

Important Tax Information

This document provides you with important tax information relating to the distributions you received or re-invested during the calendar year 2009. Because tax laws vary among states, you should consult your personal tax adviser about the specific rules in the state(s) in which you pay income taxes and how the enclosed information relates to the preparation of your tax return(s).

This letter is for informational purposes only and has not been furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. Please retain this information for preparation of your tax return(s).

Distributions of Ordinary Dividends

As a result of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 a portion of the total ordinary dividends (box 1a on Form 1099-DIV) paid by your fund during 2009 may be designated as qualified dividends (box 1b on Form 1099-DIV). Qualified dividends are dividends received by your fund (and paid to shareholders) from domestic corporations or qualified foreign corporations that the fund has also met the required holding period (the fund must hold the security for greater than 60 days during the 121 day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date). The qualified dividends are subject to a maximum tax rate of 15% (0% for taxpayers in the 10% or 15% bracket). In order for the individual to report the amount of qualified dividends in box 1b as qualified dividend income the shareholder must also satisfy the holding period requirement mentioned above with respect to his/her mutual fund shares. If the holding period requirement is not satisfied, the qualified dividends will be taxed as ordinary dividend income.

Distributions from Capital Gains

Long-term capital gain dividends paid by the funds during 2009 will be taxed at the 15% capital gain tax rate (0% for taxpayers in the 10% or 15% tax bracket). The amount of total capital gain distributions is shown in Box 2a of Form 1099-DIV.

If applicable, amounts taxed at 28% (gain on collectibles) are shown in Box 2d and amounts taxed at 25% (unrecaptured Section 1250 gain) are shown in Box 2b of Form 1099-DIV.

Foreign Taxes

You are allowed to claim a tax credit or an itemized deduction on your federal income tax return for your share of foreign taxes paid by a mutual fund during 2009. In most cases, you will receive more benefit by claiming a tax credit.

The amount reported in Box 6 of Form 1099-DIV represents the amount of creditable foreign taxes paid by the mutual fund. The information below will assist you in calculating the information necessary to claim either a credit or itemized deduction.

To calculate your total foreign source income passed through from the mutual fund multiply your ordinary dividends (Box 1a of Form 1099-DIV) by the foreign source income factor shown in the Total Foreign Source Income Factor column below for the appropriate fund(s).

Fund	Total Foreign Source Income Factor
Artio International Equity Fund	27.90%
Artio International Equity Fund II	31.18%
Artio Global Equity Fund Inc.	35.51%

In order to claim a foreign tax credit shareholders must also satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to his/her mutual fund shares. If the holding period requirements are not satisfied, the foreign taxes will qualify as itemized deductions. Please consult your tax adviser to determine whether the foreign taxes passed through to you by the fund are either creditable or qualify as an itemized deduction, and whether to make the election to exempt you from the foreign tax credit limitation and the filing requirement of Form 1116.

Note, if claiming a tax credit on your tax return for the foreign taxes paid by the fund the credit may be limited due to changes for the Job and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. Please review the instructions to Form 1116 and consult with your tax adviser.

Income Derived from U.S. Government Obligations

Included in the ordinary dividends, reported in Box 1a on Form 1099-DIV may be income derived from obligations (direct and indirect) of the United States Government. Such income may be exempt from state or local taxation. The appropriate percentage of the total ordinary dividends for each type of U.S. Government obligation follows below. To determine the amount of income from each category, multiply the total ordinary dividends (Box 1a on Form 1099-DIV) by the percentage noted.

Government/Agency	Artio Global Equity Fund Inc.	Artio International Equity Fund	Artio Total Return Bond Fund	Artio Global High Income Fund	Artio International Equity Fund II
US Treasury Obligations (a)	0.00%	0.00%	1.825457%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Direct US Government Obligations (b)	0.00%	0.00%	0.421295%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Indirect U.S. Government Obligations (c)	0.00%	0.00%	22.350991%	0.00%	0.00%
Repurchase Agreements	0.057276%	0.092215%	0.066261%	0.088312%	0.108910%

- (a) Treasury Obligations include bills, notes, and bonds.
- (b) Other Direct U.S. Government Obligations include Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Home Bank, and Student Loan Marketing Association.
- (c) Other Indirect U.S. Government Obligations include Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Please note: If you are a resident of California, Connecticut, or New York, you are subject to state tax on all ordinary dividends reported on your federal Form 1099-DIV, including the portion of income derived from direct or indirect U.S. Government Obligations from the funds listed above.

Additional Information

Corporate Dividend Received Deduction

The following percentages of the ordinary dividends received during 2009 qualify for the 70% corporate dividend received deduction. To determine the amount of dividends that qualify, corporate shareholders should multiply the total ordinary dividends received during 2009 by the percentages noted below for each fund in which you are invested.

Fund	Percentage
Artio Global Equity Fund Inc.	19.37%
Artio International Equity Fund	0.00%
Artio International Equity Fund II	0.00%
Artio US Midcap Fund	100.00%
Artio US Multicap Fund	100.00%

Nontaxable Distributions

The amount included in Box 3 of Form 1099-DIV represents amounts distributed as return capital, which for tax purposes, are nontaxable. The amount included in Box 3 as nondividend distributions should reduce the cost basis of your shares. Once you have received return of capital distributions equivalent to your cost basis, any additional return of capital distributions received will be taxable to you as capital gain even though they will be reported as nontaxable distributions on Form 1099-DIV.