF through an intermediary (such as an executing broker) in order to be able to trade Covered Swaps for the Fund. In either scenario, the Adviser and/or the Fund may incur additional legal and compliance costs and transaction fees. Just as with the other regulatory changes imposed as a result of the implementation of the Derivatives Title, the increased costs and fees associated with trading Covered Swaps may jeopardize certain trades and/or trading strategies that may be employed by the Adviser, or at least make them more costly.

Additionally, the Regulators plan to finalize proposed regulations that would require swap dealers to collect from the Fund initial margin and variation margin for uncleared derivatives transactions and that would impose upon swap dealers certain new capital requirements. These requirements, when finalized, may make certain types of trades and/or trading strategies more costly.

There may be market dislocations due to uncertainty during the implementation period of any new regulation and the Adviser cannot know how the derivatives market will adjust to new regulations. Until the Regulators complete the rulemaking process for the Derivatives Title, it is unknown the extent to which such risks may materialize.

Limitations on the Purchase and Sale of Futures Contracts and Options and on Futures Contracts. Subject to the guidelines of the Board, each Fund may engage in “commodity interest” transactions (generally, transactions in futures, certain options, certain currency transactions and certain types of swaps) only for bona fide hedging, yield enhancement and risk management purposes, in

each case in accordance with the rules and regulations of the CFTC. CFTC Rule 4.5, upon which the Fund relies to avoid having its adviser register with the CFTC as a “commodity pool operator” imposes certain commodity interest trading restrictions on the Fund. These trading restrictions permit each Fund to engage in commodity interest transactions that include (i) “bona fide hedging” transactions, as that term is defined and interpreted by the CFTC and its staff, without regard to the percentage of the Fund’s assets committed to margin and option premiums and (ii) non-bona fide hedging transactions, provided that the Fund not enter into such non-bona fide hedging transactions if, immediately thereafter, either (a) the sum of the amount of initial margin deposits on the Fund’s existing futures or swaps positions and option or swaption premiums would exceed 5% of the market value of the Fund’s liquidating value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions, or (b) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund’s commodity interest transactions would not exceed 100% of the market value of the Fund’s liquidating value, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such transactions.

In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the Fund may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the futures, options or swaps markets. If the Investment Adviser was required to register as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund, compliance with additional registration and regulatory requirements would increase Fund expenses. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could also develop.

1940 Act Limitations. To the extent the terms of derivatives transactions obligate a Fund to make payments, the Fund may earmark or segregate cash or liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the current value of the amount then payable by the Fund under the terms of such transactions or otherwise cover such transactions in accordance with applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC. If the current value of the amount then payable by the Fund under the terms of such transactions is represented by the notional amounts of such investments, the Fund would segregate or earmark cash or liquid assets having a market value at least equal to such notional amounts, and if the current value of the amount then payable by the Fund under the terms of such transactions is represented by the market value of the Fund’s current obligations, the Fund would segregate or earmark cash or liquid assets having a market value at least equal to such current obligations. To the extent the terms of derivatives transactions obligate a Fund to deliver particular securities to extinguish the Fund’s obligations under such transactions the Fund may “cover” its obligations under such transactions by either (i) owning the securities or collateral underlying such transactions or (ii) having an absolute and immediate right to acquire such securities or collateral without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, having earmarked or segregated an appropriate amount of cash or liquid assets). Such earmarking, segregation or cover is intended to provide the Fund with available assets to satisfy its obligations under such transactions. As a result of such earmarking, segregation or cover, the Fund’s obligations under such transactions will not be considered senior securities representing indebtedness for purposes of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), or considered borrowings subject to the Fund’s limitations on borrowings, but may create leverage for the Fund. To the extent that a Fund’s obligations under such transactions are not so earmarked, segregated or covered, such obligations may be considered “senior securities representing indebtedness” under the 1940 Act and therefore subject to a 300% asset coverage requirement pursuant to 1940 Act requirements.

These earmarking, segregation or cover requirements can result in a Fund maintaining securities positions it would otherwise liquidate, segregating or earmarking assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so or otherwise restrict portfolio management.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk

The occurrence of events similar to those in recent years, such as the aftermath of the war in Iraq, instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Russia, Ukraine, and the Middle East, ongoing epidemics of infectious diseases in certain parts of the world, terrorist attacks in the U.S. and around the world, social and political discord, debt crises (such as the recent Greek crisis), sovereign debt downgrades, or the exit or potential exit (such as Brexit) of one or more countries from the European Union or the European Monetary Union, among others, may result in market volatility, may have long term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties in the U.S. and worldwide. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund does not know how long the securities markets may be affected by similar events and cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. There can be no assurance that similar events and other market disruptions will not have other material and adverse implications.

Economic Events and Market Risk

Periods of market volatility remain, and may continue to occur in the future, in response to various political, social and economic events both within and outside of the United States. These conditions have resulted in, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. Such market conditions may adversely affect each Fund, including by making valuation of some of the Fund’s securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in the Fund’s holdings.

Risks resulting from any future debt or other economic crisis could also have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, the financial condition of financial institutions and our business, financial condition and results of operation. Market and economic disruptions have affected, and may in the future affect, consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, among other factors. To the extent uncertainty regarding the U.S. or global economy negatively impacts consumer confidence and consumer credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected. Downgrades to the credit ratings of major banks could result in increased borrowing costs for such banks and negatively affect the broader economy. Moreover, Federal Reserve policy, including with respect to certain interest rates, may also adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend- and interest-paying securities. Market volatility, rising interest rates and/or a return to unfavorable economic conditions could impair each Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Risk

The U.S. government and certain foreign governments and their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations have in the past taken, and may in the future take, legislative and regulatory actions that may affect each Fund, its securities and/or the Fund's investments. Such legislation or regulation may change the way in which each Fund is regulated and could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Dodd-Frank Act contains sweeping financial legislation regarding the operation of banks, private fund managers and other financial institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions regarding, among other things, the regulation of derivatives, the identification, monitoring and prophylactic regulation of systemic risks to financial markets, and the regulation of proprietary trading and investment activity of banking institutions. The continuing implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and any other regulations could adversely affect the Adviser and each Fund. The Adviser may attempt to take certain actions to lessen the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act and any other legislation or regulation affecting each Fund, although no assurance can be given that such actions would be successful and no assurance can be given that such actions would not have a significant negative impact on the Fund. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any additional future legislation or regulation, is not yet certain and the Adviser and each Fund may be affected by governmental action in ways that are unforeseeable.

Additionally, the SEC and its staff are also reportedly engaged in various initiatives and reviews that seek to improve and modernize the regulatory structure governing investment companies. These efforts appear to be focused on risk identification and controls in various areas, including imbedded leverage through the use of derivatives and other trading practices, cybersecurity, liquidity, enhanced regulatory and public reporting requirements and the evaluation of systemic risks. Any new rules, guidance or regulatory initiatives resulting from these efforts could increase each Fund's expenses and impact its returns or, in the extreme case, impact or limit its use of various portfolio management strategies or techniques and adversely impact the Fund.

Change in Presidential Administration. In addition to the risks discussed above, the change in presidential administration could significantly impact the regulation of U.S. financial markets. Areas subject to potential change, amendment or repeal include the Dodd-Frank Act, including the Volcker Rule and various swaps and derivatives regulations, the authority of the Federal Reserve and FSOC, and renewed proposals to separate banks' commercial and investment banking activities. Other potential changes that could be pursued by the new presidential administration could include the United States' withdrawal from, or attempt to renegotiate, various trade agreements or the taking of other actions that would change current trade policies of the United States. It is not possible to predict which, if any, of these actions will be taken or, if taken, their effect on the economy, securities markets or the financial stability of the United States. A Fund may be affected by governmental action in ways that are not foreseeable, and there is a possibility that such actions could have a significant adverse effect on a Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

Each Fund and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate the Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Fund or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund's investment objective and the following investment restrictions are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of a majority of the applicable Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), as the lesser of (1) 67% of such Fund's voting securities present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are represented in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the subject Fund's outstanding voting securities. All other investment policies or practices are considered not to be fundamental and accordingly may be changed without shareholder approval. If a percentage restriction on investment or use of assets set forth below is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from changing market values or total assets of a Fund will not be considered a deviation from policy. Under such restrictions, each Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities, except that each Fund may borrow money, including on margin if margin securities are owned and enter into reverse repurchase agreements in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount of such enumerated senior securities issued but excluding any liabilities and indebtedness not constituting senior securities) and except that each Fund may borrow up to an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes; or pledge its assets other than to secure such issuances or in connection with hedging transactions, short sales, when-issued and forward commitment transactions, and similar investment strategies. Each Fund's obligations under reverse repurchase agreements and the foregoing investment strategies are not treated as senior securities;
2. Make loans of money or property to any person, except through loans of portfolio securities, the purchase of fixed income securities or the acquisition of securities subject to repurchase agreements;
3. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except to the extent that in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities or the sale of its own shares the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter;
4. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company;
5. Purchase real estate or interests therein, including limited partnerships that invest primarily in real estate equity interests, other than mortgage-backed securities, publicly traded real estate investment trusts, and similar instruments; or
6. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts except for certain bona fide hedging, yield enhancement and risk management purposes or invest in any oil, gas, or mineral interests.

The Global Telecommunications Fund has a non-fundamental concentration policy that the Fund may not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any particular industry other than the telecommunications-related industry in which the Fund shall so concentrate at least 25% of its total assets (this restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government of its agencies or its instrumentalities). This concentration policy may not be changed without stockholder approval in accordance with Section 13 (a)(3) of the 1940 Act. At the next meeting of stockholders of the Global Telecommunications Fund, the Board of the Corporation will present a proposal to stockholders of the Global Telecommunications Fund seeking stockholder approval of this concentration policy as a fundamental policy of the Global Telecommunications Fund, pursuant to an undertaking given by the Corporation to the SEC.

Each of the Global Growth Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund, and the GRID Fund has a non-fundamental concentration policy that each such Fund may not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any particular industry. This concentration policy may not be changed without stockholder approval in accordance with Section 13(a)(3) of the 1940 Act. At the next meetings of stockholders of each of the Global Growth Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund, and the GRID Fund, the Board of the Corporation will present a proposal to stockholders of the Global Growth Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund, and the GRID Fund seeking stockholder approval of an appropriate concentration policy as a fundamental policy of the applicable Fund.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Employees of the Adviser and its affiliates will often have access to information concerning the portfolio holdings of the Funds. The Funds and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures that require all employees to safeguard proprietary information of the Funds, which includes information relating to the Funds' portfolio holdings as well as portfolio trading activity of the Adviser with respect to the Funds (collectively, "Portfolio Holdings Information"). In addition, the Funds and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures providing that Portfolio Holdings Information may not be disclosed except to the extent that it is (a) made available to the general public by posting on the Funds' website or filed as part of a required filing on Form N-Q or N-CSR, or (b) provided to a third party for legitimate business purposes or regulatory purposes that has agreed to keep such information confidential under terms approved by the Adviser's legal department or outside counsel, as described below. The Adviser will examine each situation under (b) with a view to determine that release of the information is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders and, if a potential conflict between the Adviser's interests and the Fund's interests arises, to have such conflict resolved by the Chief Compliance Officer

or those Directors who are not considered to be “interested persons”, as defined in the 1940 Act (the “Independent Directors”). These policies further provide that no officer of the Funds or employee of the Adviser shall communicate with the media about the Funds without obtaining the advance consent of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, or the Chief Executive Officer or General Counsel of the Adviser.

Under the foregoing policies, the Funds may disclose Portfolio Holdings Information in the circumstances outlined below. Disclosure generally may be either on a monthly or quarterly basis with no time lag in some cases and with a time lag of up to sixty days in other cases (with the exception of proxy voting services which require a regular download of data):

1. To regulatory authorities in response to requests for such information and with the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds;
2. To mutual fund rating and statistical agencies and to persons performing similar functions where there is a legitimate business purpose for such disclosure and such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser;
3. To service providers of the Funds, as necessary for the performance of their services to the Funds and to the Board, where such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser. The Funds' current service providers that may receive such information are its administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, legal counsel, and financial printers;
4. To firms providing proxy voting or other proxy services provided such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser;
5. To certain brokers-dealers, investment advisers, and other financial intermediaries for purposes of their performing due diligence on the Funds and not for dissemination of this information to their clients or use of this information to conduct trading for their clients. Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings Information in these circumstances requires the broker-dealer, investment adviser, or financial intermediary to agree to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser and is further subject to prior approval of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds and shall be reported to the Board at the next quarterly meeting; and
6. To consultants for purposes of performing analysis of the Funds, which analysis may be used by the consultant with its clients or disseminated to the public, provided that such entity shall have agreed to keep such information confidential until at least it has been made public by the Adviser.

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds make information about their portfolio securities available to their administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, and proxy voting services on a daily basis, with no time lag, to their typesetter on a quarterly basis with a ten day time lag, to their financial printers on a quarterly basis with a forty-five day time lag, and to their independent registered public accounting firm and legal counsel on an as needed basis with no time lag. The names of the Funds' administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, and legal counsel are set forth in this SAI. The Funds' proxy voting service is Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., Donnelley Financial Solutions, and Appatura provide typesetting services for the Funds, and the Funds select from a number of financial printers who have agreed to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser.

Other than arrangements with the Funds' service providers and proxy voting service, the Funds have no ongoing arrangements to make available information about the Funds' portfolio securities prior to such information being disclosed in a publicly available filing with the SEC that is required to include the information.

Disclosures made pursuant to a confidentiality agreement are subject to periodic confirmation by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Funds that the recipient has utilized such information solely in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Neither the Funds, nor the Adviser, nor any of the Adviser's affiliates, will accept on behalf of itself, its affiliates, or the Funds any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. The Board will review such arrangements annually with the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Under Maryland law, the Corporation's Board is responsible for establishing the Corporation's policies and for overseeing the management of the Corporation. The Board also elects the Corporation's Officers who conduct the daily business of the Corporation. Information pertaining to the Directors and Officers of the Corporation is set forth on the following page:

Name, Position(s), Address ⁽¹⁾ and Age	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Number of Funds in Fund Complex ⁽³⁾ Overseen by Director	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships During Past Five Years ⁽⁴⁾
<u>INTERESTED DIRECTORS⁽⁵⁾:</u>				
Mario J. Gabelli, CFA Chairman and Chief Investment Officer Age: 74	Since 1993	32	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Investment Officer– Value Portfolios of GAMCO Investors, Inc. and Chief Investment Officer– Value Portfolios of Gabelli Funds, LLC and GAMCO Asset Management Inc.; Director/Trustee or Chief Investment Officer of other registered investment companies within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex; Chief Executive Officer of GGCP, Inc.; Executive Chairman of Associated Capital Group, Inc.	Director of Morgan Group Holdings, Inc. (holding company); Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of LICT Corp. (multimedia and communication services company); Director of CIBL, Inc. (broadcasting and wireless communications); Director of ICTC Group Inc. (communications); Director of RLJ Acquisition, Inc. (blank check company) (2011-2012)
John D. Gabelli Director Age: 72	Since 1993	10	Senior Vice President of G.research, LLC	—
<u>INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS⁽⁶⁾:</u>				
E. Val Cerutti Director Age: 77	Since 2001	7	Chief Executive Officer of Cerutti Consultants, Inc.	Director of The LGL Group, Inc. (diversified manufacturing) (1990-2009)
Anthony J. Colavita⁽⁷⁾ Director Age: 81	Since 1993	35	President of the law firm of Anthony J. Colavita, P.C.	—
Arthur V. Ferrara Director Age: 86	Since 2001	8	Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America (1993 – 1995)	—
Werner J. Roeder Director Age: 76	Since 1993	23	Retired physician; Former Vice President of Medical Affairs (Medical Director) of New York Presybyterian/Lawrence Hospital (1999-2014)	—

<u>Name, Position(s), Address⁽¹⁾ and Age</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex⁽³⁾ Overseen by Director</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>	<u>Other Directorships During Past Five Years⁽⁴⁾</u>
Anthony C. van Ekris ⁽⁷⁾ Director Age: 82	Since 1993	22	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of BALMAC International, Inc. (global import/export company)	—
Salvatore J. Zizza ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾ Director Age: 71	Since 2004	30	President of Zizza & Associates Corp. (private holding company); Chairman of Harbor Diversified, Inc. (pharmaceuticals); Chairman of BAM (semiconductor and aerospace manufacturing); Chairman of Bergen Cove Realty Inc.; Chairman of Metropolitan Paper Recycling Inc. (recycling) (2005-2014)	Director and Vice Chairman of Trans-Lux Corporation (business services); Director and Chairman of Harbor Diversified Inc. (pharmaceuticals); Director, Chairman, and CEO of General Employment Enterprises (staffing services) (2009-2012)

<u>Name, Position(s), Address⁽¹⁾ and Age</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>
OFFICERS:		
Bruce N. Alpert President Age: 65	Since 2003	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 1988; Officer of registered investment companies within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex; Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2008; Director of Teton Advisors, Inc., 1998-2012
Agnes Mullady Vice President Age: 58	Since 2006	Vice President of all of the open-end funds within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex since February 2017; Treasurer of all open-end funds within the Gabelli/GAMCO Fund Complex, 2006-February 2017; President and Chief Operating Officer of the Fund Division of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 2015; Chief Executive Officer of G.distributors, LLC since 2010; Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2009; Vice President of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 2007; Executive Vice President of Associated Capital Group, Inc. since 2016; Officer of all of the registered investment companies within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex

Name, Position(s), Address⁽¹⁾ and Age	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
John C. Ball Treasurer Age: 41	Since February 2017	Treasurer of all open-end funds within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex since February 2017; Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of AMG Funds, 2014-2017; Vice President of State Street Corporation, 2007-2014
Andrea R. Mango Secretary Age: 45	Since 2013	Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2016; Counsel of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 2013; Secretary of all registered investment companies within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex since 2013; Vice President of all closed-end funds within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex since 2014; Corporate Vice President within the Corporate Compliance Department of New York Life Insurance Company, 2011-2013; Vice President and Counsel of Deutsche Bank, 2006-2011
Richard J. Walz Chief Compliance Officer Age: 58	Since 2013	Chief Compliance Officer of all of the registered investment companies within the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex since 2013; Chief Compliance Officer of AEGON USA Investment Management, 2011-2013; Chief Compliance Officer of Cutwater Asset Management, 2004-2011

(1) Address: One Corporate Center, Rye, NY 10580, unless otherwise noted.

(2) Each Director will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of (i) the next meeting of shareholders, if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Director and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting, or (ii) the date a Director resigns or retires, or a Director is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Corporation's By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation. Each officer will hold office for an indefinite term or until the date he or she resigns or retires or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

(3) The "Fund Complex" or the "Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex" includes all the U.S. registered investment companies that are considered part of the same fund complex as the Fund because they have common or affiliated investment advisers.

(4) This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), i.e., public companies or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

(5) "Interested person" of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act. Messrs. Mario J. Gabelli and John D. Gabelli are each considered to be an "interested person" of the Funds because of their affiliation with the Fund's Adviser. Mario J. Gabelli and John D. Gabelli are brothers.

(6) Directors who are not considered to be "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act are considered to be "Independent" Directors.

(7) Mr. Colavita's son, Anthony S. Colavita, serves as a director of other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex. Mr. van Ekris is an independent director of Gabelli International Ltd., Gabelli Fund, LDC, GAMA Capital Opportunities Master Ltd. and GAMCO International SICAV, and Mr. Zizza is an independent director of Gabelli International Ltd., which may be deemed to be controlled by Mario J. Gabelli and/or affiliates and in that event would be deemed to be under common control with the Fund's Adviser.

(8) On September 9, 2015, Mr. Zizza entered into a settlement with the SEC to resolve an inquiry relating to an alleged violation regarding the making of false statements or omissions to the accountants of a company concerning a related party transaction. The company in question is not an affiliate of, nor has any connection to, the Funds. Under the terms of the settlement, Mr. Zizza, without admitting or denying the SEC's findings and allegation, paid \$150,000 and agreed to cease and desist committing or causing any future violations of Rule 13b2-2 of the 1934 Act.

The Board believes that each Director's experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of other Directors lead to the conclusion that each Director should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes or skills common to all Directors are their ability to review critically and to evaluate, question, and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Directors, the Adviser, the sub-administrator, other service providers, counsel, and the Funds' independent

registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective and independent business judgment in the performance of their duties as Directors. Each Director's ability to perform his/her duties effectively has been attained in large part through the Director's business, consulting, or public service positions, and through experience from service as a member of the Board and one or more of the other funds in the Fund Complex, public companies, or non-profit entities, or other organizations as set forth above and below. Each Director's ability to perform his duties effectively also has been enhanced by education, professional training, and experience.

Interested Directors

Mario J. Gabelli, CFA Mr. Gabelli is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Investment Officer of the Corporation. Mr. Gabelli is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Investment Officer – Value Portfolios of GAMCO Investors, Inc. (“GBL”), a New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”)-listed asset manager and financial services company. He is also the Chief Investment Officer of Value Portfolios of Gabelli Funds, LLC and GAMCO Asset Management Inc., each of which are asset management subsidiaries of GBL. In addition, Mr. Gabelli is Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, a director, and the controlling shareholder of GGCP, Inc. (“GGCP”), a private company that holds a majority interest in GBL, and the Chairman of MJG Associates, Inc., which acts as an investment manager of various investment funds and other accounts. He is also Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Associated Capital Group, Inc., (“Associated Capital”), a public company that provides alternative management and institutional research services, and is a majority-owned subsidiary of GGCP. Mr. Gabelli serves as Overseer of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business and as a trustee of Boston College and Roger Williams University. He also serves as a director of the Winston Churchill Foundation, The E.L. Wiegand Foundation, The American-Italian Cancer Foundation, and The Foundation for Italian Art and Culture. He is Chairman of the Gabelli Foundation, Inc., a Nevada private charitable trust. Mr. Gabelli serves as Co-President of Field Point Park Association, Inc. Mr. Gabelli received his Bachelor's degree from Fordham University, M.B.A. from Columbia Business School, and honorary Doctorates from Fordham University and Roger Williams University.

John D. Gabelli. Mr. Gabelli is a Senior Vice President of G.research, LLC (“G.research”), an institutional research and brokerage firm which is an affiliate of the Adviser. He is President of John Gabelli Inc., a general partner of two investment partnerships, and has over thirty-five years of experience in the asset management industry. He serves on the boards of other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex. He also sits on the boards of various charitable foundations including the Mount Vernon Police Foundation.

Independent Directors

E. Val Cerutti. Mr. Cerutti is Chief Executive Officer of Cerutti Consultants, Inc. Mr. Cerutti serves on the board of another fund in the Fund Complex. He formerly served as a director of The LGL Group, Inc., a diversified manufacturing company. Mr. Cerutti was President and Chief Operating Officer of Stella D'oro Biscuit Co., and served on the board of advisers of the Hagan School of Business of Iona College. He has served as a consultant to several venture capital groups. Mr. Cerutti has a Bachelor's degree from Fordham University and M.B.A. from Iona College.

Anthony J. Colavita, Esq. Mr. Colavita is a practicing attorney with over fifty-five years of experience. He is Chairman of the Corporation's Audit and Nominating Committees and a member of the Corporation's ad hoc Proxy Voting Committee. Mr. Colavita serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. He served as a Commissioner of the New York State Thruway Authority and as a Commissioner of the New York State Bridge Authority, where his duties included reviewing financial documents of these agencies. He served for eleven years as the elected Supervisor of the Town of Eastchester, New York, responsible for ten annual municipal budgets. Mr. Colavita also served as Special Counsel to the New York State Assembly for five years and as a Senior Attorney with the New York State Insurance Department. He is the former Chairman of the New York State Republican Party, the Westchester County Republican Party, and the Eastchester Republican Town Committee. Mr. Colavita received his Bachelor's degree from Fairfield University and his Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law.

Arthur V. Ferrara. Mr. Ferrara is the former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, and served on the boards of The Guardian Insurance and Annuity Company and funds managed by Guardian Investor Services Corporation. Mr. Ferrara is a member of the Corporation's Audit and ad hoc Proxy Voting Committees, and is a member of one of the multi-fund ad hoc Compensation Committees. He serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. He is a former Chairman of the Life Insurance Council of New York Inc. Mr. Ferrara received his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the College of the Holy Cross.

Werner J. Roeder, M.D. Dr. Roeder is a retired physician with over forty-five years of experience and former Vice President of Medical Affairs (Medical Director) at New York Presbyterian/Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, New York. As Vice President of Medical Affairs at New York Presbyterian/Lawrence Hospital, he was actively involved in personnel and financial matters concerning the hospital's \$140 million budget. Dr. Roeder is the Chairman of the Corporation's ad hoc Proxy Voting Committee, a member of the Corporation's Nominating and Audit Committees, and a member of both multi-fund ad hoc Compensation Committees. He serves on

comparable or other board committees with respect to the boards of other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Dr. Roeder is board certified as a surgeon by The American Board of Surgery and presently serves in a consulting capacity to Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield. He obtained his Doctorate in Medicine from New York Medical College.

Anthonie C. van Ekris. Mr. van Ekris has been the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of BALMAC International, Inc., a global import/export company, for over twenty years. He serves on the boards of other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO/Teton Fund Complex and as Chairman of the GAMCO International SICAV. Mr. van Ekris has over fifty-five years of experience as Chairman and/or Chief Executive Officer of public and private companies involved in international trading or commodity trading, and served in both these capacities for nearly twenty years for a large public jewelry chain. Mr. van Ekris is a former director of an oil and gas operations company. He served on the boards of a number of public companies and for more than ten years on the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army of Greater New York.

Salvatore J. Zizza. Mr. Zizza is the President of Zizza & Associates Corp., a private holding company that invests in various industries. He also serves as Chairman to other companies involved in manufacturing, recycling, real estate, technology, and pharmaceuticals. Mr. Zizza serves as Lead Independent Director of the Corporation and is a member of the Corporation's Audit and Nominating Committees, and has been designated as the audit committee financial expert. He is also a member of both multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committees. Mr. Zizza serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. In addition to serving on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex, he is currently and has previously been a director of other public companies. He was also the President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer of a large NYSE-listed construction company. Mr. Zizza received his Bachelor's degree and M.B.A in Finance from St. John's University, which awarded him an Honorary Doctorate in Commercial Sciences.

Directors — Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for general oversight of the Funds rests with the Board. The Board has appointed Mr. Enright as the lead Independent Director. The Lead Independent Director presides over executive sessions of the Directors and also serves between meetings of the Board as a liaison with service providers, officers, counsel and other Directors on a wide variety of matters including scheduling agenda items for Board meetings. Designation as such does not impose on the Lead Independent Director any obligations or standards greater than or different from other Directors.

The Board has established a Nominating Committee and an Audit Committee to assist the Board in the oversight of the management and affairs of the Funds. The Board also has an *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee. Under certain circumstances and pursuant to specific procedures and guidelines, the *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee will, in place of the Fund's Adviser, exercise complete control and discretion over the exercise of all rights to vote or consent with respect to certain securities owned by the Funds. The *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee meets periodically on an as-needed basis to consider such matters. Each of the Nominating, Audit, and *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committees are entirely comprised of Independent Directors. From time to time the Board establishes additional committees or informal working groups to deal with specific matters or assigns one of its members to work with trustees or directors of other funds in the Fund Complex on special committees or working groups that deal with complex-wide matters, such as the multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committee relating to the compensation of the Chief Compliance Officer for all the funds in the Fund Complex. The Fund Complex also has a separate *ad hoc* multi-fund Compensation Committee relating to the compensation of certain officers of the closed end funds in the Fund Complex, and some of the Corporation's Directors may from time to time also serve on this separate committee.

All of the Directors, other than Messrs. Mario J. Gabelli and John D. Gabelli, are Independent Directors, and the Board believes they are able to provide effective oversight of the Funds' service providers. In addition to providing feedback and direction during Board meetings, the Directors meet regularly in executive session and chair all committees of the Board.

The Funds' operations entail a variety of risks, including investment, administration, valuation, and a range of compliance matters. Although the Adviser, the sub-administrator, and the officers of the Funds are responsible for managing these risks on a day to day basis within the framework of their established risk management functions, the Board also addresses risk management of the Funds through its meetings and those of the committees and working groups. In particular, as part of its general oversight, the Board reviews with the Adviser at Board meetings the levels and types of risks, being undertaken by the Funds, and the Audit Committee discusses the Funds' risk management and controls with the independent registered public accounting firm engaged by the Funds. The Board reviews valuation policies and procedures and the valuations of specific illiquid securities. The Board also receives periodic reports from the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer regarding compliance matters relating to the Funds and their major service providers, including results of the implementation and testing of the Funds' and such providers' compliance programs. The Board's oversight function is facilitated by management reporting processes that are designed to provide information to the Board about the identification, assessment, and management of critical risks and the controls and policies and procedures used to mitigate those risks. The Board reviews its role in supervising the Funds' risk management from time to time and may make changes in its discretion at any time.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate for the Funds because it enables the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, allocates responsibility among committees in a manner that fosters effective oversight, and allows the Board to devote appropriate resources to specific issues in a flexible manner as they arise. The Board periodically reviews its leadership structure as well as its overall structure, composition, and functioning and may make changes in its discretion at any time.

Board Committees

The Board has established two standing committees in connection with its governance of the Corporation: the Audit and Nominating Committees, and has also established an *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee. The Corporation does not have a standing Compensation Committee (although some of the individuals who are Directors of the Funds participate in the multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committees described above).

The Corporation's Audit Committee consists of four members: Messrs. Colavita (Chairman), Ferrara, and Zizza, and Dr. Roeder, who are Independent Directors of the Corporation. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a Charter that was most recently reviewed and approved by the Board on February 23, 2017. As set forth in the Charter, the function of the Audit Committee is oversight; it is management's responsibility to maintain appropriate systems for accounting and internal control and it is the independent registered public accounting firm's responsibility to plan and carry out a proper audit. The Audit Committee is generally responsible for reviewing and evaluating issues related to the accounting and financial reporting policies and practices of a Fund, its internal controls, and as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers, overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Funds' financial statements and the audit thereof, and to act as a liaison between the Board and the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Audit Committee met twice.

The Corporation's Nominating Committee consists of three members: Messrs. Colavita (Chairman) and Zizza, and Dr. Roeder, who are Independent Directors of the Funds. The Nominating Committee is responsible for selecting and recommending qualified candidates to the full Board in the event that a position is vacated or created. The Nominating Committee would consider, under procedures adopted by the Board, recommendations by shareholders if a vacancy were to exist. Such recommendations should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Corporation. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. The Corporation does not have a standing compensation committee.

The Corporation's *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee consists of three members: Dr. Roeder (Chairman), and Messrs. Colavita and Ferrara, who are Independent Directors of the Funds. Under certain circumstances and pursuant to specific procedures and guidelines, the *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee will, in place of the Funds' Adviser, exercise complete control and discretion over the exercise of all rights to vote or consent with respect to certain securities owned by the Funds and may also determine to exercise complete control and discretion over the disposition of such securities. The *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee meets periodically on an as needed basis to consider such matters and did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Director Ownership of Fund Shares

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in each Fund beneficially owned by each Director and the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in the Fund Complex beneficially owned by each Director as of December 31, 2016.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*</u>
<u>INTERESTED DIRECTORS:</u>			
Mario J. Gabelli	Global Telecommunications Fund	D	E
	Global Growth Fund	E	
	Global Opportunity Fund	E	
	GRID Fund	E	
John D. Gabelli	Global Telecommunications Fund	A	E
	Global Growth Fund	A	
	Global Opportunity Fund	A	
	GRID Fund	A	
<u>INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:</u>			
E. Val Cerutti	Global Telecommunications Fund	A	E
	Global Growth Fund	A	
	Global Opportunity Fund	A	
	GRID Fund	A	

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*</u>
Anthony J. Colavita	Global Telecommunications Fund	D	E
	Global Growth Fund	E	
	Global Opportunity Fund	C	
	GRID Fund	C	
Arthur V. Ferrara	Global Telecommunications Fund	B	E
	Global Growth Fund	D	
	Global Opportunity Fund	A	
	GRID Fund	A	
Werner J. Roeder	Global Telecommunications Fund	D	E
	Global Growth Fund	A	
	Global Opportunity Fund	A	
	GRID Fund	A	

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*</u>
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Global Telecommunications Fund	B	E
	Global Growth Fund	B	
	Global Opportunity Fund	B	
	GRID Fund	B	
Salvatore J. Zizza	Global Telecommunications Fund	A	E
	Global Growth Fund	A	
	Global Opportunity Fund	A	
	GRID Fund	A	

* Key to Dollar Ranges – Information as of December 31, 2016

- A. None
- B. \$1 – \$10,000
- C. \$10,001 – \$50,000
- D. \$50,001 – \$100,000
- E. Over \$100,000

Set forth in the table below is the amount of interests beneficially owned, as of December 31, 2016, by certain Independent Directors or their immediate family members, as applicable, in a holding that may be deemed to be controlled by Mario J. Gabelli and/or affiliates and in that event would be deemed to be under common control with the Fund’s Adviser.

<u>Name of Independent Director</u>	<u>Name of Owner and Relationships to Director</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Value of Interests</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
Anthony J. Colavita	Same	The LGL Group, Inc	Common Stock	\$ 6,697	*
Anthony J. Colavita	Same	The LGL Group, Inc.	Warrants	\$ 7	*
Anthony J. Colavita	Family	Gabelli Associates Fund	Membership Interests	\$951,130	*
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Same	LICT Corp.	Common Stock	\$138,000	*
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Same	The LGL Group, Inc.	Common Stock	\$ 8,032	*
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Same	The LGL Group, Inc.	Warrants	\$ 8	*
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Same	CIBL Inc.	Common Stock	\$ 32,640	*

<u>Name of Independent Director</u>	<u>Name of Owner and Relationships to Director</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Value of Interests</u>	<u>Percent of Class</u>
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Same	ICTC Group, Inc.	Class A Shares	\$ 60	*
Anthonie C. van Ekris	Same	Morgan Group Holdings, Inc.	Common Stock	\$ 600	*
Salvatore J. Zizza	Same	Gabelli Associates Fund	Membership Interests	\$2,278,472	*
Salvatore J. Zizza	Same	Gabelli Performance Partnership L.P.	Limited Partner Interests	\$ 304,747	*

* An asterisk indicates that the ownership amount constitutes less than 1% of the total interests outstanding.

Director and Officer Compensation

The Corporation pays each Director who is not considered to be an affiliated person an annual retainer of \$6,000 plus \$1,000 for each Board meeting attended and they are reimbursed for any out of pocket expenses incurred in attending meetings. All Board committee members receive \$1,000 per meeting attended. The Chairman of the Audit Committee receives an annual fee of \$3,000, and the Lead Independent Director receives an annual fee of \$2,000. A Director may receive a single meeting fee, allocated among the participating funds in the Fund Complex, for attending certain meetings held on behalf of multiple funds. Directors who are directors or employees of the Adviser, or an affiliated company receive no compensation or expense reimbursement from the Corporation.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the compensation of the Corporation's Directors. No Officer or person affiliated with the Corporation received compensation in excess of \$60,000 from the Funds for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Compensation Table

Aggregate Compensation from the Funds (Fiscal Year)

<u>Name of Person and Position</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the Funds*</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Funds and Fund Complex**</u>
<u>INTERESTED DIRECTORS:</u>		
Mario J. Gabelli Chairman of the Board	\$ 0	\$ 0(0)
John D. Gabelli Director	\$ 0	\$ 0(0)
<u>INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:</u>		
E. Val Cerutti Director	\$ 10,000	\$ 40,000 (7)
Anthony J. Colavita Director	\$ 15,000	\$ 411,500(36)
Arthur V. Ferrara Director	\$ 11,000	\$ 63,500 (8)
Werner J. Roeder Director	\$ 12,000	\$ 188,500(23)
Anthonie C. van Ekris Director	\$ 10,000	\$ 219,500 (22)
Salvatore J. Zizza Director	\$ 14,000	\$ 322,500(30)

* Represents the total compensation paid to such persons during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

** Represents the total compensation paid to such persons for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, by investment companies (including each Fund) or portfolios that are considered part of the same "fund complex" as the Funds because they have common or affiliated investment advisers. The parenthetical number represents the number of such investment companies and portfolios.

Code of Ethics

The Corporation, its Adviser, and the Distributor have adopted a code of ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The Code of Ethics permits personnel, subject to the Code of Ethics and its restrictive provisions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Corporation, on behalf of the Funds, has delegated the voting of portfolio securities to the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Proxy Voting Policy”) for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which the Adviser has voting discretion, including the Funds. Under the Proxy Voting Policy, portfolio securities held by the Funds are to be voted in the best interests of the Funds.

Normally, the Adviser exercises proxy voting discretion on particular types of proposals in accordance with guidelines (the “Proxy Voting Guidelines”) set forth in the Proxy Voting Policy. The Proxy Voting Guidelines address, for example, proposals to elect the board of directors, to classify the board of directors, to select the independent registered public accounting firm, to issue blank check preferred stock, to use confidential ballots, to eliminate cumulative voting, to require shareholder ratification of poison pills, to support fair price provisions, to require a supermajority shareholder vote for charter or by-law amendments, to provide for director and officer indemnification and liability protection, to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock, to allow greenmail, to limit shareholders’ rights to call special meetings, to consider the non-financial effects of a merger, to limit shareholders’ rights to act by written consent, to approve executive and director compensation plans (including golden parachutes), to limit executive and director pay, to approve stock option plans, to opt in or out of state takeover statutes and to approve mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructuring, spin-offs, buyouts, asset sales, or liquidations.

A Proxy Voting Committee comprised of senior representatives of the Adviser and its affiliated investment advisers has the responsibility for the content, interpretation, and application of the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In general, the Director of Proxy Voting Services, using the Proxy Voting Guidelines, recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (“ISS”), other third party services and the analysts of G.research will determine how to vote on each issue. For non-controversial matters, the Director of Proxy Voting Services may vote the proxy if the vote is: (1) consistent with the recommendations of the issuer’s board of directors and not contrary to the Proxy Voting Guidelines; (2) consistent with the recommendations of the issuer’s board of directors and is a non-controversial issue not covered by the Proxy Voting Guidelines; or (3) contrary to the recommendations of the issuer’s board of directors but is consistent with the Proxy Voting Guidelines. In these instances, the Director of Proxy Voting Services or the Chairman of the Committee may sign and date the proxy statement indicating how each issue will be voted.

All matters identified by the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee, the Director of Proxy Voting Services, or the Adviser’s Legal Department as controversial, taking into account the recommendations of ISS or other third party services and the analysts of G.research, will be presented to the Proxy Voting Committee. If the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee, the Director of Proxy Voting Services, or the Adviser’s Legal Department has identified the matter as one that: (1) is controversial; (2) would benefit from deliberation by the Proxy Voting Committee; or (3) may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its clients, the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee will initially determine what vote to recommend that the Adviser should cast and the matter will go before the Proxy Voting Committee.

For matters submitted to the Proxy Voting Committee, each member of the Proxy Voting Committee will receive, prior to the meeting, a copy of the proxy statement, any relevant third party research, a summary of any views provided by the Chief Investment Officer, and any recommendations by G.research’s analysts. The Chief Investment Officer or G.research’s analysts may be invited to present their viewpoints. If the Director of Proxy Voting Services or the Adviser’s Legal Department believes that the matter before the Proxy Voting Committee is one with respect to which a conflict of interest may exist between the Adviser and its clients, legal counsel will provide an opinion to the Proxy Voting Committee concerning the conflict. If the matter is one in which the interests of the clients of the Adviser may diverge, Counsel will so advise and the Proxy Voting Committee may make different recommendations as to different clients. For any matters where the recommendation may trigger appraisal rights, counsel will provide an opinion concerning the likely risks and merits of such an appraisal action.

Each matter submitted to the Proxy Voting Committee will be determined by the vote of a majority of the members present at the meeting. Should the vote concerning one or more recommendations be tied in a vote of the Proxy Voting Committee, the Chairman of the Proxy Voting Committee will cast the deciding vote. The Proxy Voting Committee will notify the Proxy Department of its decisions and the proxies will be voted accordingly.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the interests of the Funds’ shareholders on the one hand, and those of the Funds’ Adviser and/or the principal underwriters or other principal underwriter, on the other hand, the conflict will be brought to the *ad hoc* Proxy Voting Committee of the Corporation to determine a resolution.

The Corporation files Form N-PX with each Fund's complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30 no later than August 31 of each year. The Corporation's filing is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (800) 422-3554 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of March 31, 2017, the following persons were known to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of any class of a Fund:

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>% OF CLASS</u>	<u>NATURE OF OWNERSHIP</u>
GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND:		
Class AAA		
Charles Schwab & Co Inc. Special Custody Acct FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	16.24%	Beneficial
National Financial Services LLC For Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4 th Fl. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	10.21%	Beneficial
Class A		
National Financial Serv Corp. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	29.85%	Beneficial+
Pershing, LLC Jersey City, NJ 07399-0001	21.00%	Beneficial
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc. Sole Benefit of Its Customers Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	15.13%	Beneficial
Wells Fargo Clearing Service LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	10.99%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	9.07%	Beneficial
Class C		
Wells Fargo Clearing Service LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	26.89%	Beneficial+
Pershing, LLC Jersey City, NJ 07399-0001	20.85%	Beneficial
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Jersey City, NJ 07311	20.19%	Beneficial
UBS WM USA Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	7.18%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	6.50%	Beneficial

National Financial Serv Corp.
For the Exclusive Benefit of
Our Customers
Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010

6.08%

Beneficial

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>% OF CLASS</u>	<u>NATURE OF OWNERSHIP</u>
GLOBAL GROWTH FUND:		
Class AAA		
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit o Customers Attn: Mutual Funds San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	14.23%	Beneficial+
National Financial Serv. Corp For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	10.64%	Beneficial+
Class A		
National Financial Serv. Corp For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	30.81%	Beneficial+
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Jersey City, NJ 07311	12.99%	Beneficial
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	9.57%	Beneficial
Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ 07399-0001	8.21%	Beneficial
Class C		
Raymond James Omnibus for Mutual Funds House Account Firm St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	25.21%	Beneficial
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	20.68%	Beneficial
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Jersey City, NJ 07311	19.91%	Beneficial
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc. For the Sole Benefit of Its Customers Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	17.80%	Beneficial
Class I		
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	44.37%	Beneficial
Ascensus Trust Company FBO Gabelli Funds 401(k) Profit Sharing Fargo, ND 58106-0758	19.04%	Beneficial
Charles Sferrazza Astoria, NY 11105-2726	13.99%	Beneficial
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc. For the Sole Benefit of Its Customers Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	7.20%	Beneficial

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>% OF CLASS</u>	<u>NATURE OF OWNERSHIP</u>
GRID FUND		
Class AAA		
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	39.69%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit o Customers Attn: Mutual Funds San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	7.35%	Beneficial+
Class A		
American Enterprise Investment Services Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	17.09%	Beneficial
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	16.52%	Beneficial
Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ 07399-0001	11.92%	Beneficial
Cetera Investment Services For Benefit of Richard W. McManus Athens, AL 35611-3717	9.45%	Beneficial
Raymond James Omnibus for Mutual Funds House Account Firm St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	8.21%	Beneficial
Edward D. Jones & Co. Custodian FBO David Kevin McCarty IRA Houston, TX 77081-7306	8.12%	Beneficial
UBS WM USA Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	7.51%	Beneficial
Class C		
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	66.50%	Beneficial+
Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ 07399-0001	9.75%	Beneficial
Christina Pagano New York, NY 10024-2241	6.47%	Beneficial
American Enterprise Investment Services Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	5.71%	Beneficial
Class I		
MJG Management LLC Attn: Mario J. Gabelli Rye, NY 10580	35.80%	Beneficial+
Attn Mutual Funds Admin c/o Mellon Bank ID 225 SEI Private Trust Company Oaks, PA 19456-9989	18.58%	Beneficial+
Mario J. Gabelli Greenwich, CT 06830-7072	13.85%	Beneficial+

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>% OF CLASS</u>	<u>NATURE OF OWNERSHIP</u>
MJG Associates Inc. Greenwich, CT 06830-6556	11.90%	Beneficial+
E3M 2014 LLC Attn: Mario J. Gabelli Rye, NY 10580	8.02%	Beneficial+
GLOBAL OPPORTUNITY FUND:		
Class AAA		
National Financial Services For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 4 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	15.69%	Beneficial
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	13.36%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Reinvest Account Attn: Mutual Funds San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	12.28%	Beneficial+
Class A		
National Financial Services For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 4 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	27.17%	Beneficial
Douglas J. Vandenberg & Deborah A. Vandenberg JT WROS Commerce TWP, MI 48382-1349	25.29%	Beneficial
Steven Rothberg Quincy, MA 02169-6293	17.14%	Beneficial
Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	13.49%	Beneficial
Class C		
National Financial Services For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept 4 th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	46.96%	Beneficial+
William F. Meier Greendale, WI 53129-2668	26.10%	Beneficial+
Michael J. Meier Kenosha, WI 53143-6406	11.21%	Beneficial
Stifle Nicolaus & Co. Inc. St. Louis, MO 63102-2137	10.78%	Beneficial
Class I		
Gloria A. Calandrino Middletown, NJ 07748-3200	36.81%	Beneficial+
C.W. Owen. Bethesda, MD 20817-1304	20.54%	Beneficial
Ascensus Trust Company For Benefit of Gabelli Funds 401(k) Profit Sharing Fargo, ND 58106-0758	19.22%	Beneficial
GGCP Inc. Greenwich, CT 06830-6556	16.96%	Beneficial

* Beneficial ownership is disclaimed.

- + Beneficial ownership of shares representing 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund may be deemed to represent control, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.
 - (a) Includes shares indirectly owned by Mr. Gabelli as a result of his position as a controlling person of certain other shareholders of the GRID Fund, including shares held by GGCP and MJG Management LLC. The shares shown as beneficially owned by Mr. Gabelli include the shares owned by MJG Management LLC and GGCP in the table above.

As of March 31, 2017, Mario J. Gabelli directly or indirectly owned 81.01% of the outstanding shares of the GRID Fund and 7.50% of the outstanding shares of the Global Opportunity Fund. For as long as this investment in the GRID Fund represents a greater than 25% interest, Mr. Gabelli may be deemed to be a “control person” of such Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

As of March 31, 2017, as a group, excluding Mario J. Gabelli and affiliates, the Directors and Officers of the Corporation owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares (aggregating all share classes of the respective Funds) of the Global Growth Fund, the Global Telecommunications Fund, the GRID Fund, and the Global Opportunity Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

The Adviser is a New York limited liability company which serves as an investment adviser to registered investment companies with combined aggregate net assets approximating \$22.7 billion as of December 31, 2016. The Adviser is a registered adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of GBL. Mr. Gabelli owns a majority of the stock of GGCP, which holds a majority of the capital stock and voting power of GBL. The Adviser has several affiliates that provide investment advisory services: GAMCO Asset Management Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of GBL, acts as investment adviser for individuals, pension trusts, profit sharing trusts, and endowments, and The GAMCO Mathers Fund, and as a sub-adviser to certain third party investment funds, which include registered investment companies having assets under management of approximately \$17.2 billion as of December 31, 2016; Teton Advisors, Inc., with assets under management of approximately \$1.4 billion as of December 31, 2016, acts as investment adviser to The TETON Westwood Funds and separately managed accounts; Gabelli & Company Investment Advisers, Inc. (formerly, Gabelli Securities, Inc.), a majority-owned subsidiary of Associated Capital, acts as investment adviser for certain alternative investment products, consisting primarily of risk arbitrage and merchant banking limited partnerships and offshore companies, with assets under management of approximately \$1.0 billion as of December 31, 2016; and Gabelli Fixed Income, LLC, acts as investment adviser for separate accounts having assets under management of approximately \$31 million as of December 31, 2016. Teton Advisors, Inc. was spun off by GBL in March 2009 and is an affiliate of GBL by virtue of Mr. Gabelli’s ownership of GGCP, the principal shareholder of Teton Advisors, Inc. as of December 31, 2016. Associated Capital was spun off from GBL on November 30, 2015, and is an affiliate of GBL by virtue of Mr. Gabelli’s ownership of GGCP, the principal shareholder of Associated Capital.

Affiliates of the Adviser may, in the ordinary course of their business, acquire for their own account or for the accounts of their advisory clients, significant (and possibly controlling) positions in the securities of companies that may also be suitable for investment by the Funds. The securities in which the Funds might invest may thereby be limited to some extent. For instance, many companies in the past several years have adopted so-called “poison pill” or other defensive measures designed to discourage or prevent the completion of non-negotiated offers for control of the company. Such defensive measures may have the effect of limiting the shares of the company which might otherwise be acquired by the Funds if the affiliates of the Adviser or their advisory accounts have or acquire a significant position in the same securities. However, the Adviser does not believe that the investment activities of its affiliates will have a material adverse effect upon the Funds in seeking to achieve their investment objectives. Securities purchased or sold pursuant to contemporaneous orders entered on behalf of the investment company accounts of the Adviser or the advisory accounts managed by its affiliates for their unaffiliated clients are allocated pursuant to principles believed to be fair and not disadvantageous to any such accounts. In addition, all such orders are accorded priority of execution over orders entered on behalf of accounts in which the Adviser or its affiliates have a substantial pecuniary interest. The Adviser may on occasion give advice or take action with respect to other clients that differs from the actions taken with respect to the Funds. The Funds may invest in the securities of companies which are investment management clients of GAMCO. In addition, portfolio companies or their officers or directors may be minority shareholders of the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser currently serves as an investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to Investment Advisory Agreements (the “Agreements”) which were initially approved by the Fund’s sole shareholder on September 23, 1993 for the Global Telecommunications Fund and January 18, 1994 for the Global Opportunity Fund and the GRID Fund. Pursuant to the Agreements, the Adviser furnishes a continuous investment program for each Fund’s portfolio, makes the day to day investment decisions for the Funds, arranges the portfolio transactions for each Fund and generally manages each Fund’s investments in accordance with the stated policies of each Fund, subject

to the general supervision of the Board. Under the Agreements, the Adviser also: (i) provides the Funds with the services of persons competent to perform such supervisory, administrative, and clerical functions as are necessary to provide effective

administration of the Funds, including maintaining certain books and records and overseeing the activities of the Funds' Custodian and Transfer Agent; (ii) oversees the performance of administrative and professional services to the Funds by others, including BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. the Funds' Sub-Administrator (the "Sub-Administrator" or "BNY Mellon"), the Funds' Custodian, Transfer Agent, and Dividend Disbursing Agent, as well as accounting, auditing, and other services performed for the Funds; (iii) provides the Funds with adequate office space and facilities; (iv) supervises the preparation of, but does not pay for, the periodic updating of the Funds' registration statement, prospectus and SAI, including the printing of such documents for the purpose of filings with the SEC and state securities administrators, the Funds' tax returns, and reports to each Fund's shareholders and the SEC; (v) supervises, but does not pay for, the calculation of the NAV of each class of shares of each Fund; (vi) supervises the preparation of, but does not pay for, all filings under the securities or "Blue Sky" laws of such states or countries as are designated by the Distributor, which may be required to register or qualify, or continue the registration or qualification, of the Funds and/or its shares under such laws; and (vii) prepares notices and agendas for meetings of the Funds' Board and minutes of such meetings in all matters required by applicable law to be acted upon by the Board.

The cost of calculating each Fund's NAV is an expense payable by each Fund pursuant to the Agreements. To the extent that a portion of the sub-administration fee is used to pay for personnel and equipment related to calculating the NAV, each Fund will reimburse the Adviser for such expense up to \$45,000. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Funds reimbursed the Adviser \$45,000, \$45,000, \$0, and \$0 for the Global Telecommunications Fund, the Global Growth Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund, and the GRID Fund, respectively, in connection with the cost of computing each Fund's NAV.

Each Agreement provides that absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of its duty, the Adviser and its employees, officers, directors, and controlling persons are not liable to the Funds or any of its investors for any act or omission by the Adviser or for any error of judgment or for losses sustained by the Funds. However, the Agreements provide that the Funds are not waiving any rights they may have with respect to any violation of law which cannot be waived. The Agreements also provide indemnification for the Adviser and each of these persons for any conduct for which they are not liable to the Funds. The Agreements in no way restrict the Adviser from acting as adviser to others. The Funds have agreed by the terms of the Agreements that the word "Gabelli" in its name, as applicable, is derived from the name of the Adviser which in turn is derived from the name of Mario J. Gabelli; that such name is the property of the Adviser for copyright and/or other purposes; and that, therefore, such name may freely be used by the Adviser for other investment companies, entities, or products. Each Fund has further agreed that in the event, for any reason, the Adviser ceases to be its investment adviser, the relevant Fund will, unless the Adviser otherwise consents in writing, promptly take all steps necessary to change its name to one which does not include "Gabelli."

By its terms, each Agreement will remain in effect from year to year, provided each such annual continuance is specifically approved by the Corporation's Board or by a "majority" (as defined in the 1940 Act) vote of its shareholders and, in either case, by a majority vote of the Independent Directors cast in person at a meeting called specifically for the purpose of voting on the continuance of the Agreements. The Agreements are terminable without penalty by the Corporation on behalf of each Fund on sixty days written notice when authorized either by majority vote of its outstanding voting shares or by a vote of a majority of its Board, or by the Adviser on sixty days written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" as defined by the 1940 Act.

As compensation for the Adviser's services and related expenses borne by the Adviser, the Funds pay the Adviser a fee, computed daily and payable monthly, at the annual rate of 1.00% of each Fund's average daily net assets, payable out of each Fund's net assets and allocable to each class on the basis of the assets attributable to such class. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2016, each Fund paid investment advisory fees to the Adviser amounting to:

Advisory Fees Earned and Advisory Fees Waived and Expenses Reimbursed to the Funds for the Year Ended December 31

	2014		2015		2016	
	Fees Waived and Expenses Reimbursed		Fees Waived and Expenses Reimbursed		Fees Waived and Expenses Reimbursed	
	Earned	Reimbursed	Earned	Reimbursed	Earned	Reimbursed
Global Telecommunications Fund*	\$1,321,494	\$ 0	\$1,159,327	\$ 0	\$1,024,616	\$ 899
Global Growth Fund**	\$ 837,449	\$ 3,489	\$ 860,049	\$ 12,486	\$ 775,130	\$ 14,648
Global Opportunity Fund***	\$ 117,415	\$ 85,469	\$ 107,534	\$ 75,568	\$ 95,947	\$ 137,877
GRID Fund****	\$ 180,150	\$ 16,424	\$ 447,941	\$ (62,315)	\$ 426,569	\$ 36,018

* During the period from December 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Global Telecommunications Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 1.00% on an annualized basis for Class I shares.

- ** During the period from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Global Growth Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 1.00% on an annualized basis for Class I shares.
- *** During the period from January 1, 2016 through May 17, 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Global Opportunity Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 2.00%, 2.00%, 2.75%, and 1.00% on an annualized basis for Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares, respectively. During the period from May 18, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the Global Opportunity Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 1.00% on an annualized basis for each of the Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares.
- **** During 2014, 2015 and 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses of the GRID Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 2.00%, 2.00%, and 2.75% on an annualized basis for Class AAA, Class A, and Class C shares, respectively. During the period from January 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the GRID Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 1.75% on an annualized basis for Class I shares. During the period from October 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses of the GRID Fund to the extent necessary to maintain total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at no more than 1.00% on an annualized basis for Class I shares.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and/or to reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain annual total operating expenses (excluding brokerage costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) at an annual rate of 2.00%, 2.00%, 2.75%, and 1.00% of the value of average daily net assets for Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares of the GRID Fund, 2.00%, 2.00%, 2.75%, and 1.00% of the value of average daily net assets for Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares of the Global Opportunity Fund, 1.00% of the value of the average daily net assets for Class I shares of the Global Growth Fund, and 1.00% of the value of the average daily net assets for Class I shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund. These fee waiver and expense reimbursement arrangements will be in effect at least through April 30, 2018. Such arrangements may be terminated only by the Board before such time. In addition, each of the GRID Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund, the Global Growth Fund, and the Global Telecommunications Fund has agreed, during the two year period following any waiver or reimbursement by the Adviser, to repay such amount to the extent, that after giving the effect to the repayment, the adjusted annual total operating expenses would not exceed an annual rate of 2.00%, 2.00%, 2.75%, and 1.00% of its average daily net assets for Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares of the GRID Fund, 2.00%, 2.00%, 2.75%, and 1.00% of its average daily net assets for Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class I shares of the Global Opportunity Fund, 1.00% of its average daily net assets for the Class I shares of the Global Growth Fund, and 1.00% of its average daily net assets for the Class I shares of the Global Telecommunications Fund. During such Funds' fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the Global Opportunity Fund was reimbursed by the Adviser in the amounts of \$85,469, \$75,568, and \$137,877, respectively, and the GRID Fund was reimbursed by the Adviser in the amounts of \$16,424, \$0, and \$36,018, respectively.

Portfolio Manager Information

Other Accounts Managed

The table below provides summary information regarding other accounts for which the portfolio managers were primarily responsible for the day to day management during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>
Mario J. Gabelli	Registered Investment Companies:	23	\$ 22.4 billion	6	\$ 5.1 billion
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	9	\$340.4 million	8	\$293.4 million
	Other Accounts:	1,306	\$ 15.3 billion	13	\$ 1.3 billion

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>
Sergey Dizuhevskiy	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	3	\$ 775,700	0	\$ 0
Evan Miller	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	1	\$ 33,800	0	\$ 0

GAMCO Global Growth Fund

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>
Howard F. Ward	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$502.6 million	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	21	\$123.1 million	0	\$ 0
Caesar M.P. Bryan	Registered Investment Companies:	5	\$ 1.3 billion	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$ 2.3 million	2	\$2.3 million
	Other Accounts:	23	\$258.7 million	0	\$ 0

GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>
Caesar M.P. Bryan	Registered Investment Companies:	5	\$ 1.4 billion	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$ 2.3 million	2	\$ 2.3 million
	Other Accounts:	23	\$258.7 million	0	\$ 0

Kevin V. Dreyer	Registered Investment				
	Companies:	6	\$ 7.2 billion	2	\$ 4.1 billion
	Other Pooled Investment		\$127.5 million		\$ 0
	Vehicles:	1		0	
	Other Accounts:	332	\$ 1.3 billion	1	\$50.8 million

Gabelli Global Rising Income and Dividend Fund

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number of Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets in Accounts where Advisory Fee is Based on Performance</u>
Mario J. Gabelli	Registered Investment Companies:	23	\$ 22.5 billion	6	\$ 5.1 billion
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	9	\$340.4 million	8	\$293.4 million
	Other Accounts:	1,306	\$ 15.3 billion	13	\$ 1.3 billion

* For each portfolio manager, the above chart represents the portion of assets for which the portfolio manager has primary responsibility in the accounts indicated. Certain assets included under “Other Accounts” may be invested in Registered Investment Companies or Other Pooled Investment Vehicles primarily managed by the portfolio manager and therefore may be duplicated.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when the portfolio managers also have day to day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other accounts. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. Because the portfolio managers manage more than one account, they may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as if they were to devote substantially more attention to the management of only the Fund.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. If the portfolio managers identify an investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, a Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because the opportunity may need to be allocated among these accounts or other accounts managed primarily by other portfolio managers of the Adviser and its affiliates.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, the portfolio managers may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which they exercise investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of these accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio managers may execute differing or opposite transactions for one or more accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transactions, or both, to the detriment of one or more of their other accounts.

Selection of Broker/Dealers. A portfolio manager may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the funds or accounts that he or she supervises. In addition to providing execution of trades, some brokers and dealers provide the Adviser with brokerage and research services which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might otherwise be available. These services may be more beneficial to certain funds or accounts of the Adviser and its affiliates than to others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the Fund, a portfolio manager’s decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the funds or other accounts that the Adviser and its affiliates manage. In addition, with respect to certain types of accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals) the Adviser may be limited by the client concerning the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades to particular brokers. In these cases, the Adviser or its affiliates may place separate, non-simultaneous transactions in the same security for a Fund and another account that may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of a Fund or the other account. Because of Mr. Gabelli’s position with the Distributor and his indirect ownership interest in the Distributor, he may have an incentive to use the Distributor to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds even if using the Distributor is not in the best interest of the Funds.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a portfolio manager differ among the accounts that he/she manages. If the structure of the Adviser’s management fee or the portfolio manager’s compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or performance-based management fees), the portfolio managers may be motivated to favor certain accounts over others. The portfolio managers also may be motivated to favor accounts in which they have an investment interest, or in which the Adviser or its affiliates have investment interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance a portfolio manager’s performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the portfolio managers in affording preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit the portfolio managers. In the case of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Gabelli, the Adviser’s compensation (and expenses) for managing a particular Fund are marginally greater as a percentage of assets than for certain other accounts managed by them, while their compensation structure is the same for all accounts managed by them.

The Adviser and the Funds have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to address the various conflicts of interest that may arise for the Adviser and its staff members. However, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be able to detect and address every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may arise.

Compensation Structure for Portfolio Managers other than Mario J. Gabelli

The compensation of the portfolio managers for the Funds other than Mr. Gabelli is structured to enable the Adviser to attract and retain highly qualified professionals in a competitive environment. The portfolio managers receive a compensation package that includes a minimum draw or base salary, equity based incentive compensation via awards of stock options, and incentive-based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing a Fund to the extent that the amount exceeds a minimum level of compensation, and in the case of Messrs. Miller and Dluzhevskiy, discretionary bonuses. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees certain of the Firm's expenses (other than the respective portfolio manager's compensation) allocable to the respective Fund. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ward receive similar incentive based on variable compensation for managing other accounts for GAMCO Asset Management, Inc. based on gross revenue.

Mr. Bryan also receives compensation for managing other accounts for Gabelli & Partners, LLC, an affiliate of the Adviser, is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the adviser for managing the accounts. Compensation for managing accounts that have a performance based fee will have two components. One component is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the adviser for managing the account. The second component is based on absolute performance of the account, with respect to which a percentage of the performance fee is paid to the portfolio manager(s).

These methods of compensation are based on the premise that superior long term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. The level of equity based incentive and incentive-based variable compensation is based on an evaluation by the Adviser's parent, GBL, of quantitative and qualitative performance evaluation criteria.

Compensation Structure for Mario J. Gabelli

Mr. Gabelli receives incentive-based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the Global Telecommunications Fund. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees the Firm's expenses (other than Mr. Gabelli's compensation) allocable to this Fund. Additionally, he receives similar incentive-based variable compensation for managing other accounts within GBL. This method of compensation is based on the premise that superior long term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. The level of compensation is not determined with specific reference to the performance of any account against any specific benchmark. One of the other registered investment companies managed by Mr. Gabelli has a performance (fulcrum) fee arrangement for which his compensation is adjusted up or down based on the performance of the investment company relative to an index. Five closed end registered investment companies managed by Mr. Gabelli have arrangements whereby the Adviser will only receive its investment advisory fee attributable to the liquidation value of outstanding preferred stock (and Mr. Gabelli would only receive his percentage of such advisory fee) if certain performance levels are met. Mr. Gabelli manages other accounts with performance fees. Compensation for managing these accounts has two components. One component of his compensation is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the account. The second component is based on absolute performance of the account, with respect to which a percentage of such performance fee is paid to Mr. Gabelli. As an executive officer of the Adviser's parent company, GBL, Mr. Gabelli also receives ten percent of the net operating profits of the parent company. Mr. Gabelli receives no base salary, no annual bonus, and no stock options.

Ownership of Shares in the Funds

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in the Funds beneficially owned by each of the portfolio managers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in each Fund*</u>
Mario J. Gabelli	Global Telecommunications Fund	D
	GRID Fund	G
Caesar M.P. Bryan	Global Growth Fund	A
	Global Opportunity Fun	C
Sergey Dluzhevskiy	Global Telecommunications Fund	A
Evan Miller	Global Telecommunications Fund	A
Howard F. Ward	Global Growth Fund	E

* Key to Dollar Ranges – Information as of December 31, 2016

- A. None
- B. \$1 – \$10,000
- C. \$10,001 – \$50,000
- D. \$50,001 – \$100,000
- E. \$100,001 – \$500,000
- F. \$500,001 – \$1,000,000
- G. Over \$1,000,000

Sub-Administrator

The Adviser has entered into an agreement (the “Sub-Administration Agreement”) with BNY Mellon, which is located at 301 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809. Under the Sub-Administration Agreement, the Sub-Administrator: (a) assists in supervising all aspects of the Corporation’s operations except those performed by the Adviser under its advisory agreements with the Funds; (b) supplies the Corporation with office facilities (which may be in the Sub-Administrator’s own offices), statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, accounting, and bookkeeping services, including, but not limited to, the calculation of the NAV of each class of each Fund’s shares, internal auditing and regulatory administration services, internal executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; (c) prepares and distributes materials for all Corporation Board meetings, including the mailing of all Board materials and collates the same materials into the Board books, and assists in the drafting of minutes of the Board meetings; (d) prepares reports to Fund shareholders, tax returns, and reports to and filings with the SEC and state “Blue Sky” authorities; (e) provides any equipment or services necessary for the purpose of pricing shares or valuing each Fund’s investment portfolio; (f) provides compliance testing of all Fund activities against applicable requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, the Code, and the Funds’ investment restrictions; (g) furnishes to the Adviser such statistical and other factual information and information regarding economic factors and trends as the Adviser from time to time may require; and (h) generally provides all administrative services that may be required for the ongoing operation of the Corporation in a manner consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act.

For the services it provides, the Adviser pays the Sub-Administrator an annual fee based on the value of the aggregate average daily net assets of all funds under its administration managed by the Adviser as follows: up to \$10 billion – 0.0275%; \$10 billion to \$15 billion – 0.0125%; \$15 billion to \$20 billion – 0.01%; and over \$20 billion – 0.008%. The Sub-Administrator’s fee is paid by the Adviser and will result in no additional expense to the Funds.

Counsel

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Four Times Square, New York, New York 10036, serves as the Corporation’s legal counsel.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP, 5 Times Square, New York, New York, 10036-6530, independent registered public accounting firm, has been selected to audit the Funds’ annual financial statements.

Custodian, Transfer Agent, and Dividend Disbursing Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, is the Custodian for each Fund’s cash and securities. Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. (“BFDS”), an affiliate of State Street located at The BFDS Building, 30 Dan Road, Canton, Massachusetts 02021-2809, performs the shareholder services on behalf of State Street, and acts as each Fund’s transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. Neither BFDS or State Street assists in or is responsible for investment decisions involving assets of the Funds.

Distributor

To implement the Funds’ Rule 12b-1 Plans, each Fund has entered into an Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement with G.distributors, a Delaware limited liability company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of GBL, having principal offices located at One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. The Distributor acts as agent of the Funds for the continuous offering of their shares on a best efforts basis.

Set forth in the tables below are the amounts of sales commissions and underwriting fees of Class A shares and contingent deferred sales charges (“CDSCs”) for Class A and Class C shares received and retained by the Distributor for the past three fiscal years:

Sales Commissions for the Years Ended December 31,

Global Telecomm-unications Fund

Share Class	2014		2015		2016	
	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor
Class A Sales Commissions	\$ 5,165	\$ 775	\$ 557	\$ 109	\$ 2,876	\$ 376
Class A CDSCs	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Class C CDSCs	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 916	\$ 916	\$ 0	\$ 0

Sales Commissions for the Years Ended December 31,

Global Growth Fund

Share Class	2014		2015		2016	
	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor
Class A Sales Commissions	\$ 49,378	\$ 7,082	\$ 22,366	\$ 3,568	\$ 11,926	\$ 1,777
Class A CDSCs	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,643	\$ 4,643	\$ 0	\$ 0
Class C CDSCs	\$ 159	\$ 159	\$ 190	\$ 190	\$ 325	\$ 325

Sales Commissions for the Years Ended December 31,

Global Opportunity Fund

Share Class	2014		2015		2016	
	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor
Class A Sales Commissions	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 238	\$ 38	\$ 1,912	\$ 249
Class A CDSCs	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Class C CDSCs	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 224	\$ 224

Sales Commissions for the Years Ended December 31,

GRID Fund

Share Class	2014		2015		2016	
	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor	Commissions	Retained by Distributor
Class A Sales Commissions	\$ 5,028	\$ 758	\$ 550	\$ 72	\$ 253	\$ 33
Class A CDSCs	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 115	\$ 115
Class C CDSCs	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 106	\$ 106

Set forth in the table below are the amounts of brokerage commissions and other compensation received by the Distributor during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016:

	Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases	Brokerage Commissions*	Other Compensation
Global Telecommunications Fund	\$ 376	\$ 0	\$ 13,585	\$ 0
Global Growth Fund	\$ 1,777	\$ 325	\$ 170	\$ 0
Global Opportunity Fund	\$ 249	\$ 224	\$ 0	\$ 0
GRID Fund	\$ 33	\$ 221	\$ 6,159	\$ 0

* Amounts of brokerage commissions were received and retained by G.research, an affiliate of the Distributor, which received no other compensation from the Fund.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS

Each Fund has adopted a separate distribution and service plan (each, a “Plan” and collectively the “Plans”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act on behalf of each Fund’s Class AAA, Class A, Class C, and Class T shares. Class T shares are not currently offered for sale. Payments may be made by each Fund under each Plan for the purpose of financing any activity primarily intended to result in the sales of shares of the class to which such Plan relates as determined by the Board. Such activities typically include advertising, compensation for sales and marketing activities of the Distributor and other banks, broker-dealers, and service providers; shareholder account servicing; production and dissemination of prospectuses and sales and marketing materials; and capital or other expenses of associated equipment, rent, salaries, bonuses, interest, and other overhead. To the extent any activity is one which a Fund may finance without a distribution plan, a Fund may also make payments to finance such activity outside of the Plans and not be subject to their limitations. Payments under the Plans are not dependent on distribution expenses actually incurred by the Distributor. The Plans compensate the Distributor regardless of expense, and accordingly, a portion of the payments by each Fund may be used indirectly to finance distribution activities on behalf of other funds in the Fund Complex, and a portion of the payments by such other funds may be used to finance distribution activities on behalf of each Fund. The Plans are intended to benefit the Funds, among other things, by increasing its assets and thereby reducing the Funds’ expense ratio.

Under its terms, each Plan remains in effect so long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by vote of the Corporation’s Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors. No Plan may be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for services provided by the Distributor thereunder without shareholder approval, and all material amendments of any Plan must also be approved by the Directors in the manner described above. Each Plan may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Independent Directors, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act). Under each Plan, the Distributor will provide the Directors with periodic reports of amounts expended under each Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

Pursuant to the Plans, each Fund pays the Distributor 0.25% of its average daily net assets of Class AAA and Class A shares, 1.00% of its average daily net assets of Class C shares, and 0.25% of its average daily net assets of Class T shares. Class T shares are not currently offered for sale. Due to the possible continuing nature of Rule 12b-1 payments, long term investors may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front end sales charge permitted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Distribution Agreements, each Fund appoints the Distributor as its general distributor and exclusive agent for the sale of a Fund’s shares. Each Fund has agreed to indemnify the Distributor to the extent permitted by applicable law against certain liabilities under federal securities laws. The Distribution Agreement shall remain in effect from year to year provided that continuance of such agreement shall be approved at least annually by the Corporation’s Board, including a vote of a majority of the Independent Directors cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party thereto upon sixty days written notice.

Pursuant to each Plan, the Board will review at least quarterly a written report of the distribution expenses incurred on behalf of each class of shares of the Funds by the Distributor. The report includes an itemization of the distribution expenses and the purposes of such expenditures. In addition, as long as the Plans remain in effect, the selection and nomination of Independent Directors shall be limited to the Independent Directors.

Set forth in the table below are the distribution expenses incurred by category by the Distributor during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016:

	Global Telecommunications Fund	Global Growth Fund	Global Opportunity Fund	GRID Fund
Advertising and Promotion	\$ 12,200	\$ 9,500	\$ 1,200	\$ 2,000
Printing, Postage and Stationery	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,400	\$ 200	\$ 200
Overhead Support Expenses	\$ 4,300	\$ 3,700	\$ 400	\$ 700
Advanced Commissions	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Salaries of Personnel of Distributor	\$ 38,400	\$ 35,900	\$ 5,400	\$ 7,600
Third Party Servicing Fees	\$ 89,800	\$ 84,100	\$ 10,200	\$ 12,800

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Global Telecommunications Fund, the Global Growth Fund, the Global Opportunity Fund, and the GRID Fund made payments of \$254,314, \$198,227, \$21,215, and \$20,299, respectively, to the Distributor. The Plan compensates the Distributor regardless of its expense and may contain a profit element.

**Distribution Costs and Expenses
Incurred for the Year Ended December 31, 2016**

	Class AAA	Class A	Class C
Global Telecommunications Fund	\$242,726	\$7,700	\$ 3,888
Global Growth Fund	\$173,926	\$7,994	\$16,307
Global Opportunity Fund	\$ 20,298	\$ 416	\$ 501
GRID Fund	\$ 11,927	\$1,533	\$ 6,839

The amounts included in the previous paragraph as third party servicing fees include amounts paid to the providers of various programs that make shares available to their customers. Subject to tax limitations and approvals by the Board, each Fund also makes payments to the providers of these programs, out of its assets other than Rule 12b-1 payments, in amounts not greater than savings of expenses each Fund would incur in maintaining shareholder accounts for those who invest in the respective Fund directly rather than through these programs. The Adviser and its affiliates may also pay for all or a portion of these program's charges out of their financial resources other than Rule 12b-1 fees.

The following table provides the dates that each Fund's class of shares were first offered to the public:

	Class AAA	Class A	Class C	Class I
Global Telecommunications Fund	11/1/1993	3/12/2000	6/2/2000	1/11/2008
Global Growth Fund	2/7/1994	3/2/2000	3/12/2000	1/11/2008
Global Opportunity Fund	5/11/1998	3/12/2000	11/23/2001	1/11/2008
GRID Fund	2/3/1994	5/2/2001	11/26/2001	1/11/2008

Shares of each Fund may also be purchased through shareholder agents that are not affiliated with the Funds or the Distributor. There is no sales or service charge imposed by the Funds other than as described in the Funds' prospectus under the "Classes of Shares" section, but agents who do not receive distribution payments or sales charges may impose a charge to the investor for their services. Such fees may vary among agents, and such agents may impose higher initial or subsequent investment requirements than those established by each Fund. Services provided by broker-dealers may include allowing the investor to establish a margin account and to borrow on the value of each Fund's shares in that account. It is the responsibility of the shareholder's agent to establish procedures which would assure that upon receipt of an order to purchase such shares of each Fund the order will be transmitted so that it will be received by the Distributor before the time when the price applicable to the buy order expires.

No Independent Director of the Corporation had a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of any Plan or related agreements. Those interested persons who beneficially own stock in affiliates of the Adviser or the Distributor or are employed by one of the Gabelli companies may be deemed to have an indirect financial interest.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser and its affiliates currently serve as investment adviser to a number of investment companies and private account clients and may in the future act as adviser to others. It is the policy of the Adviser and its affiliates to allocate investments suitable and appropriate for each such client in a manner believed by the Adviser to be equitable to each client. In making such allocations among any of these Funds and other client accounts, the main factors considered are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held, and the opinions of the persons responsible for managing the portfolios of each Fund and other client accounts.

Under the Agreements, the Adviser is authorized on behalf of each Fund to employ brokers to effect the purchase or sale of portfolio securities with the objective of obtaining prompt, efficient, and reliable execution and clearance of such transactions at the most favorable price obtainable ("best execution") at a reasonable expense. The Adviser is permitted to (1) direct Fund portfolio brokerage to G.distributors, a broker-dealer member of FINRA and an affiliate of the Adviser; and (2) pay commissions to brokers other than G.distributors, which are higher than what might be charged by another qualified broker to obtain brokerage and/or research services considered by the Adviser to be useful or desirable for its investment management of the Funds and/or other advisory accounts under the management of the Adviser and any investment adviser affiliated with it. The Adviser does not consider the sales of shares of the Funds or other investment funds managed by the Adviser and its affiliates by brokers, including G.distributors, as a factor in its selection of brokers or dealers for each Fund's portfolio transactions and has adopted compliance policies and procedures for itself and its affiliates to prevent any such transactions on that basis.

Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions, which may vary among brokers. Transactions in securities other than those for which a securities exchange is the principal market are generally executed through the principal market maker. However, such transactions may be effected through a brokerage firm and a commission paid whenever it appears that the broker can obtain a price that is at least as favorable taking into account its commissions. In general, there may be no stated commission on principal transactions in OTC securities, but the prices of those securities may include undisclosed commissions or markups. Option transactions will usually be effected through a broker and a commission will be charged. Each Fund also expects that securities will be purchased at times in underwritten offerings where the price includes a fixed amount of compensation generally referred to as a concession or discount.

The policy of each Fund regarding purchases and sales of securities and options for its portfolio is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient execution of transactions. In seeking to implement each Fund's policies, the Adviser effects transactions with those brokers and dealers who the Adviser believes can obtain the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. If the Adviser believes such price and execution are obtainable from more than one broker or dealer, it may give consideration to placing portfolio transactions with those brokers or dealers who also furnish research and other services to the Funds or the Adviser of the type described in Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, as amended. In doing so, the Funds may also pay higher commission rates than the lowest available when the Adviser believes it is reasonable to do so in light of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker effecting the transaction. Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following: (i) information as to the availability of securities for purchase or sale; (ii) statistical or factual information or opinions pertaining to investments; (iii) wire services; and (iv) appraisals or evaluations of potential and existing investments.

Research services furnished by brokers or dealers through which the Funds effect securities transactions are used by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to all of their accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. Such investment information may be useful only to one or more of such other accounts. The purpose of this sharing of research information is to avoid duplicative charges for research provided by brokers and dealers. Neither the Funds nor the Adviser has any agreement or legally binding understanding with any broker or dealer regarding any specific amount of brokerage commissions which will be paid in recognition of such services. However, in determining the amount of portfolio commissions directed to such brokers or dealers, the Adviser considers the level of services provided, and based on such determinations the Adviser allocated brokerage commissions of \$3,055 for Global Telecommunications Fund, \$92,419 for Global Growth Fund, \$2,354 for Global Opportunity Fund, and \$965 for GRID Fund, respectively, on portfolio transactions in the principal amount of \$1,784,629 for Global Telecommunications Fund, \$103,779,849 for Global Growth Fund, \$1,617,739 for Global Opportunity Fund, and \$326,599 for GRID Fund, respectively, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. The average commission on these transactions was \$0.050, \$0.039, \$0.034, and \$0.050 per share for Global Telecommunications Fund, Global Growth Fund, Global Opportunity Fund, and GRID Fund, respectively. In determining the broker or dealer to be used to execute a particular portfolio transaction, the Funds do not take into account whether such broker or dealer sells shares of the Funds or other Gabelli funds or the amount of such sales.

Investment research obtained by allocations of Fund brokerage is used to augment the scope and supplement the internal research and investment strategy capabilities of the Adviser but does not reduce the overall expenses of the Adviser to any material extent. Such investment research may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and includes information on particular companies and industries as well as market, economic, or institutional activity areas. Research services furnished by brokers through

which a Fund effects securities transactions are used by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to all of their accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. Such investment information may be useful only to one or more of the other accounts of the Adviser and its advisory affiliates, and research information received for the commissions of those particular accounts may be useful both to a Fund and one or more of such other accounts.

The Adviser may also place orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities with G.research, when it appears that, as an introducing broker or otherwise, G.research can obtain a price, execution, and commission which is at least as favorable as that obtainable by other qualified brokers and at a commission rate at least as favorable as it provides to its best customers for similar transactions. As required by Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act, the Board has adopted policies which provide that the commissions paid to G.research on brokerage transactions must not exceed those which would have been charged by another qualified broker or member firm able to effect the same or a comparable transaction at an equally favorable price or those G.research charges its most favored customers on similar transactions. Rule 17e-1 and the policies contain requirements that the Board, including the Independent Directors, conduct periodic compliance reviews of such brokerage allocations and review such schedules at least quarterly for continuing compliance with the foregoing standard. The Adviser and G.research are also required to furnish reports and maintain records in connection with such reviews.

To obtain the best execution of portfolio trades on the NYSE, G.research controls and monitors the execution of such transactions on the floor of the NYSE through independent "floor brokers" or through the Designated Order Turnaround ("DOT") System of the NYSE. Such transactions are then cleared, confirmed to each Fund for the account of G.research, and settled directly with the Custodian of the Funds by a clearing house member firm which remits the commission less its clearing charges to G.research. G.research may also effect each Fund's portfolio transactions in the same manner and pursuant to the same arrangements on other national securities exchanges which adopt direct access rules similar to those of the NYSE. In addition, G.research may directly execute transactions for the Funds on the floor of any exchange, provided: (i) the Funds' Board has expressly authorized G.research to effect such transactions; and (ii) G.research annually advises the Funds of the aggregate compensation it earned on such transactions.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding each Fund's payment of brokerage commissions for the past three fiscal years ended December 31 as indicated:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>
Global Telecommunications Fund			
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund†	\$ 15,866	\$ 19,726	\$ 32,151
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund to G.research	\$ 5,036	\$ 9,411	\$ 13,585
% of total brokerage commissions paid to G.research	32%	47.71%	42.25%
% of principal amount of transactions involving commissions effected through G.research	21.87%	28.57%	39.87%
Global Growth Fund			
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund†	\$ 56,997	\$ 91,108	\$ 97,094
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund to G.research	\$ 969	\$ 52	\$ 170
% of total brokerage commissions paid to G.research	2%	0.06%	0.18%
% of principal amount of transactions involving commissions effected through G.research	4%	0.28%	0.55%
Global Opportunity Fund			
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund†	\$ 4,281	\$ 3,461	\$ 2,356
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund to G.research	\$ 210	\$ 399	\$ 0
% of total brokerage commissions paid to G.research	5%	11.53%	0.00%
% of principal amount of transactions involving commissions effected through G.research	15.46%	21.27%	0.00%

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016
GRID Fund			
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund	\$ 12,518	\$ 43,499	\$ 15,202
Total brokerage commissions paid by the Fund to G.research	\$ 6,149	\$ 24,826	\$ 6,159
% of total brokerage commissions paid to G.research	49%	57.07%	40.51%
% of principal amount of transactions involving commissions effected through G.research	42.33%	83.76%	54.18%

† The Global Telecommunications Fund's total commissions increased over the past three years primarily due to changes in the Fund's net assets and portfolio turnover. The Global Growth Fund's total commissions varied over the past three years primarily due to decreases in the Fund's net assets and increases in portfolio turnover. The Global Opportunity Fund's total commissions fell over the past three years primarily due to decreases in net assets. The GRID Fund's total commissions varied over the past three years primarily due to fluctuations in the Fund's net assets and increases in portfolio turnover.

* The difference between the percentage of total commissions paid to G.research versus the percentage of the principal amount of commissionable trades done through G.research can be attributable to the lower commissions per share paid on NASDAQ securities executed on Electronic Trading Networks and foreign securities transactions versus the commission rates on exchange-traded securities. G.research only executed transactions on exchange-listed securities, and the rates per share on such securities are often determined without regard to the principal amount of the transaction, which led to the differences noted.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the following Funds purchased securities of their regular brokers or dealers and the holdings at the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 are:

Fund	Name of Regular Broker or Dealer or Parent (Issuer)	Shares	Aggregate Market Value
Global Growth Fund	JP Morgan Chase & Co.	13,300	\$ 1,147,657
GRID Fund	The Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	10,000	\$ 473,800
GRID Fund	Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc	5,000	\$ 211,250

During their fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, The GAMCO Global Telecommunications Fund and The GAMCO Global Opportunity Fund did not acquire securities of their regular broker-dealers or their parents.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Payment of the redemption price for shares redeemed may be made either in cash or in portfolio securities (selected at the discretion of the Board and taken at their value used in determining each Fund's NAV as described under "Determination of Net Asset Value"), or partly in cash and partly in portfolio securities. However, payments will be made wholly in cash unless the shareholder has redeemed more than \$250,000 over the preceding three months and the Adviser believes that economic conditions exist which would make payments in cash detrimental to the best interests of a Fund. If payment for shares redeemed is made wholly or partly in portfolio securities, brokerage costs may be incurred by the investor in converting the securities to cash. No Fund will distribute in-kind portfolio securities that are not readily marketable.

Cancellation of purchase orders for shares of any Fund (as, for example, when checks submitted to purchase shares are returned unpaid) causes a loss to be incurred when the NAV of that Fund's shares on the date of cancellation is less than on the original date of purchase. The investor is responsible for such loss, and that Fund may reimburse itself or the Distributor for such loss by automatically redeeming shares from any account registered at any time in that shareholder's name, or by seeking other redress. If that Fund is unable to recover any loss to itself, it is the position of the SEC that the Distributor will be immediately obligated to make that Fund whole.

The Funds impose a redemption fee of 2.00% of the total redemption amount if you sell or exchange any of your shares within seven days after the date of a purchase. The fee, its manner of calculation and exceptions to its applicability are discussed in the Funds' prospectus. The fee is not a sales charge (load) and is paid directly to the Fund and not the Adviser or Distributor.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

NAV is calculated separately for each class of each Fund. The NAV of Class C shares of each Fund, as applicable, will generally be lower than the NAV of Class A, Class I, Class T, or Class AAA shares, as applicable, as a result of the higher service and distribution-related fees to which Class C shares are subject. It is expected, however, that the NAV of each class will tend to converge immediately

after the recording of dividends, if any, which will differ by approximately the amount of the distribution and/or service fee expense accrual differential among the classes.

For purposes of determining each of the Fund's NAV, portfolio securities listed or traded on a nationally recognized securities exchange or traded in the OTC market for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sale price or a market's official closing price as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued. If there were no sales that day, the security is valued at the average of the closing bid and ask prices, or, if there were no ask prices quoted on such day, the security is valued at the most recently available bid price on that day. If no bid or ask prices are quoted on such day, the security is valued at the most recently available price, or, if the Board so determines, by such other method as the Board shall determine in good faith, to reflect its fair market value. Portfolio securities traded on more than one national securities exchange or market are valued according to the broadest and most representative market, as determined by the Adviser.

Portfolio securities primarily traded on a foreign market are generally valued at the preceding closing values of such securities on the relevant market, but may be fair valued pursuant to procedures established by the Board if market conditions change significantly after the close of the foreign market but prior to the close of business on the day the securities are being valued. Debt instruments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the average of the latest bid and ask prices. If there were no ask prices quoted on such day, the security is valued using the closing bid price, unless the Board determines such amount does not reflect the securities' fair value, in which case these securities will be fair valued as determined by the Board. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations. Futures contracts are valued at the closing settlement price of the exchange or board of trade on which the applicable contract is traded. OTC futures and options on futures for which market quotations are readily available will be valued by quotations received from a pricing service or, if no quotations are available from a pricing service, by quotations obtained by the Adviser from one or more dealers in the instrument.

Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Board. Fair valuation methodologies and procedures may include, but are not limited to: (i) analysis and review of available financial and non-financial information about the company, (ii) comparisons with the valuation and changes in valuation of similar securities, including a comparison of foreign securities to the equivalent U.S. dollar value of American Depositary Receipts, securities at the close of the U.S. exchanges; and (iii) evaluation of any other information that could be indicative of the value of the security.

The Funds may obtain valuations on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service approved by the Board. All other investment assets, including restricted and not readily marketable securities, are valued in good faith at fair value under procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Corporation's Board. Additional information on fair valuation is provided in the Funds' prospectus under "Pricing of Fund Shares."

NYSE Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which the NYSE is closed, and therefore days upon which shareholders cannot redeem shares, currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day and on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

General

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Funds and the purchase, ownership, and disposition of shares of the Funds by U.S. persons who hold their shares as capital assets (generally, assets held as investments). This discussion is based upon present provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative ruling authorities, all of which are subject to change, which change may be retroactive. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to investors in light of their particular circumstances. No ruling has been or will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regarding any matter discussed herein. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position different from any of the tax aspects set forth below. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of shares of the Funds, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Taxation of the Funds

Each Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. Accordingly, a Fund must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign

currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies; and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of a Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of (I) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies), (II) any two or more issuers (other than regulated investment companies) that it controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses or (III) any one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. As a regulated investment company, each Fund will generally not be subject to Federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (including net short term capital gains) and net long term capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders, provided that at least 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income for the taxable year is distributed (or deemed distributed) in that taxable year. Any income or gains retained by a Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level income taxes. If a Fund were to fail to meet its annual distribution requirement or otherwise fail to qualify as a regulated investment company in any given year, that Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on all of its taxable income and gains in that year.

Each Fund will determine either to distribute or to retain for reinvestment all or part of any net long term capital gains. If any such gains are retained by any Fund, that Fund will be subject to tax on such retained amount. In that event, each Fund expects that it will designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders, each of whom (1) will be required to include in income for tax purposes as net long term capital gains, its share of the undistributed amount, (2) will be entitled to credit its proportionate share of the tax paid by that Fund against its Federal income tax liability and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liability, and (3) will increase its basis in its shares of that Fund by an amount equal to the amount of undistributed capital gains included in such shareholder's gross income net of such tax.

A distribution will be treated as paid during the calendar year if it is paid during the calendar year or declared by a Fund in October, November, or December of that year, payable to shareholders of record on a date during such month and paid by that Fund during January of the following year. Any such distributions paid during January of the following year will be deemed to be received on December 31 of the year the distributions are declared, rather than when the distributions are received.

Under the Code, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the tax, each Fund must distribute during each calendar year, an amount equal to at least the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses for the one year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year, (unless an election is made by a Fund with a November or December year end to use the Fund's fiscal year) and (3) all ordinary income and net capital gains for previous years that were not previously distributed. To avoid application of the excise tax, the Funds intend to make distributions in accordance with calendar year distribution requirements.

On December 31, 2016, the GRID Fund had unused long term capital loss carryforwards for Federal income tax purposes of \$179,441 without expiration. As a result of an "ownership change" that the GRID Fund has undergone, such capital loss carryforwards are subject to an annual limitation but are otherwise available to be applied against future net capital gains of the GRID Fund.

Gains or losses on the sale of securities by each Fund will be long term capital gains or losses if the securities have been held by the Fund for more than twelve months. Gains or losses on the sale of securities held for twelve months or less will be short term capital gains or losses.

Certain options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts are "section 1256 contracts". Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long term and 40% short term capital gains or losses ("60/40"). Also, section 1256 contracts held by each Fund at the end of each taxable year are "marked-to-market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as 60/40 gain or loss.

Hedging transactions undertaken by each Fund may result in “straddles” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by each Fund. In addition, losses realized by each Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Further, each Fund may be required to capitalize, rather than deduct currently, any interest expense on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry any positions that are part of a straddle. Each Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If a Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, and require the capitalization of interest expense, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

The diversification requirements applicable to each Fund’s assets may limit the extent to which a Fund will be able to engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts.

Distributions

Distributions of investment company taxable income, whether paid in cash or reinvested in Fund shares, are taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income. Properly designated distributions attributable to qualified dividends received by a Fund from certain U.S. and non-U.S. corporations are taxable to U.S. shareholders who are individuals at a reduced maximum rate of 20%, provided that certain holding period requirements are met. Properly designated dividends paid by a Fund may, subject to limitations, qualify for the deduction for dividends received by corporations to the extent a Fund’s income consists of certain dividends received from U.S. corporations. Properly designated distributions of net capital gain (which consist of the excess of net long term capital gains over net short term capital losses), if any, are taxable as long term capital gain, whether paid in cash or in shares and regardless of how long a shareholder has held its shares and are not eligible for the dividends received deduction. If a Fund’s distributions exceed Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder’s basis in its shares (reducing the basis accordingly). Amounts exceeding the shareholder’s basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of the shares (capital gain, if the shareholder holds his shares as capital assets). Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of newly issued shares will have a basis in such shares of a Fund equal to the fair market value of such shares on the distribution date. The price of shares purchased at any time may reflect the amount of a forthcoming distribution. Those purchasing shares just prior to a distribution will receive a distribution which will be taxable to them, even though the distribution represents in part a return of invested capital.

Sales of Shares

Upon a redemption sale or exchange of shares, a shareholder generally will realize a taxable gain or loss depending upon the basis in the shares. Such gain or loss will be long term, if the shareholder’s holding period for the shares is more than twelve months. Any loss realized on a redemption, sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a sixty-one day period beginning thirty days before and ending thirty days after the date the shares are disposed of. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Any loss realized by a shareholder on the sale of Fund shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated for tax purposes as a long term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gains received by the shareholder with respect to such shares.

An exchange from one share class within a Fund to another share class within the same Fund is not a taxable transaction, provided that such classes have identical rights with respect to the Fund assets.

If a shareholder (i) incurs a sales load charge in acquiring shares in a Fund and, by reason of incurring such charge or acquiring the shares, acquires the right to acquire shares of one or more regulated investment companies without the payment of a load charge or with the payment of a reduced load charge (a “reinvestment right”), (ii) disposes such shares before the 91st day after the date on which the shares were acquired and (iii) before January 31 of the calendar year following such disposition, subsequently acquires shares in a Fund or in another regulated investment company whereby the otherwise applicable load charge is reduced by reason of the reinvestment right, then the original load charge will not be taken into account for the purposes of determining the shareholder’s gain or loss on the disposition (to the extent the original load charge does not exceed the reduction in the subsequent load charge). To the extent such charge is not taken into account in determining the amount of gain or loss, the charge will be treated as incurred in connection with the subsequently acquired shares and will have a corresponding effect on the shareholder’s basis in such shares.

Medicare Tax

Certain non-corporate U.S. shareholders whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on dividend and other investment income, including dividends received from a Fund and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of a Fund's stock.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund generally will be required to withhold U.S. Federal income tax on all taxable distributions and redemption proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide their correct taxpayer identification number or Social Security number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that they are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. Federal income tax liability, if proper documentation is provided.

Foreign Withholding Taxes

Income received by the Funds from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. It is impossible to determine the rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Funds' assets to be invested in various countries is not known. A Fund having more than 50% of its total assets invested in securities of foreign governments or corporations can pass through to shareholders the amount of foreign taxes it pays.

Certain Reportable Transactions

If a shareholder recognizes, in any taxable year, a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts for combinations of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases exempted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not exempted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Other Taxation

Distributions and sale or redemption proceeds may be subject to additional state, local, and foreign taxes, depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above, including the likelihood that ordinary income dividends distributed to them will be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate, if applicable). Furthermore, legislation enacted in 2010 and existing guidance thereunder require withholding at a rate of 30% on dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, on gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, Fund shares held by "foreign financial institutions" (including foreign investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information about equity and debt interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such interests or accounts are held by certain United States persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by United States persons and to withhold on certain payments. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, Fund shares held by an investor that is a non-financial foreign entity will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to the Fund that such entity does not have any "substantial United States owners" or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity's "substantial United States owners," which the Fund will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. Non-U.S. shareholders are encouraged to consult with their tax advisers regarding the possible implications of this legislation on their investment in the Fund.

Properly-designated ordinary income dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of a Fund's "qualified net interest income" (generally, the Fund's U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which a Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of a Fund's "qualified short term capital gains" (generally, the excess of a Fund's net short term capital gain over a Fund's long term capital loss for such taxable year). Depending on its circumstances, a Fund may designate all, some, or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a foreign investor needs to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S.

status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or substitute Form). Investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding U.S. federal, state, local, and foreign tax considerations.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

From time to time, the Funds may quote their performance in advertisements or in reports and other communications to shareholders, computed according to formulas prescribed by the SEC.

Each Fund's performance will vary from time to time depending upon market conditions, the composition of its portfolio, and its operating expenses. Consequently, any given performance quotation should not be considered representative of the Funds' performance for any specified period in the future. In addition, when considering "average" total return figures for periods longer than one year, it is important to note that the Funds' annual total returns for any one year in the period might have been greater or less than the average for the entire period. In addition, because the performance will fluctuate, it may not provide a basis for comparing an investment in any of these Funds with certain bank deposits or other investments that pay a fixed yield for a stated period of time. Investors comparing each Fund's performance with that of other mutual funds should give consideration to the quality and maturity of the respective investment companies' portfolio securities.

In reports or other communications to shareholders or in advertising material, the Funds may compare their performance with that of other mutual funds as listed in the rankings prepared by Lipper, Inc., Morningstar, Inc., or similar independent services that monitor the performance of mutual funds or other industry or financial publications. It is important to note that the total return figures are based on historical results and are not intended to indicate future performance. Shareholders may make inquiries regarding each Fund's total return figures to the Distributor.

In its reports, investor communications, or advertisements, each Fund may also include: (i) descriptions and updates concerning its strategies and portfolio investments; (ii) its goals, risk factors and expenses compared with other mutual funds; (iii) analysis of its investments by industry, country, credit quality, and other characteristics; (iv) a discussion of the risk/return continuum relating to different investments; (v) the potential impact of adding foreign stocks to a domestic portfolio; (vi) the general biography or work experience of a portfolio manager of a Fund; (vii) portfolio manager commentary or market updates; (viii) discussion of macroeconomic factors affecting a Fund and its investments; and (ix) other information of interest to investors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNDS' SHARES

The Corporation was organized as a Maryland corporation on July 16, 1993. Its authorized capital stock consists of one billion shares of stock having a par value of one tenth of one cent (\$.001) per share. The Corporation is not required, and does not intend, to hold regular annual shareholder meetings, but may hold special meetings for the consideration of proposals requiring shareholder approval, such as changing fundamental policies or upon the written request of 10% of the Funds' shares, to replace its Directors. The Corporation's Board is authorized to divide the unissued shares into separate series of stock, each series representing a separate, additional portfolio.

There are no conversion or preemptive rights in connection with any shares of the Funds. All shares, when issued in accordance with the terms of the offering, will be fully paid and nonassessable. Shares will be redeemed at NAV, at the option of the shareholder.

The Corporation reserves the right to create and issue an unlimited number of series of shares and multiple classes within each series. The shares of each series would participate solely in the assets, earnings, and expenses attributable to that series and the shares of each class would participate equally in the dividends, in respect of the particular class. The shares of each series would vote separately to approve management agreements or changes in investment policies, but shares of all series would vote together in the election or selection of Directors, principal underwriters and auditors and on any proposed material amendment to the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation.

Upon liquidation of the Corporation or any series, shareholders of the affected series would be entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of their respective series available for distribution to such shareholders, less any expenses attributable to the class of such shares.

The Corporation sends semiannual and annual reports to all shareholders which include lists of portfolio securities and each Fund's financial statements. Unless a shareholder otherwise specifically requests in writing, a Fund may send a single copy of prospectuses and reports to shareholders to all accounts at the same address. The shares of each Fund have noncumulative voting rights which means that the holders of

more than 50% of the shares can elect 100% of the Directors if the holders choose to do so, and, in that event, the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any person or persons to the Board. Unless specifically requested by an investor who is a shareholder of record, the Funds do not issue certificates evidencing shares.

Information for Shareholders

All shareholder inquiries regarding administrative procedures including the purchase and redemption of shares should be directed to G.distributors, One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. For assistance, call 800-GABELLI (800-422-3554) or through the Internet at www.gabelli.com.

The Corporation will send unaudited reports at least semiannually, and annual reports containing audited financial statements, to all of its shareholders.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Each Fund's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, including the Report of Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated herein by reference to each Fund's 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders. Each Fund's Annual Report is available upon request and without charge by calling 800-GABELLI (800-422-3554) or through the Internet at www.gabelli.com. Ernst & Young LLP provides audit services, tax return preparation and assistance and other assurance services in connection with certain SEC filings.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATE DEBT RATINGS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. ("Moody's")

- Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.
- Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
- A: Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
- Baa: Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.
- B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
- C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.
- NR: NR is assigned to an unrated issuer, obligation and/or program.

Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following:

1. An application for rating was not received or accepted.
2. The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities that are not rated as a matter of policy.
3. There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.
4. The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's publications.

Suspension or withdrawal may occur if new and material circumstances arise, the effects of which preclude satisfactory analysis; if there is no longer available reasonable up-to-date data to permit a judgment to be formed; if a bond is called for redemption; or for other reasons.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers, 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of its generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS SERVICES ("S&P")

Investment Grade

- AAA: An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
- AA: An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
- A: An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
- BBB: An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Speculative Grade

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

- BB: An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B: An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CCC: An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CC: An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but Standard & Poor's expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
- C: An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.
- D: An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.
- N This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

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

Description of S&P and Moody's commercial paper ratings:

The designation A-1 by S&P indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong. Capacity for timely payment on issues with an A-2 designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1.

The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations, and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well established industries, high rates of return of funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.