

Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund
Form N-2/A
August 23, 2012

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2012

Securities Act Registration No. 333-180618
Investment Company Registration No. 811-22686

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 ^y

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 3
Post-Effective Amendment No.
and/or
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER
THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 ^y

Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

345 Park Avenue
31st Floor
New York, NY 10154
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(212) 503-2100
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Marisa Beeney, Esq.
GSO Capital Partners LP
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Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:
As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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

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

when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.001 par value	50,000 shares	\$20.00	\$1,000,000	\$114.60(2)

(1) Estimated solely for purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933.

(2) Previously paid.

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

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

Subject To Completion
Preliminary Prospectus Dated , 2012

PROSPECTUS

Shares

Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund

Common Shares
\$20.00 per Share

Investment Objectives. Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund (the "Fund") is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history. The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek high current income, with a secondary objective to seek preservation of capital, consistent with its primary goal of high current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Investment Strategies. The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of loans and other fixed income instruments of predominantly U.S. corporate issuers, including first- and second-lien secured loans ("Senior Secured Loans") and high yield corporate bonds of varying maturities. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's Managed Assets (as defined below) will be invested in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other investments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. "Managed Assets" means the Fund's net assets plus any borrowing for investment purposes, including effective leverage (as defined below) and traditional leverage (as defined below). The fixed income instruments the Fund will invest in will typically be rated below investment grade or, if unrated, are considered by GSO / Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC (the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, to be of comparable quality. **Fixed income instruments that are rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" instruments) are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.** See "Risks Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk."

The Fund may invest without limit in corporate fixed income instruments, and may focus its investments in one or more corporate fixed income instruments to adapt to market conditions. For example, if the Adviser believes that market conditions are favorable for a particular type of fixed income instrument, such as Senior Secured Loans, most or all of the fixed income instruments in which the Fund invests may be Senior Secured Loans. Similarly, if the Adviser believes that market conditions are favorable for high yield bonds, most or all of the fixed income instruments in which the Fund invests may be high yield bonds.

No Prior History. Because the Fund is newly organized, its common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.001 per share (the "Common Shares"), have no history of public trading. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. The risk of loss due to this discount may be greater for initial investors expecting to sell their Common Shares in a relatively short period after completion of the public offering.

The Fund intends to apply to list its Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange, subject to notice of issuance. The trading or "ticker" symbol of the Common Shares is expected to be "BGB."

Investing in the Common Shares involves certain risks. See "Risks" beginning on page 55 of this prospectus.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total(1)
Public offering price	\$20.00	\$
Sales load(2)	\$0.90	\$
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund(3)(4)	\$19.06	\$

The underwriters expect to deliver the Common Shares to purchasers on or about _____, 2012.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2012.

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- (1) The Fund has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to _____ additional Common Shares at the public offering price, less the sales load, within 45 days of the date of this prospectus solely to cover over-allotments, if any. If such option is exercised in full, the total public offering price, sales load and proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund will be \$ _____, \$ _____ and \$ _____, respectively. See "Underwriters."
- (2) The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay, from its own assets, upfront structuring and syndication fees to _____, and upfront structuring fees to _____, and may pay certain other qualifying underwriters a structuring fee, a sales incentive fee or additional compensation in connection with this offering. These fees are not reflected under sales load in the table above. See "Underwriters Additional Compensation to be paid by the Adviser."
- (3) The Fund has agreed to pay a distribution assistance fee of \$0.02 per Common Share (or \$ _____, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option) to ALPS Distributors, Inc. for distribution assistance in connection with the offering.
- (4) Total offering expenses to be paid by the Fund (other than the sales load but including the distribution assistance fee mentioned above) are estimated to be approximately \$ _____, which represents \$0.04 per Common Share. After payment of such expenses, proceeds to the Fund will be \$19.06 per Common Share. The Adviser has agreed to pay all of the Fund's organizational expenses and the Fund's offering expenses (other than the sales load but including the distribution assistance fee) to the extent offering expenses are in excess of \$0.04 per Common Share. See "Summary of Fund Expenses."
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(continued from cover page)

Limited Term. The Fund will dissolve on or about September 15, 2027, absent shareholder approval to extend such term. Upon dissolution, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund. The Fund's investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the dissolution date, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon dissolution.

Leverage. The Fund anticipates incurring leverage as part of its investment strategy. The Fund currently intends to incur leverage of between 25% and 30% of its Managed Assets by borrowing under a credit facility. Although the Fund has no current intention to do so, it may also issue preferred shares (but will not issue auction rate preferred shares), debt securities or commercial paper, or enter into similar transactions to add leverage to its portfolio (collectively, together with borrowing money, "traditional leverage").

Although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund may also incur leverage through total return swaps, securities lending arrangements, credit default swaps or other derivative transactions (collectively, "effective leverage"). The Fund's use of effective leverage will not exceed 25% of its Managed Assets. Although certain forms of effective leverage used by the Fund may not be considered senior securities under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, such effective leverage will be considered leverage for the Fund's leverage limits. The Fund's total leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, will not exceed 40% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The use of leverage is a speculative technique that involves special risks and costs. There can be no assurance that any leveraging strategy the Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Leverage," "Risks Leverage Risk" and "Description of Shares."

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Derivatives. Under normal market conditions, the use of derivatives by the Fund will not exceed 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund may use derivatives for investment or hedging purposes or as a form of effective leverage through the use of total return swaps or credit default swaps (either on individual securities or groups or indices of securities). The Fund's investments in derivatives will be included under the 80% policy noted above so long as the underlying asset of such derivatives is one or more corporate fixed income instruments.

Investment Adviser. GSO / Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC will be the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GSO Capital Partners LP (collectively with its affiliates, "GSO"), is a registered investment adviser and will be responsible for administrative and compliance oversight services to the Fund. GSO is the credit platform of The Blackstone Group L.P. (collectively with its affiliates, "Blackstone"). Blackstone is a leading manager of private capital and provider of financial advisory services. It is one of the largest independent managers of private capital in the world, with assets under management of approximately \$190.3 billion as of June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2012, GSO's asset management operation had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$50.5 billion across multiple strategies within the leveraged finance marketplace, including high yield bonds, Senior Secured Loans, distressed and mezzanine debt, private equity and hedge funds.

You should read this prospectus, which concisely sets forth information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest in the Common Shares, and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information, dated _____, 2012 containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and, as amended from time to time, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. You can review the table of contents for the Statement of Additional Information on page 94 of this prospectus. You may request a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information by calling (800) 831-5776 or by writing to the Fund, or obtain a copy (and other information regarding the Fund) from the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call (202) 551-8090 for information. The SEC charges a fee for copies. You can get the same information, including any materials incorporated by reference, free from the SEC's Web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You may also e-mail requests for these documents to publicinfo@sec.gov or make a request in writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may request a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders (when available), and additional information about the Fund and make shareholders' inquiries by calling (877) 299-1588, by writing to the Fund or visiting the Fund's website (<http://www.blackstone-gso.com/>). The information contained in, or accessed through, this website is not part of this prospectus.

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

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it and we take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any information that others may give you. We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date. Subsequent to the date of this prospectus, the Fund will supplement this prospectus during the period that this prospectus is required to be delivered if any material information contained in this prospectus becomes materially inaccurate.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary of certain information contained in this prospectus relating to Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund. This summary may not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.001 per share ("Common Shares"). You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

The Fund

Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. Throughout the prospectus, we refer to Blackstone / GSO Strategic Credit Fund simply as the "Fund," "we," "us" or "our." See "The Fund."

The Offering

The Fund is offering Common Shares at \$20.00 per share through a group of underwriters (the "Underwriters") led by . You must purchase at least 100 Common Shares (\$2,000) in order to participate in this offering. The Fund has given the Underwriters an option to purchase up to additional Common Shares within 45 days of the date of this prospectus solely to cover over-allotments, if any. GSO / Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC (the "Adviser") has agreed to pay all of the Fund's organizational expenses and the Fund's offering expenses (other than the sales load but including the distribution assistance fee paid to ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("ALPS Distributors")) in excess of \$0.04 per share. See "Underwriters."

Who May Want to Invest

Investors should consider their financial situations and needs, other investments, investment goals, investment experience, time horizons, liquidity needs and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not appropriate for all investors, and the Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund may be an appropriate investment for investors who are seeking:

a portfolio of corporate fixed income instruments that seeks to adapt to market conditions by allocating its investments among one or more of first- and second-lien secured loans ("Senior Secured Loans"), high yield bonds and/or other corporate fixed income instruments;

the potential for attractive monthly income and capital preservation; and

Investment Objectives

professional selection and active management by the Adviser. The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek high current income, with a secondary objective to seek preservation of capital, consistent with its primary goal of high current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment

Investment Strategies

objectives are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares or preferred shares ("Preferred Shares"), if any.

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in corporate fixed income instruments, including Senior Secured Loans and high yield corporate bonds of varying maturities. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's Managed Assets (as defined below) will be invested in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other investments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. Investments with similar economic characteristics may be made through derivatives, credit-linked notes, repurchase agreements and investments in other investment companies. In each case, such investments will be directly tied to a single credit investment or a pool of credit investments. "Managed Assets" means the Fund's net assets plus any borrowing for investment purposes, including effective leverage (as defined below) and traditional leverage (as defined below). As used in this prospectus, the term "net assets" means total assets of the Fund minus liabilities (including accrued expenses or dividends). "Total assets" means Managed Assets plus liabilities other than liabilities related to leverage.

The Adviser currently expects the Fund's investments will be composed principally of Senior Secured Loans and high yield corporate bonds. The Fund's investments may be allocated between these two types of instruments depending on market conditions, such that the Fund may be primarily invested in Senior Secured Loans or primarily invested in high yield corporate bonds.

In addition to the Fund's 80% policy above, under normal market conditions the Fund:

may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in derivatives;

may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments of stressed or distressed issuers;

may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments issued by foreign corporate or government issuers;

may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid;

may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in credit-linked notes; and

may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in other investment companies in the manner permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act").

A more detailed description of the Fund's investment policies and restrictions and more detailed information about the Fund's portfolio investments are contained in "The Fund's Investments" and in the SAI.

Fixed Income Instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Adviser expects the Fund's investments in corporate fixed income instruments to consist predominantly of Senior Secured Loans and/or high yield bonds; however, the Fund's investments in fixed income instruments may also include, to a limited extent, debentures, notes, commercial paper, investment grade bonds, loans other than Senior Secured Loans and other similar types of debt instruments, as well as derivatives related to or referencing these types of securities and instruments.

High Yield Instruments. The Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of its assets in fixed income instruments that are of below investment grade quality. Below investment grade quality instruments are those that, at the time of investment, are rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's Corporation Ratings Group ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), or if unrated, are determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Instruments of below investment grade quality, commonly referred to as "junk" or "high yield" instruments, are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Senior Secured Loans. The Fund may invest in assignments or participations of Senior Secured Loans made to U.S. and, to a limited extent, non-U.S. corporations, partnerships and other business entities ("Borrowers") which operate in various industries and geographical regions. Most Senior Secured Loans pay interest at rates which are determined periodically on the basis of a floating base lending rate, primarily the London-Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), plus a premium. Senior Secured Loans typically have the highest position in a borrower's capital structure and are secured by collateral.

Derivatives. Under normal market conditions, the use of derivatives by the Fund will not exceed 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund may use derivatives for investment or hedging purposes or as a form of effective leverage. The Fund's principal investments in derivative instruments may include investments in total return swaps and credit default swaps, but the Fund may also invest in futures transactions, options and options on futures as well as certain currency and interest rate instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts, currency exchange transactions on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis, put and call options on foreign currencies and interest rate swaps. The Fund's investments in derivatives will be

included under the 80% policy noted above so long as the underlying asset of such derivatives is one or more corporate fixed income instruments.

In a total return swap, the Fund pays the counterparty a floating short-term interest rate and receives in exchange the total return of underlying assets. The Fund bears the risk of default on the underlying assets based on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund would typically have to post collateral to cover this potential obligation.

An investment by the Fund in credit default swaps will allow the Fund to obtain economic exposure to certain credits without having a direct exposure to such credits. As a seller (or long position) of credit default swaps, the Fund is entitled to receive a stream of periodic payments from the buyer of the swap, but if a credit event occurs in connection with the reference security, group of securities or index, then the Fund will have to pay the full notional value of the reference obligation or alternatively, a cash payment representing the difference between the expected recovery rate and the full notional value.

As described above, the Fund may also invest in types of derivatives other than total return swaps and credit default swaps, but does not currently expect such other derivatives to be material to its investment strategy. Such other derivative investments are described in "The Fund's Investments Other Investment Techniques Derivatives" in this prospectus and "Investment Policies and Techniques Other Portfolio Contents Derivatives" in the SAI.

Foreign Instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments issued by foreign corporate or government issuers. Such foreign instruments may be U.S. currency denominated or foreign currency denominated. The Fund currently has no intention of investing in instruments of emerging markets Borrowers or issuers.

Stressed or Distressed Instruments. As part of its investments in corporate fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments of stressed or distressed issuers. Such instruments may be rated in the lower rating categories (Caa1 or lower by Moody's, or CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such instruments are subject to very high credit risk. The Fund may not invest in issuers which are in default at the time of purchase.

Credit-Linked Notes. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in credit-linked notes.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in other investment companies, including exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), in the manner permitted by the Investment Company Act.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (determined using the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") standard applicable to registered investment companies, i.e., securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the value at which the Fund has valued the securities). The Fund may also invest, without limit, in securities that are unregistered (but are eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers) or are held by control persons of the issuer and securities that are subject to contractual restrictions on their resale ("restricted securities"). However, restricted securities determined by the Adviser to be illiquid are subject to the limitation set forth above.

For a more complete discussion of the Fund's portfolio composition, see "The Fund's Investments."

Leverage

The Fund anticipates incurring leverage as part of its investment strategy. The Fund currently intends to incur leverage of between 25% and 30% of its Managed Assets by borrowing under a credit facility. Although the Fund has no current intention to do so, it may also issue Preferred Shares (but will not issue auction rate preferred shares ("ARPS")), debt securities or commercial paper, or enter into similar transactions to add leverage to its portfolio (collectively, together with borrowing money, "traditional leverage").

Although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund may also incur leverage through total return swaps, securities lending arrangements, credit default swaps or other derivative transactions (collectively, "effective leverage"). The Fund's use of effective leverage will not exceed 25% of its Managed Assets. Although certain forms of effective leverage used by the Fund may not be considered senior securities under the Investment Company Act, such effective leverage will be considered leverage for the Fund's leverage limits.

The Fund's total leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, will not exceed 40% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The use of leverage is a speculative technique that involves special risks and costs. During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets obtained through effective leverage and traditional leverage.

Limited Term

Leverage creates risk for holders of the Common Shares (the "Common Shareholders"), including the likelihood of greater volatility in the net asset value ("NAV") and market price of the Common Shares, and the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and debt or in the dividend rates on any Preferred Shares may affect the return to the Common Shareholders or may result in fluctuations in the dividends paid on the Common Shares. There can be no assurance that any leveraging strategy the Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Leverage" and "Risks Leverage Risk."

The Fund will dissolve on or about September 15, 2027, absent shareholder approval to extend such term. Upon dissolution, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund.

The Fund's Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Agreement and Declaration of Trust") provides that the Fund will dissolve on September 15, 2027, except for the purpose of paying, satisfying and discharging any existing debts or obligations, collecting and distributing its assets and doing all other acts required to liquidate and wind up its business and affairs. The Fund expects to complete its final distribution on or about September 15, 2027, but the dissolution process could be extended depending on market conditions at that time.

Pursuant to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, prior to the date of dissolution a majority of the Board of Trustees, with the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities entitled to vote (as defined in the Investment Company Act), may extend the life of the Fund. If approved the dissolution date of the Fund may be extended by a period of two years or such shorter time as may be determined.

However, the dissolution date of the Fund may be extended an unlimited number of times with the approval of a majority of the Board of Trustees and a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. In determining whether to extend the dissolution date of the Fund, the Board of Trustees may consider the inability to sell the Fund's assets in a time frame consistent with dissolution due to lack of market liquidity or other extenuating circumstances. Additionally, the Board of Trustees may determine that market conditions are such that it is reasonable to believe that, with an extension, the Fund's remaining assets will appreciate by an amount that is meaningful relative to the cost and expense of continuing the operation of the Fund.

Principal proceeds distributed in connection with the Fund's dissolution may be distributed on a pro-rata basis among the Common Shareholders, preferred shareholders, noteholders and lenders, subject to any terms of any borrowing or

preferred share and/or note issuance. Principal proceeds distributed to shareholders may constitute tax-advantaged returns of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "Tax Matters."

The Fund's investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the dissolution date, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon dissolution. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust" and "Risks Limited Term Risk."

Investment Adviser

GSO / Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GSO Capital Partners LP (collectively with its affiliates, "GSO"), is a registered investment adviser and is responsible for administrative and compliance oversight services to the Fund. GSO is the credit platform of The Blackstone Group L.P. (collectively with its affiliates, "Blackstone"). Blackstone is a leading manager of private capital and provider of financial advisory services. It is one of the largest independent managers of private capital in the world, with total assets under management of approximately \$190.3 billion as of June 30, 2012.

As of June 30, 2012, GSO's asset management operation had aggregate assets under management of approximately \$50.5 billion across multiple strategies within the leveraged finance marketplace, including high yield bonds, Senior Secured Loans, distressed and mezzanine debt, private equity and hedge funds.

The Adviser will receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets. During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets obtained through effective leverage and traditional leverage. See "Management of the Fund Investment Advisory Agreement."

Administrator

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("ALPS"), located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203, serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the administration agreement, ALPS is responsible for calculating the net asset value of the Common Shares and generally managing the administrative affairs of the Fund.

ALPS is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.15% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$350,000, plus

out-of-pocket expenses. During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to ALPS will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets obtained through effective leverage and traditional leverage. See "Management of the Fund Administrator."

Distributions

Commencing with the Fund's initial distribution, the Fund intends to make regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income to Common Shareholders. We expect to declare the initial monthly distribution on the Fund's Common Shares within 45 to 60 days after completion of this offering and to pay that initial monthly distribution approximately 60 to 90 days after completion of this offering. The Fund will distribute to Common Shareholders at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income after the payment of interest, fees and dividends, if any, owed with respect to any outstanding forms of leverage utilized by the Fund. The Fund intends to pay any capital gains distributions at least annually. If the Fund realizes a long-term capital gain, it will be required to allocate such gain between the Common Shares and any Preferred Shares issued by the Fund in proportion to the total dividends paid to each class for the year in which the income is realized. Certain of the Fund's distributions may be treated as a return of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "Distributions" and "Leverage."

Various factors will affect the level of the Fund's income, including the asset mix, the average maturity of the Fund's portfolio and the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund. To permit the Fund to maintain a more stable monthly distribution, the Fund may from time to time distribute less than the entire amount of income earned in a particular period. The undistributed income would be available to supplement future distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by the Fund for any particular monthly period may be more or less than the amount of income actually earned by the Fund during that period. Undistributed income will add to the Fund's net asset value and Managed Assets and, correspondingly, distributions from the Fund's income will reduce the Fund's net asset value and Managed Assets. See "Distributions."

Cash distributions to Common Shareholders may be reinvested under our Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP") in additional whole and fractional shares if you or your representative elects ("opt-in") to enroll in the DRIP. See "Distributions" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

Listing

The Fund intends to apply to list its Common Shares on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), subject to notice of issuance. The trading or "ticker" symbol of the Common

Custodian and Transfer Agent

Shares is expected to be "BGB." See "Description of Shares Common Shares." The Bank of New York Mellon will serve as the Fund's custodian. Computershare Shareowner Services LLC will serve as Fund's transfer agent. See "Custodian and Transfer Agent."

Market Price of Shares

The Fund cannot assure you that its Common Shares will trade at a price higher than or equal to NAV. The Fund's NAV will be reduced immediately following this offering by the sales load and the amount of offering expenses paid by the Fund. See "Use of Proceeds." In addition to NAV, the market price of the Fund's Common Shares may be affected by such factors as distribution levels, which are in turn affected by expenses, distribution stability, liquidity and market supply and demand. See "Risks," "Description of Shares Common Shares" and "Repurchase of Common Shares." The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors; you should not purchase Common Shares of the Fund if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

Risks

No Operating History. The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. The Adviser currently manages structured products and acts as an investment adviser for managed accounts and two other closed-end funds. The Fund's Common Shares have no history of public trading.

Market Discount Risk. Common shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This risk may be greater for investors who sell their Common Shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering. The Fund's Common Shares may trade at a price that is less than the initial offering price.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund represents an indirect investment in the portfolio of fixed income instruments and other securities and derivative instruments owned by the Fund, and the value of these instruments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. At any point in time an investment in the Fund's Common Shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account distributions paid by the Fund and the ability of Common Shareholders to reinvest dividends. The Fund may also use leverage, which would magnify the Fund's investment, market and certain other risks. See "Risks Leverage Risk."

Fixed Income Instruments Risk. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other investments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. Under normal market conditions, the Adviser expects the Fund's investments in corporate fixed income instruments to consist predominantly of Senior Secured Loans and/or high yield bonds; however the Fund may also invest in debentures, notes, commercial paper, investment grade bonds, loans other than Senior Secured Loans and other similar types of debt instruments, as well as derivatives related to or referencing these types of securities and instruments. Fixed income instruments are particularly susceptible to following risks:

Issuer Risk. The value of fixed income instruments may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Interest Rate Risk. The market price of the Fund's investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. During periods of declining interest rates, the market price of fixed rate fixed income instruments generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market price of such instruments generally declines. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed income instruments is generally greater for securities with longer durations because such instruments do not mature, reset interest rates or become callable for longer periods of time. In general, if prevailing interest rates change by 1%, a fixed income instrument's value will change by 1% multiplied by each year of duration. For example, if a fixed income instrument has a duration of three years, its value can be expected to fall about 3% if interest rates rise by 1%. Conversely, such instrument can be expected to rise about 3% if interest rates fall by 1%. See "The Fund's Investments Investment Policies Duration." Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's instruments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV.

Prepayment Risk. During periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of an instrument may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest the proceeds from such prepayment in potentially lower yielding instruments, which may result in a decline in the Fund's income and distributions to Common Shareholders. This is known as prepayment or "call" risk.

Fixed income instruments frequently have call features that allow the issuer to redeem the instrument at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met ("call protection"). An issuer may choose to redeem a fixed income instrument if, for example, the issuer can refinance the instrument at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer. For premium bonds (bonds acquired at prices that exceed their par or principal value) purchased by the Fund, prepayment risk may be enhanced.

Reinvestment Risk. Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called fixed income instruments at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the Fund's Common Share price or its overall return.

Spread Risk. Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of the fixed income instrument's credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood or risk of default by the issuer. Fixed income instruments generally compensate for greater credit risk by paying interest at a higher rate. The difference (or "spread") between the yield of a security and the yield of a benchmark, such as a U.S. Treasury security with a comparable maturity, measures the additional interest paid for credit risk. As the spread on a security widens (or increases), the price (or value) of the security generally falls. Spread widening may occur, among other reasons, as a result of market concerns over the stability of the market, excess supply, general credit concerns in other markets, security- or market-specific credit concerns or general reductions in risk tolerance.

See "The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition Bonds."

Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk. The Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of its assets in fixed income instruments that are of below investment grade quality. There is no limit on the amount of below investment grade instruments in which the Fund may invest. Below investment grade instruments are commonly referred to as "junk" or "high yield" instruments and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Below investment grade instruments may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. It is likely that a prolonged or deepening economic recession could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such instruments to repay principal and pay interest thereon, increase the incidence of default for such instruments and severely disrupt the market value of such instruments.

Below investment grade instruments, though generally higher yielding, are characterized by higher risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated instruments. The secondary market for below investment grade instruments may be less liquid than that for higher rated instruments and may have wide spreads between the bid and asked prices. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Fund to sell certain instruments or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in lower grade instruments, investors could lose money on their investment in the Common Shares, both in the short-term and the long-term. Because of the greater number of investment considerations involved in investing in below investment grade instruments the ability of the Fund to meet its objectives depends more on the Adviser's judgment and analytical abilities than would be the case if the portfolio invested primarily in securities in the higher rating categories. While the Adviser will attempt to reduce the risks of investing in lower rated instruments through active portfolio management, diversification, credit analysis and attention to current developments and trends in the economy and the financial markets, there can be no assurance that a broadly diversified portfolio of such instruments would substantially lessen the risks of defaults brought about by an economic downturn or recession. Also, the Fund is a non-diversified investment company and therefore is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a "diversified" fund. See "The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition Below Investment Grade Instruments" and "Risks Non-Diversification Risk."

Senior Secured Loans Risk. As part of its investments in corporate fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate Senior Secured Loans arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and one or more financial institutions. In certain market conditions, the Fund may predominantly invest in Senior Secured Loans. Senior Secured Loans hold senior positions in the capital structure of a business entity, are secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by unsecured creditors, subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the Borrower. The Senior Secured Loans the Fund will invest in are usually rated below investment grade or may also be unrated. Although Senior Secured Loans are senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade instruments, which are often subordinated or unsecured, the risks associated with Senior Secured Loans are similar to the risks of below investment grade instruments. See "Risks Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk." Additionally, if a

Borrower under a Senior Secured Loan defaults, becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy, the Fund may recover only a fraction of what is owed on the Senior Secured Loan or nothing at all. Senior Secured Loans are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this prospectus, including credit risk, liquidity risk and below investment grade instruments risk.

Although the Senior Secured Loans in which the Fund will invest will be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that such collateral can be readily liquidated or that the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the Borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal.

In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a Borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a Senior Secured Loan. In the event of a decline in the value of the already pledged collateral, if the terms of a Senior Secured Loan do not require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the Borrower's obligations under the Senior Secured Loan. To the extent that a Senior Secured Loan is collateralized by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose some or all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the Borrower. Senior Secured Loans that are under-collateralized involve a greater risk of loss.

In general, the secondary trading market for Senior Secured Loans is not fully-developed. No active trading market may exist for certain Senior Secured Loans, which may make it difficult to value them. Illiquidity and adverse market conditions may mean that the Fund may not be able to sell certain Senior Secured Loans quickly or at a fair price. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Secured Loans, the market for them may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

Some Senior Secured Loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the Senior Secured Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to lenders, including the Fund. Such court action could under certain circumstances include invalidation of Senior Secured Loans.

If legislation or state or federal regulations impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make Senior Secured Loans, the availability of Senior Secured Loans for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions could reduce or eliminate sources of financing for certain Borrowers. This would increase the risk of default.

If legislation or federal or state regulations require financial institutions to increase their capital requirements this may cause financial institutions to dispose of Senior Secured Loans that are considered highly levered transactions. Such sales could result in prices that, in the opinion of the Adviser, do not represent fair value. If the Fund attempts to sell a Senior Secured Loan at a time when a financial institution is engaging in such a sale, the price the Fund could get for the Senior Secured Loan may be adversely affected.

The Fund will typically acquire Senior Secured Loans through assignments. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, the purchaser's rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and the Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the Senior Secured Loan and with regard to any associated collateral.

The Fund may, but will not typically, invest in a Senior Secured Loan through a participation. A participation typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution selling the participation interest, not with the Borrower. Sellers of participations typically include banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions and lending institutions. Certain participation agreements also include the option to convert the participation in the loan to a full assignment of the loan under agreed upon circumstances. The Adviser has adopted best execution procedures and guidelines to seek to mitigate credit and counterparty risk in the atypical situation when the Fund must acquire a Senior Secured Loan through a participation. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no direct right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement against the Borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the Borrower and the institution selling the participation.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more debt instruments in the Fund's portfolio will decline in price or fail to pay interest or principal when due because the issuer of the instrument experiences a decline in its financial status. Losses may occur because the market value of a debt security is affected by the creditworthiness of the issuer and by general economic and specific industry conditions and the Fund's investments will often be subordinate to other debt in the issuer's capital structure. Because the Fund invests in below investment grade instruments, it will be exposed to a greater amount of credit risk than a fund which invests in investment grade securities. The prices of lower grade instruments are more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher grade instruments.

Leverage Risk. The Fund anticipates incurring leverage as part of its investment strategy. All costs and expenses related to any form of leverage used by the Fund will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. The Fund's total leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, will not exceed 40% of the Fund's Managed Assets. See "Leverage."

The Fund's use of leverage could create the opportunity for a higher return for Common Shareholders but would also result in special risks for Common Shareholders and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on the securities and investments purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of the leverage, the return on the Common Shares will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from the securities and investments purchased with such proceeds do not cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Common Shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations compared to a comparable portfolio without leverage including:

the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV, market price and distribution rate of the Common Shares;

the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the dividend rates on any Preferred Shares that the Fund may pay will reduce the return to the Common Shareholders or will result in fluctuations in the dividends paid on the Common Shares;

the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Common Shares;

when the Fund uses leverage, the investment advisory and administrative fees payable to the Adviser and ALPS will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage, and may provide a financial incentive to the Adviser to increase the Fund's use of leverage and create an inherent conflict of interest; and

leverage may increase expenses, which may reduce total return.

The Fund may continue to use leverage if the benefits to the Common Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position are believed to outweigh any current reduced return, but expects to reduce, modify or cease its leverage if it is believed the costs of the leverage will exceed the return provided from the investments made with the proceeds of the leverage.

Limited Term Risk. Unless the dissolution date is extended by the Board of Trustees and a majority of shareholders in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Fund will be dissolved on or about September 15, 2027. The Fund does not seek to return \$20.00 per Common Share upon dissolution. The Fund's limited term may cause it to sell securities when it otherwise would not, which could cause the Fund's returns to decrease and the market price of the Common Shares to fall. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of its matured, called or sold securities, the Fund may distribute the proceeds in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final dissolution, which may cause the Fund's fixed expenses to increase as a percentage of assets under management. Alternatively, the Fund may invest the proceeds in lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. The Board of Trustees may in its sole discretion, without the consent or vote of the shareholders, choose to dissolve the Fund prior to the required dissolution date, which would cause the Fund to miss any market appreciation that occurs after the Fund is dissolved. Conversely, if the Board of Trustees and the shareholders extend the dissolution date, market conditions may deteriorate and the Fund may experience losses. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust."

Derivatives Risk. Under normal market conditions, the use of derivatives by the Fund will not exceed 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund may enter into derivatives for investment, hedging or leverage purposes. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including:

Counterparty Risk. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security.

Leverage Risk. The derivative investments in which the Fund may invest will give rise to forms of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. See "Risks Leverage Risk."

Illiquidity Risk. Certain derivative instruments may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like or at the price that the Fund believes the derivative is currently worth. See "Risks Liquidity Risk."

Correlation Risk. Imperfect correlation between the value of derivative instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio.

Derivative instruments are also subject to the risk of the loss of principal. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of derivative investments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise want to sell. In addition, there may be situations in which the Adviser elects not to use derivative investments that result in losses greater than if they had been used. Amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

Implementation of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") will likely impact the use of derivatives by entities, which may include the Fund, and is intended to improve the existing regulatory framework by closing the regulatory gaps and eliminating the speculative trading practices that contributed to the 2008 financial market crisis. The legislation is designed to impose stringent regulation on the over-the-counter derivatives market in an attempt to increase transparency and accountability by, among other things, requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. While many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act must be implemented through future rulemaking, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, it is possible that, upon the effectiveness of these rules, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change availability of certain investments.

The SEC has also indicated that it may adopt new policies on the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund.

Swap Risk. The Fund may invest in credit default swaps and total return swaps. Such transactions are subject to market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and risk of imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets and may involve commissions or other costs. See "Risks Derivatives Risk." To the extent credit default swaps are used, the Fund will generally sell protection and the risk of loss is often the notional value of the underlying asset, which can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. If, however, the Fund buys protection under a credit default swap, the risk of loss is the contractual obligation to make a stream of payments to the swap counterparty. In a total return swap, the Fund pays the counterparty a floating short-term interest rate and receives in exchange the total return of underlying debt securities. The Fund bears the risk of default on the underlying loans or debt securities, based on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund would typically have to post collateral to cover this potential obligation. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid; however there is no guarantee that the swap market will continue to provide liquidity. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (determined using the SEC's standard applicable to registered investment companies, i.e., instruments that cannot be disposed of by the Fund within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities). The Fund may also invest, without limit, in restricted securities, which could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase these securities.

Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid and restricted securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of such securities. Illiquid and restricted securities are also more difficult to value, especially in challenging markets. The Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. Investment of the

Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. In order to dispose of an unregistered security, the Fund, where it has contractual rights to do so, may have to cause such security to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the security and the time the security is registered, thereby enabling the Fund to sell it. Contractual restrictions on the resale of securities vary in length and scope and are generally the result of a negotiation between the issuer and acquiror of the securities. In either case, the Fund would bear market risks during that period.

Valuation Risk. Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for loans or fixed income instruments to trade. Fixed income instruments generally trade on an "over-the-counter" market which may be anywhere in the world where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of fixed income instruments may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value instruments differently than the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that when a fixed income instrument is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund is less than the value that such fixed income instrument is carried at on the Fund's books.

Lender Liability Risk. A number of U.S. judicial decisions have upheld judgments obtained by Borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the Borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the Borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the Borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a Borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such Borrower, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a Borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such Borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called

"equitable subordination." Because affiliates of, or persons related to, the Adviser may hold equity or other interests in obligors of the Fund, the Fund could be exposed to claims for equitable subordination or lender liability or both based on such equity or other holdings.

Other Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and permissible under the Investment Company Act. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's investment management fees with respect to the assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. The investment companies that the Fund invests in may also use leverage, which would cause the Fund's investment in such investment companies to be subject to greater volatility.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk. The Adviser will be subject to certain conflicts of interest in its management of the Fund. These conflicts will arise primarily from the involvement of the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates in other activities that may conflict with those of the Fund. The Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates may engage in activities where the interests of certain divisions of the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the Fund or the shareholders of the Fund. Other present and future activities of the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates may give rise to additional conflicts of interest which may have a negative impact on the Fund.

In addressing these conflicts and regulatory, legal and contractual requirements across its various businesses, GSO and its affiliates have implemented certain policies and procedures (e.g., information walls). For example, GSO and its affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to companies in which the Fund may be considering making an investment or companies that are GSO's and its affiliates' advisory clients. As a consequence, that information, which could be of benefit to the Fund, could also restrict the Fund's activities and the investment opportunity may otherwise be unavailable to the Fund. Additionally, the terms of confidentiality or other agreements with or related to companies in which any fund managed by GSO has or has considered making an investment or which is otherwise an advisory client of GSO and its affiliates may restrict or otherwise limit the ability of the Fund to make investments in such companies.

As part of its regular business, Blackstone provides a broad range of investment banking, advisory, and other services. In the regular course of its investment banking and advisory businesses, Blackstone represents potential purchasers, sellers and other involved parties, including corporations, financial buyers, management, shareholders and institutions, with respect to transactions that could give rise to investments that would otherwise be available for investment by the Fund. Because of such relationships, there may be certain investments that the Adviser will decline or be unable to make. In addition, employees of Blackstone or its affiliates may possess information relating to such issuers that is not known to the individuals at the Adviser responsible for making investment decisions and performing the other obligations under the investment advisory agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. Those employees of Blackstone or its affiliates will not be obligated to share any such information with the Adviser and may be prohibited by law or contract from doing so. The Adviser or certain of its affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to an issuer. Should this occur, the Adviser would be restricted from buying or selling securities, derivatives or loans of the issuer on behalf of the Fund until such time as the information became public or was no longer deemed material. Disclosure of such information to the Adviser's personnel responsible for the affairs of the Fund will be on a need-to-know basis only, and the Fund may not be free to act upon any such information. Therefore, the Fund may not have access to material non-public information in the possession of the Adviser which might be relevant to an investment decision to be made by the Fund, and the Fund may initiate a transaction or sell an investment which, if such information had been known to it, may not have been undertaken. Due to these restrictions, the Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Blackstone and its affiliates may represent creditors or debtors in proceedings under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code or prior to such filings. From time to time, Blackstone and its affiliates may serve as advisor to creditor or equity committees. This involvement, for which Blackstone and its affiliates may be compensated, may limit or preclude the flexibility that the Fund may otherwise have to participate in restructurings. For example, in situations in which an issuer of fixed income instruments held by the Fund is a client or a potential client of the restructuring and reorganization advisory practice of Blackstone, the Adviser may dispose of such instruments or take such other actions reasonably necessary to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act in order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of

interest with the restructuring and reorganization advisory practice. Further, there may also be instances in which the work of Blackstone's and its affiliates' restructuring and reorganization advisory practice prevents the Adviser from purchasing securities on behalf of the Fund. See "Management of the Fund Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

Limitations on Transactions with Affiliates Risk. The Investment Company Act limits our ability to enter into certain transactions with certain of our affiliates. As a result of these restrictions, we may be prohibited from buying or selling any security directly from or to any portfolio company of a registered investment company or private equity fund or investment company managed by Blackstone, GSO or any of their respective affiliates. However, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, purchase any such portfolio company's securities in the secondary market, which could create a conflict for the Adviser between the interests of the Fund and the portfolio company, in that the ability of the Adviser to recommend actions in the best interest of the Fund might be impaired. The Investment Company Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times). These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk. The Adviser is dependent upon the experience and expertise of certain key personnel in providing services with respect to the Fund's investments. If the Adviser were to lose the services of these individuals, its ability to service the Fund could be adversely affected. The Adviser may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques for the Fund's portfolio and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Adviser has informed the Fund that the investment professionals associated with the Adviser are actively involved in other investment activities not concerning the Fund and will not be able to devote all of their time to the Fund's business and affairs. In addition, individuals not currently associated with the Adviser may become associated with the Fund and the performance of the Fund may also depend on the experience and expertise of such individuals.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of certain assets or income from the Fund's investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions on the Common Shares can decline. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, the dividend rates or borrowing costs associated with the Fund's use of leverage would likely increase, which would tend to further

reduce returns to shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse affect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Foreign Instruments Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in U.S. currency denominated and/or foreign currency denominated fixed income instruments issued by foreign corporate or government issuers. Such investments involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies or in the U.S. government.

Financial markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient or liquid as financial markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of foreign securities can be more volatile. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, including seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, different legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights and the potential inability to enforce legal judgments, all of which could cause the Fund to lose money on its investments in foreign securities. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Foreign government debt includes bonds that are issued or backed by foreign governments or their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions or by foreign central banks. The governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with terms of such debt, and the Fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of a default. In addition, since 2010, the risks of investing in certain foreign government debt have increased dramatically as a result of the ongoing European debt crisis which began in Greece and has begun to spread throughout various other European countries. These debt crises and the ongoing efforts of governments around the world to address these debt crises have also resulted in increased volatility and uncertainty in the global securities markets and it is impossible to predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the Fund, though it is possible that these or similar events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates. Because foreign securities may trade on days when the Fund's Common Shares are not priced and the NYSE is closed, NAV can change at times when Common Shares cannot be sold. The Fund has no current intention to invest in instruments the Borrowers or issuers of which are from emerging market countries.

Foreign Currency Risk. Because the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of instruments held by the Fund and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of instruments denominated in such currencies, which means that NAV could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Fund may incur costs in connection with the conversions between various currencies. In addition, certain countries may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the repatriation, transferability or convertibility of currency. Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the euro and the European Monetary Union (the "EMU") has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund's portfolio investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the euro as its primary currency, the Fund's investments in such countries, if any, may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, instruments or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in euros.

Stressed and Distressed Instruments Risk. As part of its investments in corporate fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments of stressed or distressed issuers. Such instruments may be rated in the lower rating categories (Caa1 or lower by Moody's, or CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. For these securities, the risks associated with below investment grade instruments are more pronounced. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest

on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value substantially less than its original investment.

Credit-Linked Notes Risk. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in credit-linked notes. Holders of credit-linked notes bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk. Credit-linked notes are structured products used to transfer credit risk. The performance of the notes is linked to the performance of an underlying reference obligation or reference portfolio ("reference entities"). The notes are usually issued by a special purpose vehicle ("SPV") that sells credit protection through a credit default swap transaction in return for a premium and an obligation to pay the transaction sponsor should a reference entity experience a certain credit event or events, such as bankruptcy. The SPV invests the proceeds from the notes to cover its contingent payment obligation. Revenue from the investments and the money received as premium are used to pay interest to note holders. The main risk of credit-linked notes is the risk of the reference entity experiencing a credit event that triggers the contingent payment obligation. Should such an event occur, the SPV would have to pay the transaction sponsor and payments to the note holders would be subordinated. The Fund may have the right to receive payments only from the SPV and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. While certain credit-linked notes enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in credit-linked notes generally pay their share of the SPV's administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of indices and securities underlying credit-linked notes will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of credit-linked notes) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the SPV of a credit-linked note uses shorter term financing to purchase longer term securities, the SPV may be forced to sell its securities at below market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the credit-linked notes owned by the Fund.

Certain credit-linked notes may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. Credit-linked notes are typically privately offered and sold. As a result, investments in

credit-linked notes may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. See "The Fund's Investments Other Investment Techniques Credit-Linked Notes."

Repurchase Agreements Risk. Subject to its investment objectives and policies, the Fund may invest in repurchase agreements as a buyer for investment purposes. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of debt securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association or broker-dealer. The agreement provides that the Fund will sell the securities back to the institution at a fixed time in the future. The Fund does not bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security unless the seller defaults under its repurchase obligation. In the event of the bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses, including: (1) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (2) possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period; and (3) expenses of enforcing its rights. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, the Fund generally will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercise of the Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk. The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements involves many of the same risks involved in the Fund's use of leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities, resulting in a form of borrowing. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired in the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that the Fund has sold but remains obligated to repurchase. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities retained by the Fund may decline. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experiences insolvency, the Fund may be adversely affected. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, the Fund would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the underlying securities. In addition, due to the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements transactions, the Fund's NAV will decline, and, in some cases, the Fund may be worse off than if it had not used such instruments.

Segregation and Coverage Risk. Certain portfolio management techniques, such as, among other things, entering into swap agreements, using reverse repurchase agreements, futures contracts or other derivative transactions, may be considered senior securities under the Investment Company Act unless steps are taken to segregate the Fund's assets or otherwise cover its obligations. To avoid having these instruments considered senior securities, in some cases the Fund may segregate liquid assets with a value equal (on a daily mark-to-market basis) to its obligations under these types of leveraged transactions, enter into offsetting transactions or otherwise cover such transactions. In cases where the Fund does not cover such leveraged transactions, such instruments may be considered senior securities and the Fund's use of such leveraged transactions will be required to comply with the restrictions on senior securities under the Investment Company Act. The Fund may be unable to use segregated assets for certain other purposes, which could result in the Fund earning a lower return on its portfolio than it might otherwise earn if it did not have to segregate those assets in respect of or otherwise cover such portfolio positions. To the extent the Fund's assets are segregated or committed as cover, it could limit the Fund's investment flexibility. Segregating assets and covering positions will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

Income Risk. The income the Common Shareholders receive from the Fund is based primarily on the interest the Fund earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates to the Common Shareholders could drop as well. The Fund's income also would likely be affected adversely when prevailing short-term interest rates increase, and this will be magnified when the Fund is utilizing leverage.

Investments in Equity Securities or Warrants Incidental to Investments in Fixed Income Instruments. From time to time the Fund also may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities or warrants incidental to the purchase or ownership of a fixed income instrument or in connection with a reorganization of an issuer. Investments in equity securities incidental to investments in fixed income instruments entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in fixed income instruments. Because equity is merely the residual value of an issuer after all claims and other interests, it is inherently more risky than the bonds or loans of the same issuer. The value of the equity securities may be affected more rapidly, and to a greater extent, by company-specific developments and general market conditions. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. The Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a fixed income instrument. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities

while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of an issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

U.S. Government Debt Securities Risk. U.S. government debt securities generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. government debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from other securities. However, in 2011 S&P downgraded its rating of U.S. government debt, suggesting an increased credit risk. Further downgrades could have an adverse impact on the price and volatility of U.S. government debt instruments. Like other debt securities, the values of U.S. government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund's average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in higher yielding long-term securities. In addition, the recent economic crisis in the United States has negatively impacted government-sponsored entities, which include Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). As the real estate market has deteriorated through declining home prices and increasing foreclosure, government-sponsored entities, which back the majority of U.S. mortgages, have experienced extreme volatility and in some cases a lack of liquidity. In September 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed under a conservatorship of the U.S. federal government. Any investments issued by Federal Home Loan Banks and Fannie Mae may ultimately lose value.

Commodity Pool Risk. The Fund's use of derivatives that are subject to regulation by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and National Futures Association ("NFA") could cause the Fund to be deemed a commodity pool or the Adviser to be a commodity pool operator, which would require the Fund and the Adviser to comply with certain rules that could result in additional costs to the Fund. Pursuant to regulations and/or published positions of the SEC, the Fund may also be required to segregate cash or liquid securities in connection with futures transactions. The Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA promulgated by the CFTC. The Fund currently is not, therefore, subject to registration or regulation as a

"commodity pool operator" under the CEA and the Fund intends to be operated so as not to be deemed to be a "commodity pool" under the regulations of the CFTC under current law. On February 9, 2012, the CFTC adopted amendments to its rules that, once effective, may affect the ability of the Fund to continue to claim this exclusion. The Fund would be limited in its ability to use futures or options on futures or engage in swap transactions if it continued to claim the exclusion. If the Fund did not continue to claim the exclusion, the Fund believes that the Fund and the Adviser would likely become subject to registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator. The Fund may incur additional expenses as a result of the CFTC's registration and regulatory requirements. The impact of the rule changes on the operations of the Fund and the Adviser is not fully known at this time. The Fund and the Adviser are continuing to analyze the effect of these rule changes on the Fund.

Recent Developments. The U.S. credit markets have in the recent past experienced extreme volatility and market disruption. Although the U.S. market is not currently experiencing disruption, extreme volatility or market disruption may occur in the future. In addition, the European credit markets have in the recent past experienced extreme volatility and may experience such volatility in the future. Instability in the credit markets may make it more difficult for a number of issuers of debt securities to obtain financing or refinancing for their investment or lending activities or operations. In particular, because of volatile conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

For example, certain issuers may, due to macroeconomic conditions, be unable to repay the obligations under their fixed income securities during this period. An issuer's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of the security and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the issuer's ability to meet its obligations under its debt securities. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. The recent market instability could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and the value of the Fund's assets. In addition, on August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. federal government debt to "AA+" from "AAA." The downgrade by S&P could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and higher U.S. Treasury yields and increase the

costs of all kinds of debt. These events could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally.

These developments may increase the volatility of the value of fixed income instruments and other investments owned by the Fund. These developments also may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its investments or to sell them on a timely basis. These developments could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to use leverage for investment purposes and increase the cost of such leverage, which would reduce returns to Common Shareholders. These developments also may adversely affect the broader economy, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, lead to lower credit ratings of the issuer and increased defaults by the issuer. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the NAV and market price of the Fund's Common Shares.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk. The instability in the Middle East and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world may result in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of geopolitical events in the future on the U.S. economy and loan and securities markets.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. However, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. If the Adviser determines that it is in the Fund's best interests to shift the focus of its investments from one type of fixed income security to another, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate during such a shift may be very high. High portfolio turnover results in greater transactional expense for the Fund and may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to Common Shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. A high portfolio turnover may increase the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, resulting in a greater portion of the Fund's distributions being treated as a dividend to the Fund's Common Shareholders.

See "The Fund's Investments Investment Policies Portfolio Turnover" and "Tax Matters."

Government Intervention in the Financial Markets. The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme

volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. In addition, the European Central Bank and other foreign government and supranational finance authorities have taken unprecedented actions to regulate or manipulate international financial markets. These governments, agencies and/or organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities or derivatives in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities or derivatives, in ways that are unforeseeable. Issuers of fixed income instruments held by the Fund may seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act. As a result, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a "diversified" fund. The Fund may therefore be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by any single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence. The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment available to "regulated investment companies" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and thus intends to satisfy the diversification requirements of Subchapter M, including its less stringent diversification requirements that apply to the percentage of the Fund's total assets that are represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and certain other securities. See "The Fund's Investments" and "Tax Matters."

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could deprive Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares or at NAV. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust."

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The purpose of the following table and the example is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. The expenses shown in the table for "Other expenses" and "Total annual expenses" are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's first full year operations and assume that the Fund issues approximately 15,000,000 Common Shares. If the Fund issues fewer Common Shares, all other things being equal, these expenses would increase as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares. The table also assumes the use of leverage in an amount equal to 30% of Managed Assets (after its use), and shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares.

Common Shareholder Transaction Expenses

Sales load paid by you (as a percentage of Common Share offering price)	4.50%
Offering expenses borne by you (as a percentage of Common Share offering price)	0.20%(1)(2)
Dividend reinvestment plan fees	None(3)

Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares(4)
Advisory fees	1.43%
Other expenses	0.41%
Interest expense	0.45%(5)
Total annual expenses	2.29%

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- (1) The Adviser has agreed to pay all of the Fund's organizational expenses and the Fund's offering expenses (other than the sales load) in excess of \$0.04 per share. Assuming an offering of _____ Common Shares, the total offering costs are estimated to be \$ _____, \$ _____ of which would be borne by the Fund.
 - (2) The Adviser (and not the Fund) will pay certain qualifying underwriters structuring and syndication fees in connection with the offering. See "Underwriters Additional Compensation to be Paid by the Adviser."
 - (3) You will be charged a brokerage commission if you direct the DRIP administrator to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account.
 - (4) For the purposes of this table we have assumed that the Fund has utilized leverage equal to 30% of Managed Assets. All costs and expenses related to any form of leverage used by the Fund will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders.

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The table presented below estimates what the Fund's annual expenses would be, stated as percentages of the Fund's net assets attributable to Common Shares, assuming the Fund is the same size as in the table above and does not use any leverage.

Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares (assuming no leverage is used)
Advisory fees	1.00%
Other expenses	0.35%
Total annual expenses	1.35%

- (5) Represents estimated interest costs associated with the Fund's entrance into a credit facility. The Fund's actual interest costs associated with leverage may differ from the estimates above.

Example

As required by relevant SEC regulations, the following example illustrates the expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in the Fund's Common Shares (including a sales load of \$45.00 and estimated offering expenses of \$2.00), assuming (i) the Fund issues 15,000,000 Common Shares in this offering, (ii) total annual expenses of 2.29% of net assets attributable to the Fund's Common Shares in years one through ten, (iii) a 5% annual return and (iv) reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses Incurred	\$ 69	\$ 116	\$ 165	\$ 300

The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. The example assumes that the estimated "Other expenses" set forth in the Annual Expenses table are accurate, and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at net asset value. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

THE FUND

The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 28, 2012 pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. The Fund has no operating history. The Fund's principal office is located at 345 Park Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10154, and its telephone number is (212) 503-2100.

The Fund will dissolve on or about September 15, 2027, absent shareholder approval to extend such term. Upon dissolution, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund. The Fund's investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the dissolution date, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon dissolution. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust."

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of this offering of Common Shares will be approximately \$ (\$ if the Underwriters exercise the over-allotment option in full) after payment of offering expenses. The Fund will pay all of its offering expenses up to \$0.04 per Common Share and the Adviser has agreed to pay (i) all of the Fund's organizational expenses and (ii) the Fund's offering expenses (other than the sales load) in excess of \$0.04 per share. The Fund will invest the net proceeds of this offering in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies as stated below. We currently anticipate that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of this offering in investments that meet the Fund's investment objectives and policies approximately 60 days after the completion of this offering. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in temporary investments. See "The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition Temporary Strategies; Invest-Up Period."

THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek high current income, with a secondary objective to seek preservation of capital, consistent with its primary goal of high current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment objectives are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without Common Shareholder approval. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' written notice prior to changing its investment objectives.

Investment Strategies

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing primarily in corporate fixed income instruments, including Senior Secured Loans and high yield corporate bonds of varying maturities. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's Managed Assets will be invested in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other investments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. Investments with similar economic characteristics may be made through derivatives, credit-linked notes, repurchase agreements and investments in other investment companies. In each case, such investments will be directly tied to a single credit investment or a pool of credit investments.

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Under normal market conditions, the Adviser expects the Fund's investments in corporate fixed income instruments to consist predominantly of Senior Secured Loans and/or high yield bonds; however, the Fund's investments in fixed income instruments may also include, to a limited extent, debentures, notes, commercial paper, investment grade bonds, loans other than Senior Secured Loans and other similar types of debt instruments, and derivatives related to or referencing these types of securities and instruments. Although not part of the Fund's investments in corporate fixed income instruments, the Fund may also invest in fixed income instruments issued by governments or government authorities.

The Fund may invest without limit in corporate fixed income instruments, and may focus its investments in one or more corporate fixed income instruments to adapt to market conditions. For example, if the Adviser believes that market conditions are favorable for a particular type of fixed income instrument, such as Senior Secured Loans, most or all of the fixed income instruments in which the Fund invests may be Senior Secured Loans. Similarly, if the Adviser believes that market conditions are favorable for high yield bonds, most or all of the fixed income instruments in which the Fund invests may be high yield bonds.

The Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of its assets in fixed income instruments that are of below investment grade quality, or high yield. High yield fixed income instruments (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") are securities rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's, BB+ or lower by S&P or Fitch or comparable unrated instruments. Below investment grade instruments and comparable unrated instruments involve substantial risk of loss, are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and any required redemption or principal payments and are more susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments than higher rated instruments. Instruments rated in the lower rating categories (Caa1 or lower by Moody's, CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch or comparable unrated securities) are subject to high credit risk. The descriptions of the investment rating categories by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, including a description of their speculative characteristics, are set forth in Appendix A. In the event that the Fund disposes of a portfolio security subsequent to its being downgraded, the Fund may experience a greater loss than if such security had been sold prior to such downgrade.

Most Senior Secured Loans pay interest at rates which are determined periodically on the basis of a floating base lending rate, primarily LIBOR, plus a premium. Senior Secured Loans typically have the highest position in a Borrower's capital structure and are secured by collateral.

Under normal market conditions, the use of derivatives by the Fund will not exceed 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund may use derivatives for investment or hedging purposes or as a form of effective leverage. The Fund's principal investments in derivative instruments may include investments in total return swaps and credit default swaps, but the Fund may also invest in futures transactions, options and options on futures as well as certain currency and interest rate instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts, currency exchange transactions on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis, put and call options on foreign currencies and interest rate swaps. The Fund does not currently expect such derivatives other than total return swaps and credit default swaps to be material to its investment strategy. Such other derivative investments are described in "The Fund's Investments Other Investment Techniques Derivatives" in this prospectus and "Investment Policies and Techniques Other Portfolio Contents Derivatives" in the SAI. The Fund's investments in derivatives will be included under the 80% policy noted above so long as the underlying asset of such derivatives is one or more corporate fixed income instruments.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments issued by foreign corporate or government issuers. Such foreign instruments may be U.S. currency denominated or foreign currency denominated. The Fund currently has no intention of investing in instruments of emerging markets Borrowers or issuers.

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As part of its investments in corporate fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments of stressed or distressed issuers. Such instruments may be rated in the lower rating categories (Caa1 or lower by Moody's, or CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such securities are subject to very high credit risk. The Fund may not invest in issuers which are in default at the time of purchase.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in credit-linked notes.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in other investment companies, including ETFs, in the manner permitted by the Investment Company Act.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (determined using the SEC standard applicable to registered investment companies, i.e., securities that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the value at which the Fund has valued the securities). The Fund may also invest, without limit, in restricted securities. However, restricted securities determined by the Adviser to be illiquid are subject to the limitation set forth above.

During temporary defensive periods or in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, including during the period when the net proceeds of the offering of Common Shares are being invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment policies and objectives. During such periods, the Fund may invest all or a portion of assets in U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities; non-U.S. government securities which have received the highest investment grade credit rating; certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association; commercial paper; bankers' acceptances; fixed time deposits; shares of money market funds; credit-linked notes; repurchase agreements with respect to any of the foregoing; or any other fixed income securities that the Adviser considers consistent with this strategy. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Fund will use these alternative strategies. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful. See " Portfolio Composition Temporary Strategies; Invest-Up Period; Dissolution" in this prospectus and "Investment Policies and Techniques" in the SAI.

The Fund may utilize leverage (including effective leverage and traditional leverage) in an aggregate amount of up to 40% of its Managed Assets at the time the leverage is incurred in order to buy additional portfolio securities. The Fund may also borrow for temporary, emergency or other purposes as permitted under the Investment Company Act.

If the rate of return, after the payment of applicable expenses of the Fund, on the securities purchased by the Fund is greater than the fees or interest paid by the Fund on its leverage arrangements, the excess income may be used to pay higher dividends to Common Shareholders. However, the Fund cannot assure you that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield on the Common Shares.

When leverage is employed, the net asset value and market price of the Common Shares and the yield to Common Shareholders will be more volatile. See "Leverage" and "Risks Leverage Risk."

Investment Philosophy

When identifying prospective investment opportunities in fixed income securities, the Adviser currently intends to rely on fundamental credit analysis to seek to minimize the loss of the Fund's

capital. The Adviser expects to invest in fixed income securities of companies possessing the following attributes, which it believes will help generate higher risk adjusted total returns:

Leading, defensible market positions. The Adviser intends to invest in companies that it believes have developed strong positions within their respective markets and exhibit the potential to maintain sufficient cash flows and profitability to service their obligations in a range of economic environments. The Adviser will seek companies that it believes possess advantages in scale, scope, customer loyalty, product pricing, or product quality versus their competitors, thereby minimizing business risk and protecting profitability.

Investing in stable companies with positive cash flow. The Adviser intends to invest in established, stable companies which have demonstrated a record of profitability and cash flows over several economic cycles. The Adviser believes such companies are well-positioned to maintain consistent cash flow to service and repay their obligations and maintain growth in their businesses or market share. The Adviser does not intend to invest in start-up companies or companies with speculative business plans.

Proven management teams. The Adviser intends to focus on investments in which the target company has an experienced management team with an established track record of success. The Adviser will typically require companies to have in place proper incentives to align management's goals with the Fund's goals.

Private equity sponsorship. Often the Adviser will seek to participate in transactions sponsored by what it believes, based on market reputation and its own experience and research, to be high-quality private equity firms. The Adviser believes that a private equity sponsor's willingness to invest significant sums of equity capital into a company is an implicit endorsement of the quality of the investment. Further, private equity sponsors of companies with significant investments at risk have the ability and a strong incentive to contribute additional capital in difficult economic times should operational issues arise.

Diversification. The Adviser will seek to invest broadly among companies and industries, thereby potentially reducing the risk of a downturn in any one company or industry having a disproportionate impact on the value of the Fund's portfolio. However, the Fund is a non-diversified investment company and therefore is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a "diversified" fund. See "Risks Non-Diversification Risk."

Portfolio Composition

The Fund's portfolio will be composed principally of the following investments. A more detailed description of the Fund's investment policies and restrictions and more detailed information about the Fund's portfolio investments are contained in the SAI.

Bonds

Corporate bonds will be a part of the Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other investments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. The Fund may invest in a wide variety of bonds of varying maturities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and other business entities, governments and other issuers. The Adviser expects most of the bonds the Fund will invest in will be high yield corporate bonds. Bonds are fixed or variable/floating-rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Bonds generally are used by corporations as well as governments and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on

or before maturity. Holders of bonds, as creditors, have a prior legal claim over common and preferred stockholders as to both income and assets of the issuer for the principal and interest due them and may have a prior claim over other creditors but are generally subordinate to any existing lenders in the issuer's capital structure.

Corporate bonds come in many varieties and may differ in the way that interest is calculated, the amount and frequency of payments, the type of collateral, if any, and the presence of special features (e.g., conversion rights). The Fund's investments in corporate debt securities may include, but are not limited to, senior, junior, secured and unsecured bonds, notes and other debt securities, and may be fixed rate, variable rate or floating rate, among other things. The investment return of corporate bonds reflects interest on the security and changes in the market value of the security. Many of the bonds the Fund invests in may be fixed-rate; however, the Fund may also invest in floating rate bonds. The market value of a corporate bond, especially a fixed-rate bond, will generally rise and fall inversely with interest rates. The value of intermediate- and longer-term corporate bonds normally fluctuates more in response to changes in interest rates than does the value of shorter-term corporate bonds. The market value of a corporate bond also may be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument. Corporate fixed income instruments usually yield more than government or agency bonds due to the presence of credit risk.

Senior Secured Loans

Senior Secured Loans will be a part of the Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other instruments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. Senior Secured Loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of the Borrower, are secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by other secured creditors, unsecured creditors, subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the Borrower. Senior Secured Loans typically have rates of interest which are determined daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate, plus a premium or credit spread. As a result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Secured Loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Secured Loans should decrease. These base lending rates are primarily LIBOR and secondarily the prime rate offered by one or more major U.S. banks and the certificate of deposit rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. LIBOR fluctuates and when LIBOR is at lower levels, total yield on a Senior Secured Loan will usually be lower, and when LIBOR is at higher levels, total yield on a Senior Secured Loan will usually be higher. However, many of the Senior Secured Loans that the Fund will invest in will have LIBOR floors, whereby the Borrower contractually agrees that the amount used for LIBOR in calculating the yield on the Senior Secured Loan will not be less than an agreed upon amount. Investments with LIBOR floors are still considered floating rate investments. See "Investment Policies and Techniques Portfolio Contents Senior Secured Loans" in the SAI.

Senior Secured Loans are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the investment and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral securing a Senior Secured Loan would satisfy the Borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of a Borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a Senior Secured Loan. The collateral securing a Senior Secured Loan may lose all or substantially all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a Borrower. Some Senior

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Secured Loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate such Senior Secured Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of Senior Secured Loans including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such Senior Secured Loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the Borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it could negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Senior Secured Loans may not be rated by a rating agency. The amount of public information available with respect to Senior Secured Loans will generally be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. In evaluating the creditworthiness of Borrowers, the Adviser will consider, and may rely in part, on analyses performed by others. To the extent that they are rated by a rating agency, many of the Senior Secured Loans in which the Fund will invest will have been assigned below investment grade ratings by independent rating agencies. In the event Senior Secured Loans are not rated, they are likely to be the equivalent of below investment grade quality. The Adviser does not view ratings as the determinative factor in its investment decisions and relies more upon its credit analysis abilities than upon ratings.

Senior Secured Loans are not registered with the SEC, or any state securities commission, and are not listed on any national securities exchange. There is less readily available or reliable information about most Senior Secured Loans than is the case for many other types of securities, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). No active trading market may exist for some Senior Secured Loans, and some Senior Secured Loans may be subject to restrictions on resale. A secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which may impair the ability to realize full value and thus cause a material decline in the Fund's net asset value. See "Risks Liquidity Risk" and "Risks Senior Secured Loans Risk."

The floating or variable rate feature of Senior Secured Loans is a significant difference from typical fixed income investments, which carry significant interest rate risk. To the extent the Fund is invested in primarily floating rate instruments, the Fund can be expected to have less interest rate-related fluctuations in its net asset value per share than investment companies investing primarily in fixed rate instruments (other than money market funds and some short term bond funds). When interest rates decline, the value of a fixed income portfolio can normally be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a fixed income portfolio can normally be expected to decline. Although the income available to the Fund will vary, the Adviser expects that to the extent the Fund acquires interests in floating rate Senior Secured Loans this may minimize fluctuations in net asset value of the Fund resulting from changes in market interest rates. However, because floating or variable rates on Senior Secured Loans only reset periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value. Similarly, a sudden and significant increase in market interest rates may cause a decline in the Fund's net asset value. A material decline in the Fund's net asset value may impair the Fund's ability to maintain required levels of asset coverage. Other factors (including, but not limited to, rating downgrades, credit deterioration, a large downward movement in stock prices, a disparity in supply and demand of certain securities or market conditions that reduce liquidity) can reduce the value of Senior Secured Loans and other debt obligations, impairing the Fund's net asset value.

The Fund may purchase and retain Senior Secured Loans where the Borrower has experienced, or may be perceived to be likely to experience, credit problems, including involvement in or recent emergence from bankruptcy court proceedings or other forms of debt restructuring. Such investments may provide opportunities for enhanced income, although they also will be subject to greater risk of loss. At times, in connection with the restructuring of a Senior Secured Loan either outside of bankruptcy court or in the context of bankruptcy court proceedings, the Fund may determine or be

required to accept equity securities or junior credit securities in exchange for all or a portion of a Senior Secured Loan.

The Fund may use an independent pricing service or prices provided by dealers to value Senior Secured Loans and other credit securities at their market value. The Fund will use the fair value method to value Senior Secured Loans or other instruments if market quotations for them are not readily available or are deemed unreliable. An instrument that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures.

Direct Assignments. The Fund may purchase Senior Secured Loans on a direct assignment basis. If the Fund purchases a Senior Secured Loan on direct assignment, it typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement of the assigning lender and becomes a lender under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning lender. Investments in Senior Secured Loans on a direct assignment basis may involve additional risks to the Fund. For example, if such Senior Secured Loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral.

Loan Participations. The Fund may also purchase, without limitation, participations in Senior Secured Loans, but does not plan to do so in the normal course. The participation by the Fund in a lender's portion of a Senior Secured Loan typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with such lender, not with the Borrower. As a result, the Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by such lender of payments from the Borrower.

Below Investment Grade Instruments

Substantially all of the Fund's assets may be invested in fixed income instruments that are of below investment grade quality, or high yield. Below investment grade instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and, while such obligations may not necessarily always have near-term vulnerability to default, they face major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments. In addition, lower quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to general economic conditions.

Lower grade instruments, though generally higher yielding, are characterized by higher risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated instruments. The retail secondary market for lower grade instruments may be less liquid than that of higher rated instruments. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Fund to sell certain instruments or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value.

The prices of credit instruments generally are inversely related to interest rate changes; however, the price volatility caused by fluctuating interest rates of instruments also is inversely related to the coupon of such instruments. Accordingly, lower grade instruments may be relatively less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher quality instruments of comparable maturity, because of their higher coupon. This higher coupon is what the investor receives in return for bearing greater credit risk. The higher credit risk associated with lower grade instruments potentially can have a greater effect on the value of such instruments than may be the case with higher quality issues of comparable maturity, and will be a substantial factor in the Fund's relative share price volatility.

Although the Adviser considers credit ratings in selecting investments for the Fund, the Adviser bases its investment decision for a particular instrument primarily on its own credit analysis and not on its credit rating. The Adviser will consider, among other things, the issuer's financial resources and

operating history, its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, the ability of its management, its debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements, and relative values based on anticipated cash flow, interest and asset coverage, and earnings prospects.

Because of the greater number of investment considerations involved in investing in high yield instruments, the ability of the Fund to meet its objectives depends more on the Adviser's judgment and analytical abilities than would be the case if the Fund invested primarily in securities in the higher rating categories. While the Adviser will attempt to reduce the risks of investing in lower rated instruments through active portfolio management, diversification, credit analysis and attention to current developments and trends in the economy and the financial markets, there can be no assurance that a broadly diversified portfolio of such instruments would substantially lessen the risks of defaults brought about by an economic downturn or recession.

Stressed and Distressed Instruments

As part of its investments in fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments of stressed or distressed issuers. Such instruments may be rated in the lower rating categories (Caa1 or lower by Moody's, or CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Such instruments are subject to very high credit risk.

The Fund may not invest in issuers who are in default at the time of purchase, but may end up holding such an instrument as a result of the default by an issuer of an existing fixed income instrument. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments.

Foreign Instruments

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed income instruments issued by foreign corporate or government issuers. Such foreign securities may be U.S. currency denominated or foreign currency denominated. Some foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Similarly, there is less volume and liquidity in most foreign securities markets than in the United States and, at times, greater price volatility than in the United States. The Fund has no current intention to invest in instruments the issuers or Borrowers of which are from emerging market countries.

Because evidences of ownership of such securities usually are held outside the United States, the Fund will be subject to additional risks if it invests in foreign securities, which include possible adverse political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and adoption of governmental restrictions which might adversely affect or restrict the payment of principal and interest on the foreign securities to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. Because foreign securities may trade on days when the Fund's Common Shares are not priced and traded, net asset value can change at times when Common Shares cannot be sold.

Foreign government debt includes bonds that are issued or backed by foreign governments or their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions or by foreign central banks. This debt includes the risk that the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with terms of such debt, and the Fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of a default. In addition, the recent sovereign debt crises in Greece and other nations in Europe present risks to the Fund's investments in government debt and may have a negative impact on securities markets as a whole.

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Certain of the Fund's investments in foreign fixed income securities may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. To the extent the Fund invests in such instruments, the value of the assets of the Fund (as measured in U.S. dollars) will be affected by changes in exchange rates.

Generally, the Fund's currency exchange transactions will be conducted on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the currency exchange market. The cost of the Fund's currency exchange transactions will generally be the difference between the bid and offer spot rate of the currency being purchased or sold. In order to protect against uncertainty in the level of future currency exchange rates, the Fund is authorized to enter into various currency exchange transactions. See "Risks Foreign Currency Risk."

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid, determined using the SEC's standard applicable to registered investment companies (i.e., securities that cannot be disposed of by the Fund within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities). Investments currently considered to be illiquid include repurchase agreements not entitling the holder to repayment of principal and payment of interest within seven days and over-the-counter options and other derivatives. In the absence of readily available market quotations, the Board of Trustees, the Valuation Committee of the Board of Trustees or a designee of the Board of Trustees will price illiquid investments at a fair value as determined in good faith. Valuing illiquid securities typically requires greater judgment than valuing securities for which there is an active trading market. The market price of illiquid securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of illiquid securities. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities due to the Fund's inability to sell such securities.

The Fund may invest without limit in restricted securities, which are securities that may not be sold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act. The restriction on public sale may make it more difficult to value such securities, limit the Fund's ability to dispose of them and lower the amount the Fund could realize upon their sale. Because they are not registered, restricted securities may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. In recognition of the increased size and liquidity of the institutional market for unregistered securities and the importance of institutional investors in the formation of capital, the SEC adopted Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Rule 144A is designed to facilitate efficient trading among institutional investors by permitting the sale of certain unregistered securities to qualified institutional buyers. To the extent privately placed securities held by the Fund qualify under Rule 144A and an institutional market develops for those securities, the Fund likely will be able to dispose of the securities without registering them under the Securities Act. To the extent that institutional buyers become, for a time, uninterested in purchasing these securities, investing in Rule 144A securities could increase the level of the Fund's illiquidity.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives, strategies and policies and permissible under the Investment Company Act. The Fund may invest in other investment companies to gain broad market or sector exposure, including during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash (such as the period shortly after the Fund receives the proceeds of the offering of its Common Shares) or when the Adviser believes share prices of other investment companies offer attractive values. The Fund may invest in investment companies that are advised by the Adviser or its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law

and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the SEC. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's management fees and other expenses with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies.

Equity Securities

From time to time the Fund also may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities incident to the purchase or ownership of a fixed income instrument or in connection with a reorganization of an issuer. These investments could arise when the Borrower or issuer defaults or enters reorganization proceedings and such Borrower or issuer offers and the Fund agrees to accept equity securities in lieu of cash repayment of the principal and any outstanding interest on the fixed income security. Investments in equity securities incidental to investments in fixed income instruments entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in fixed income securities. Common stock represents an equity ownership interest in a company. Historically, common stock has been subject to higher levels of volatility and market and issuer-specific risk than debt securities. The value of the equity securities may be affected more rapidly, and to a greater extent, by company-specific developments and general market conditions. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. In addition, the Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a fixed income instrument of a Borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of the Borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Temporary Strategies; Invest-Up Period; Dissolution

During the period in which the net proceeds of this offering of Common Shares are being invested or during periods in which the Adviser determines that economic or market conditions are unfavorable to investors and a defensive strategy would benefit the Fund, the Fund may temporarily depart from its investment strategy. During these periods, the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy and invest all or any portion of its assets in U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities; non-U.S. government securities which have received the highest investment grade credit rating; certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association; commercial paper; bankers' acceptances; fixed time deposits; shares of money market funds; credit-linked notes; repurchase agreements with respect to any of the foregoing; or any other fixed income securities that the Adviser considers consistent with this strategy. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Fund will use these alternative strategies. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful. The Adviser expects to fully invest the net proceeds of this offering within 60 days from the completion of the offering.

Absent shareholder approval to extend the term of the Fund, the Fund will dissolve on or about September 15, 2027, although the Board of Trustees of the Fund may choose to dissolve the Fund prior to this date. As the Fund approaches its dissolution date, the portfolio composition of the Fund may change as more of its investments mature or are called or sold. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of its matured, called or sold investments, the Fund may invest the proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper represents short-term unsecured promissory notes issued in bearer form by corporations such as banks or bank holding companies and finance companies. The rate of return on commercial paper may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies.

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Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of deposit are certificates that are issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and that earn a specified return and are normally negotiable. The issuer of a certificate of deposit agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Certificates of deposit purchased by the Fund may not be fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Fixed Time Deposits. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are generally no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party, although there is no market for such deposits. The Fund may also hold funds on deposit with its custodian bank in an interest-bearing account for temporary purposes.

Bankers' Acceptances. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity.

Other Investment Techniques

Derivatives

Under normal market conditions, the use of derivatives by the Fund will not exceed 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund may use derivatives for investment or hedging purposes or as a form of effective leverage through the use of total return swaps or credit default swaps (either on individual securities or groups or indices of securities).

Total Return Swaps. The Fund may enter into total return swaps. In a total return swap, the Fund pays another party a fixed or floating short-term interest rate and receives in exchange the total return of underlying debt securities. If the underlying assets are fixed income instruments, the total return swap will be treated as a fixed income corporate credit investment for purposes of the Fund's investment strategy to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in such investments. If the other party to a total return swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of total return payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The Fund bears the risk of default on the underlying loans or debt securities, based on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund would typically have to post collateral to cover this potential obligation. The Fund may use total return swaps for financing or investment purposes.

Credit Default Swaps. The Fund may enter into credit default swaps. A credit default swap is an agreement between two counterparties that allows one counterparty (the "seller") to sell protection under the swap and be "long" on a third party's credit risk and the other party (the "buyer") to purchase protection under the swap and be "short" on the credit risk. Typically, the buyer agrees to make regular fixed payments to the seller with the same frequency as the underlying reference instrument. In exchange, the buyer typically has the right upon a credit event on the underlying instrument to deliver the instrument to the seller in exchange for the instrument's par value plus interest. Credit default swaps can be used as a substitute for purchasing or selling a credit security and sometimes are preferable to actually purchasing the security. The Fund may be a party to credit default swaps referencing a single security, a group of securities or an index. If the underlying assets are corporate fixed income instruments (including groups or indexes of such instruments), the credit default swap will be treated as a fixed income corporate credit investment for purposes of the Fund's investment strategy to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in such investments. The Fund currently intends to invest primarily in credit default swaps as a seller. As a seller of credit default

swaps, the Fund is able to express a positive credit view on a particular instrument without actually purchasing the asset. The Fund would be entitled to receive steady payments from the buyer of the swap but would be obligated to pay the notional value of the swap upon the occurrence of any credit event. The Fund may use credit default swaps for financing or investment purposes, and as the seller of credit default swaps, would incur effective leverage.

Interest Rate Transactions. The Fund may use interest rate swaps for hedging purposes only and not as a speculative investment and would typically use interest rate swaps to shorten the average interest rate reset time of the Fund's holdings. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). The Fund will only enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund's custodian. The Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be investment grade by the Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. These instruments are traded in the over-the-counter market.

The use of interest rate swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would be unfavorably affected.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Fund may engage in foreign currency exchange transactions in connection with its investments in foreign securities. The Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts in order to protect against possible losses on foreign investments resulting from adverse changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. A forward foreign currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price and for an amount set at the time of the contract. These contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has a deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the price at which they are buying and selling various currencies. However, forward foreign currency exchange contracts may limit potential gains which could result from a positive change in such currency relationships. The Fund does not speculate in foreign currency.

Except for cross-hedges, the Fund will not enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts or maintain a net exposure in such contracts when it would be obligated to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of its portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency or, in the case of a "cross-hedge," denominated in a currency or currencies that the Adviser believes will tend to be closely correlated with that currency with regard to price movements. At the consummation of a forward contract, the Fund may either make delivery of the foreign currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an offsetting contract obligating it to purchase, at the same maturity date, the same amount of such foreign currency. If the

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Fund chooses to make delivery of the foreign currency, it may be required to obtain such currency through the sale of portfolio securities denominated in such currency or through conversion of other assets of the Fund into such currency. If the Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund will incur a gain or loss to the extent that there is a difference between the forward contract price and the offsetting forward contract price.

It should be realized that this method of protecting the value of the Fund's portfolio securities against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities. It simply establishes a rate of exchange which can be achieved at some future point in time. Additionally, although such contracts tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they tend to limit any potential gain should the value of such currency increase. Generally, the Fund will not enter into a forward foreign currency exchange contract with a term longer than one year.

Other Derivative Investments. For a description of other derivatives the Fund may invest in, including futures and options, see "Investment Policies and Techniques Other Portfolio Contents Derivatives" in the SAI.

Calculation of Derivative Investments. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in derivatives. For the purposes of this limit, total return swap investments will be treated at their full notional value less the amount of cash collateral posted to the total return swap counterparty. For example, if the Fund invested in a total return swap investment whereby the Fund posted \$10 of cash collateral and received the total return on \$40 worth of fixed income instrument interests, then the Fund's derivative investment would be calculated as \$30 (the \$40 notional value of the fixed income instrument interests minus the \$10 posted cash collateral). Investments as a seller of protection of credit default swaps, if any, will be treated as the full notional value. For example, if the Fund sold credit protection on a fixed income instrument interest worth \$50, then the derivative investment would be calculated as \$50, the full notional amount of the fixed income instrument interest.

Counterparty selection. The Adviser has established a risk and valuation committee that regularly reviews each broker-dealer counterparty for, among other things, its quality and the quality of its execution. The established procedures and guidelines require trades to be placed for execution only with broker-dealer counterparties approved by the risk and valuation committee of the Adviser. The factors considered by the committee when selecting and approving brokers and dealers include, but are not limited to: (i) quality, accuracy, and timeliness of execution, (ii) review of the reputation, financial strength and stability of the financial institution, (iii) willingness and ability of the counterparty to commit capital, (iv) ongoing reliability and (v) access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets.

Securities Lending

The Fund may make secured loans of its marginable securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. However, such loans will be made only to broker-dealers and other financial institutions that are believed by the Adviser to be of high credit standing. Securities loans are made to broker-dealers pursuant to agreements requiring that loans be continuously secured by collateral consisting of U.S. government securities, cash or cash equivalents (negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit) maintained in the Fund's custodian account on a daily mark-to-market basis in an amount at least equal at all times to the market value of the securities lent. The Adviser, as part of its responsibilities under the investment advisory agreement, invests the Fund's cash collateral in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and strategies. The Fund pays the borrower of the securities a fee based on the amount of the cash collateral posted in connection with the securities lending program. The borrower pays to the Fund, as the lender, an amount equal to any

interest or dividends received on the securities lent. The Fund will limit its securities lending to no more than one third of its total assets.

The Fund may invest the cash collateral received only in accordance with its investment objectives, subject to the Fund's agreement with the borrower of the securities. In the case of cash collateral, the Fund typically pays a rebate to the borrower. The reinvestment of cash collateral will result in a form of effective leverage for the Fund.

Although voting rights or rights to consent with respect to the loaned securities pass to the borrower, the Fund, as the lender, retains the right to call the loans and obtain the return of the securities loaned at any time on reasonable notice, and it will do so in order that the securities may be voted by the Fund if the holders of such securities are asked to vote upon or consent to matters materially affecting the investment. The Fund may also call such loans in order to sell the securities involved. When engaged in securities lending, the Fund's performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned and will also reflect the receipt of interest through investment of cash collateral by the Fund in permissible investments.

Credit-Linked Notes

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in credit-linked notes. A credit-linked note is a form of funded credit derivative instrument. It is a synthetic obligation between two or more parties where the payment of principal and/or interest is based on the performance of a reference entity. Credit-linked notes are created by embedding a credit default swap in a funded asset to form an investment whose credit risk and cash flow characteristics resemble those of a bond or loan. These credit-linked notes pay an enhanced coupon to the investor for taking on the added credit risk of the reference issuer. In addition to the credit risk of the reference entity and interest rate risk, the buyer/seller of credit-linked notes is subject to counterparty risk.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, under which the Fund will effectively pledge its assets as collateral to secure a short-term loan. Generally, the other party to the agreement makes the loan in an amount equal to a percentage of the market value of the pledged collateral. At the maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund will be required to repay the loan and correspondingly receive back its collateral. While used as collateral, the assets continue to pay principal and interest, which are for the benefit of the Fund.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements, in which the Fund purchases a security from a bank or broker-dealer and the bank or broker-dealer agrees to repurchase the security at the Fund's cost plus interest within a specified time. If the party agreeing to repurchase should default, the Fund will seek to sell the securities which it holds. This could involve transaction costs or delays in addition to a loss on the securities if their value should fall below their repurchase price. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered to be illiquid securities.

Investment Policies

Credit Ratings and Unrated Instruments

Rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. Appendix A to this prospectus describes the various ratings assigned to debt obligations by S&P, Moody's and Fitch. Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not evaluate market risks or the liquidity of instruments. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition

may be better or worse than a rating indicates. Credit rating agencies may be paid by the companies whose debt they analyze and grade. To the extent that the issuer of an instrument pays a rating agency for the analysis of its instrument, an inherent conflict of interest may exist that could affect the reliability of the rating. The Fund will not necessarily sell an instrument when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. The Adviser does not rely solely on credit ratings, and develops its own analysis of issuer credit quality. The ratings of a debt instrument may change over time. S&P, Moody's and Fitch monitor and evaluate the ratings assigned to instruments on an ongoing basis. As a result, instruments held by the Fund could receive a higher rating (which would tend to increase their value) or a lower rating (which would tend to decrease their value) during the period in which they are held.

The Fund may purchase unrated instruments (instruments which are not rated by a rating agency) if the Adviser determines that the instruments are of comparable quality to rated instruments that the Fund may purchase. Unrated instruments may be less liquid than comparable rated instruments and involve the risk that the Adviser may not accurately evaluate the instrument's comparative credit rating. Because the Fund invests in high yield and/or unrated instruments, the Fund's success in achieving its investment objectives may depend more heavily on the Adviser's analysis than if the Fund invested exclusively in higher-quality and rated instruments. The Adviser will attempt to reduce the risks of investing in lower rated or unrated debt instruments through active portfolio management, credit analysis and attention to current developments and trends in the economy and the financial markets.

The Fund is not required to dispose of an instrument in the event that a rating agency downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue or withdraws its assessment, including in the event of a default. In determining whether to retain or sell such an instrument, the Adviser may consider such factors as Adviser's assessment of the credit quality of the issuer of such instrument, the price at which such instrument could be sold and the rating, if any, assigned to such instrument by other rating agencies.

Percentage Limitations

Compliance with any policy or limitation of the Fund that is expressed as a percentage of assets is determined at the time of purchase of portfolio investments. The policy will not be violated if these limitations are exceeded because of changes in the market value or investment rating of the Fund's assets after purchase.

Segregation and Cover Requirements

Certain portfolio management techniques, such as entering into total return swaps or credit default swaps or securities lending may be considered senior securities under the Investment Company Act unless appropriate steps are taken to segregate the Fund's assets or otherwise cover its obligations. When employing these techniques, the Fund may segregate liquid assets, enter into offsetting transactions or own positions covering its obligations. To the extent the Fund covers its commitment under such a portfolio management technique, such instrument will not be considered a senior security for the purposes of the Investment Company Act; however, it would still be considered effective leverage with regards to the Fund's limit on effective leverage of 25% of Managed Assets. The Fund may cover such transactions using other methods currently or in the future permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, or orders issued by the SEC thereunder. For these purposes, interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff may be taken into account when deemed appropriate by the Fund. In cases where the Fund does not cover such transactions, such instruments may be considered senior securities and the Fund's use of such instruments must comply with the restrictions on senior securities under the Investment Company Act. These segregation and coverage requirements could result in the Fund maintaining securities positions that it would otherwise liquidate, segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do

so or otherwise restricting portfolio management. Such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

Portfolio Turnover

It is not the Fund's policy to engage in transactions with the objective of seeking profits from short-term trading. However, active and frequent trading may arise when the Adviser deems it in the Fund's best interest to redirect its investment focus from one type of fixed income instrument to another. Active and frequent trading may lead to the realization and distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains, which would increase their tax liability. Frequent trading also increases transaction costs, which could detract from the Fund's performance.

Limited Term

The Fund will dissolve on or about September 15, 2027, absent shareholder approval to extend such term. Upon dissolution, the Fund will distribute substantially all of its net assets to shareholders, after making appropriate provision for any liabilities of the Fund.

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund will dissolve on September 15, 2027, except for the purpose of paying, satisfying and discharging any existing debts or obligations, collecting and distributing its assets and doing all other acts required to liquidate and wind up its business and affairs. The Fund expects to complete its final distribution on or about September 15, 2027, but the dissolution process could be extended depending on market conditions at that time.

Pursuant to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, prior to the date of dissolution a majority of the Board of Trustees, with the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting securities entitled to vote (as defined in the Investment Company Act), may extend the life of the Fund. If approved the dissolution date of the Fund may be extended by a period of two years or such shorter time as may be determined. However, the dissolution date of the Fund may be extended an unlimited number of times with the approval of a majority of the Board of Trustees and a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. In determining whether to extend the dissolution date of the Fund, the Board of Trustees may consider the inability to sell the Fund's assets in a time frame consistent with dissolution due to lack of market liquidity or other extenuating circumstances. Additionally, the Board of Trustees may determine that market conditions are such that it is reasonable to believe that, with an extension, the Fund's remaining assets will appreciate by an amount that is meaningful relative to the cost and expense of continuing the operation of the Fund.

Principal proceeds distributed in connection with the Fund's dissolution may be distributed on a pro-rata basis among the Fund's Common Shareholders, preferred shareholders, noteholders and lenders, subject to any terms of any borrowing or preferred share and/or notes issuance. Principal proceeds distributed to shareholders may constitute tax-advantaged returns of capital for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See "Tax Matters."

The Fund's investment objectives and policies are not designed to seek to return to investors that purchase Common Shares in this offering their initial investment of \$20.00 per Common Share on the dissolution date, and such investors and investors that purchase Common Shares after the completion of this offering may receive more or less than their original investment upon dissolution. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust" and "Risks Limited Term Risk."

Duration

Duration is the weighted average term-to-maturity of an instrument's cash flows. It is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt instrument or portfolio to interest rate changes. Because of the nature of the Fund's strategy, the Adviser cannot predict what the Fund's average duration may be. At times

when the Fund is invested primarily in high yield bonds or similar fixed rate instruments, the Fund's duration will be longer because such instruments typically have long durations. This is because fixed rate instruments do not reset their interest rates and their durations are tied only to the periods when they mature or can be called. At times when the Fund is invested primarily in Senior Secured Loans or similar floating rate instruments, the Fund's duration will be shorter because such instruments typically have short durations. This is because floating rate instruments like Senior Secured Loans typically reset their interest rates on the basis of a lending rate (such as LIBOR) at regular intervals, typically every 90 days.

General Risk Management

A secondary objective of the Fund is to seek preservation of capital, consistent with its primary goal of high income. The Adviser does not seek return for Common Shareholders through capital appreciation. As a result the Adviser's investments will be based on its view on a particular asset's ability to provide high current income and on the issuer's ability to meet its obligations, not on the potential that the asset's value will appreciate. The Adviser seeks to achieve this objective through a disciplined approach to its credit investment selection process in which the credit ratings of a Borrower or issuer are not considered to be the sole or determinative factor of selection. Credit selection will focus on corporate fixed income instruments which are covered by sufficient earnings and cash flow to service such indebtedness on a timely basis. The Adviser will seek to mitigate the risks associated with below investment grade investments in fixed income instruments by careful selection of Borrowers or issuers across a broad range of industries and of Borrowers or issuers of varying characteristics and return profiles, as well as active management of such investments in light of current economic developments and trends. Additionally, the Adviser has established procedures for the regular and periodic monitoring of credit risk with a goal toward the early identification and sale of potential credit problems. This monitoring process will include, but not be limited to, the Borrower's or issuer's financial resources and operating history, comparison of current operating results with the initial investment thesis and the Adviser's initial expectations for the performance of the obligor for each investment held by the Fund, the Borrower's or issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions, the ability of the Borrower's or issuer's management, the Borrower's or issuer's debt maturities and borrowing requirements, the Borrower's or issuer's interest and asset coverage, and relative value based on anticipated cash flow. The Adviser will develop a "watch list" requiring that any significant concerns which could result in potential for credit loss be elevated to review by the Investment Committee of the Adviser. Finally, the Adviser's personnel are experienced in corporate reorganizations, work-outs and restructurings with the goal of maximizing recovery in the event of bankruptcy or serious financial failings or default of a fixed income security or investment held by the Fund. Moreover, some or all of the fixed income instruments the Fund invests in may be Senior Secured Loans. Because of the attributes of Senior Secured Loans, particularly the fact that they are secured by collateral of the Borrower and have the highest position in a Borrower's capital structure, Senior Secured Loans typically have more favorable recovery rates than other instruments of below investment grade credit quality.

The Fund may use total return swaps and securities lending to increase its ability to invest, directly or indirectly, in corporate fixed income instruments if the Adviser believes these to be cost-effective means of leverage. In keeping with the Fund's investment objectives, the Adviser would seek to use this low cost leverage to generate high income in fixed income instruments. The Adviser will apply the same procedures described above to fixed income instruments obtained through the use of leverage in order to seek preservation of capital.

The Fund has the ability to invest in certain derivatives for investment purposes, but does not currently expect such investments to be a material part of the Fund's strategy. Currency or interest rate swaps or futures will only be used for hedging purposes. The Adviser currently expects the derivatives used for investment purposes will consist of sell protection on single name credit default swaps, which generate a stream of income payments to the Fund in exchange for selling protection to the counterparty on the reference obligation, consistent with the Fund's primary investment objective.

LEVERAGE

The Fund anticipates incurring leverage as part of its investment strategy. All costs and expenses related to any form of leverage used by the Fund will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. The Fund currently intends to incur leverage of between 25% and 30% of its Managed Assets by borrowing under a credit facility. During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to the Adviser for advisory services and to ALPS for administrative services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes assets obtained through the use of effective leverage and traditional leverage. As such, the Adviser may have a financial incentive to increase the Fund's use of leverage, which constitutes an inherent conflict of interest. In addition, the fees paid to the Adviser and ALPS are borne exclusively by Common Shareholders. The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful.

Although the Fund has no current intention to do so, it may also issue Preferred Shares (but will not issue ARPS), debt securities or commercial paper, or enter into similar transactions to add leverage to its portfolio. Additionally, although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund may also incur leverage through total return swaps, securities lending arrangements, credit default swaps or other derivative transactions. The Fund's use of effective leverage will not exceed 25% of its Managed Assets. Although certain forms of effective leverage used by the Fund may not be considered senior securities under the Investment Company Act, such effective leverage will be considered leverage for the Fund's leverage limits. The Fund's total leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, will not exceed 40% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The use of leverage is a speculative technique that involves special risks and costs. There can be no assurance that any leveraging strategy the Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

The leverage would generally have complete priority upon distribution of assets over the Fund's Common Shares. The timing of any leverage and the terms of the leverage would be determined by the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Fund expects to invest the proceeds derived from any leverage in securities consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

The rights of lenders to the Fund to receive interest on and repayment of principal of any borrowings will be senior to those of the Common Shareholders, and the terms of any such borrowings may contain provisions which limit certain activities of the Fund, including the payment of dividends to Common Shareholders in certain circumstances. Further, the Investment Company Act does (in certain circumstances) grant to the lenders to the Fund certain voting rights in the event of default in the payment of interest on or repayment of principal. In the event that such provisions would impair the Fund's status as a regulated investment company under the Code, the Fund intends to repay the borrowings.

Certain types of borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage and portfolio composition requirements. Generally, covenants to which the Fund may be subject include affirmative covenants, negative covenants, financial covenants, and investment covenants. An example of an affirmative covenant would be one that requires the Fund to send its annual audited financial report to the lender. An example of a negative covenant would be one that prohibits the Fund from making any amendments to its fundamental policies. An example of a financial covenant is one that would require the Fund to maintain a 3:1 asset coverage ratio. An example of an investment covenant is one that would require the Fund to limit its investment in a particular asset class. The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies, which may issue ratings for any short-term debt securities or Preferred Shares issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the Investment Company Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will impede the Adviser from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

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In a total return swap arrangement, the Fund would receive the interest rate and capital gains returns on specified assets, typically fixed income instruments, and in exchange would make payments to the counterparty of LIBOR plus an agreed upon spread and would also bear the risk of default for any of the assets. The Fund would also post margin collateral with the counterparty to the swap. The underlying assets of the swap will be counted toward the Fund's Managed Assets. Because the Fund receives the return on the assets without having to purchase the assets, this serves as a form of leverage.

In a securities lending program, the Fund would lend debt securities or other marginable securities to a bank or other financial institution as counterparty, in exchange for cash collateral and fees. The Fund would then reinvest the cash collateral received from the counterparty in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives, resulting in a form of leverage.

When the Fund sells protection in credit default swaps it would receive a stream of payments from the buyer counterparty in the swap in exchange for the protection the Fund offers to the buyer, in the form of an obligation to pay the buyer the notional amount of the swap upon the occurrence of a credit event (typically defaults or default-related events, as defined in the agreement governing the credit default swap). Because the Fund is receiving returns without directly investing in the underlying security, this results in a form of leverage.

If Preferred Shares are issued, they would likely pay adjustable rate dividends based on shorter-term interest rates. The adjustment period for Preferred Share dividends could be as short as one day or as long as a year or more. So long as the Fund's portfolio is invested in securities that provide a higher rate of return than the interest rate or dividend rate of the leverage, after taking expenses into consideration, the leverage will cause Common Shareholders to receive a higher rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, the fees paid to the Adviser and ALPS are borne exclusively by Common Shareholders. The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful.

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the Fund, without prior approval of the Common Shareholders, to borrow money. In this connection, the Fund may issue notes or other evidence of indebtedness (including bank borrowings or commercial paper) and may secure any such borrowings by mortgaging, pledging or otherwise subjecting as security the Fund's assets. In connection with such borrowing, the Fund may be required to maintain minimum average balances with the lender or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Any such requirements will increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. Under the requirements of the Investment Company Act, the Fund, immediately after any such borrowings, must have an "asset coverage" of at least 300%. With respect to such borrowing, asset coverage means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act), bears to the aggregate amount of such borrowing represented by senior securities issued by the Fund.

Leverage creates risk for the Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares, and the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and debt or in the dividend rates on any Preferred Shares may affect the return to the Common Shareholders or will result in fluctuations in the dividends paid on the Common Shares. To the extent total return exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the total return derived from securities purchased with funds received from the use of leverage is less than the cost of leverage, the Fund's return will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced. In the latter case, the Adviser in its best judgment nevertheless may determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it expects that the benefits to the Common Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return. Under normal market conditions, the Fund anticipates that it will be able to invest the proceeds

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from leverage at a higher rate of return than the costs of leverage, which would enhance returns to Common Shareholders. The use of leverage creates risks and involves special considerations. See "Risks Leverage Risk."

The Fund intends to manage certain of its derivative positions by maintaining an amount of cash or liquid securities in a segregated account equal to the face value of those positions. The Fund may also offset derivative positions against one another or against other assets to manage the effective market exposure resulting from derivatives in its portfolio. To the extent that the Fund does not segregate liquid assets or otherwise cover its obligations under such transactions, such transactions will be treated as senior securities representing indebtedness for purposes of the requirement under the Investment Company Act that the Fund may not enter into any such transactions if the Fund's borrowings would thereby exceed 33¹/₃% of its total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities.

Section 18(a) of the Investment Company Act requires certain actions by the Fund if its asset coverage falls below certain levels. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue Preferred Shares unless immediately after such issuance the value of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares plus the amount of newer securities representing indebtedness (i.e., the liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the Fund's asset coverage is at least 200% of such liquidation value. If Preferred Shares are issued, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem Preferred Shares from time to time to the extent necessary in order to maintain asset coverage of any Preferred Shares of at least 200%. In addition, as a condition to obtaining ratings on any Preferred Shares, the terms of any Preferred Shares issued are expected to include more stringent asset coverage maintenance provisions which will require the redemption of any such Preferred Shares in the event of non-compliance by the Fund and may also prohibit dividends and other distributions on the Common Shares in such circumstances. In order to meet redemption requirements, the Fund may have to liquidate portfolio securities. Such liquidations and redemptions would cause the Fund to incur related transaction costs and could result in capital losses to the Fund. Prohibitions on dividends and other distributions on the Common Shares could impair the Fund's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code. If the Fund has any Preferred Shares outstanding, two of the Fund's Trustees will be elected by the holders of any such Preferred Shares as a class. The remaining Trustees of the Fund will be elected by Common Shareholders and any holders of Preferred Shares voting together as a single class. In the event the Fund failed to pay dividends on any Preferred Shares for two years, holders of any such Preferred Shares would be entitled to elect a majority of the Trustees of the Fund.

The Fund may also borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require detrimental dispositions of Fund securities.

Effects of Leverage

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on Common Share total return, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income and changes in the value of securities held in the Fund's portfolio) of -10%, -5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns experienced or expected to be experienced by the Fund. See "Risks." Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table. The

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table further reflects leverage representing, in the aggregate, 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets, net of expenses, and the Fund's currently projected interest expense of 1.05%. The Fund's Common Shares must experience an annual return of 0.31% in order to cover interest payments on a credit facility.

Assumed Portfolio Total Return (Net of Expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0%	5%	10%
Common Share Total Return	(14.73)%	(7.59)%	(0.45)%	6.69%	13.84%

Common Share total return is composed of two elements the Common Share dividends paid by the Fund (the amount of which is largely determined by the net investment income of the Fund after paying dividends) and gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As required by SEC rules, the table above assumes that the Fund is more likely to suffer capital losses than to enjoy capital appreciation. For example, to assume a total return of 0% the Fund must assume that the interest it receives on its investments is entirely offset by losses in the value of those investments.

RISKS

The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and, due to the uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. At any point in time an investment in the Fund's Common Shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account the distributions paid by the Fund and the ability of Common Shareholders to reinvest dividends.

No Operating History.

The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. The Adviser currently manages structured products and acts as an investment adviser for managed accounts and two other closed-end funds. The Fund's Common Shares have no history of public trading.

Market Discount Risk.

Common shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This risk may be greater for investors who sell their Common Shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering. The Fund's Common Shares may trade at a price that is less than the initial offering price.

Investment and Market Risk.

An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund represents an indirect investment in the portfolio of fixed income instruments and other securities and derivative instruments owned by the Fund, and the value of these instruments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. At any point in time an investment in the Fund's Common Shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account distributions paid by the Fund and the ability of Common Shareholders to reinvest dividends. The Fund may also use leverage, which would magnify the Fund's investment, market and certain other risks. See "Leverage Risk."

Fixed Income Instruments Risk.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in credit investments comprised of corporate fixed income instruments and other investments (including derivatives) with similar economic characteristics. Under normal market conditions, the Adviser expects the Fund's investments in corporate fixed income instruments to consist predominantly of Senior Secured Loans and/or high yield bonds; however the Fund may also invest in debentures, notes, commercial paper, investment grade bonds, loans other than Senior Secured Loans and other similar types of debt instruments, as well as derivatives related to or referencing these types of securities and instruments. Fixed income instruments are particularly susceptible to following risks:

Issuer Risk.

The value of fixed income instruments may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Interest Rate Risk.

The market price of the Fund's investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. During periods of declining interest rates, the market price of fixed rate fixed income instruments generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market price of such instruments generally declines. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed income instruments is generally greater for securities with longer durations because such instruments do not mature, reset interest rates or become callable for longer periods of time. In general, if prevailing interest rates change by 1%, a fixed income instrument's value will change by 1% multiplied by each year of duration. For example, if a fixed income instrument has a duration of three years, its value can be expected to fall about 3% if interest rates rise by 1%. Conversely, such instrument can be expected to rise about 3% if interest rates fall by 1%. See "The Fund's Investments Investment Policies Duration." Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's instruments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV.

Prepayment Risk.

During periods of declining interest rates, the issuer of an instrument may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest the proceeds from such prepayment in potentially lower yielding instruments, which may result in a decline in the Fund's income and distributions to Common Shareholders. This is known as prepayment or "call" risk. Fixed income instruments frequently have call features that allow the issuer to redeem the instrument at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met ("call protection"). An issuer may choose to redeem a fixed income instrument if, for example, the issuer can refinance the instrument at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer. For premium bonds (bonds acquired at prices that exceed their par or principal value) purchased by the Fund, prepayment risk may be enhanced.

Reinvestment Risk.

Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called fixed income instruments at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the Fund's Common Share price or its overall return.

Spread Risk.

Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of the fixed income instrument's credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood or risk of default by the issuer. Fixed income instruments generally compensate for greater credit risk by paying interest at a higher rate. The difference (or "spread") between the yield of a security and the yield of a benchmark, such as a U.S. Treasury security with a comparable maturity, measures the additional interest paid for credit risk. As the spread on a security widens (or increases), the price (or value) of the security generally falls. Spread widening may occur, among other reasons, as a result of market concerns over the stability of the market, excess supply, general credit concerns in other markets, security- or market-specific credit concerns or general reductions in risk tolerance. See "The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition Bonds."

Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk.

The Fund currently intends to invest substantially all of its assets in fixed income instruments that are of below investment grade quality. There is no limit on the amount of below investment grade instruments in which the Fund may invest. Below investment grade instruments are commonly referred

to as "junk" or "high yield" instruments and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Below investment grade instruments may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. It is likely that a prolonged or deepening economic recession could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such instruments to repay principal and pay interest thereon, increase the incidence of default for such instruments and severely disrupt the market value of such instruments.

Below investment grade instruments, though generally higher yielding, are characterized by higher risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated instruments. The secondary market for below investment grade instruments may be less liquid than that for higher rated instruments and may have wide spreads between the bid and asked prices. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Fund to sell certain instruments or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in lower grade instruments, investors could lose money on their investment in the Common Shares, both in the short-term and the long-term.

Because of the greater number of investment considerations involved in investing in below investment grade instruments the ability of the Fund to meet its objectives depends more on the Adviser's judgment and analytical abilities than would be the case if the portfolio invested primarily in securities in the higher rating categories. While the Adviser will attempt to reduce the risks of investing in lower rated instruments through active portfolio management, diversification, credit analysis and attention to current developments and trends in the economy and the financial markets, there can be no assurance that a broadly diversified portfolio of such instruments would substantially lessen the risks of defaults brought about by an economic downturn or recession. Also, the Fund is a non-diversified investment company and therefore is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a "diversified" fund. See "The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition Below Investment Grade Instruments" and " Non-Diversification Risk."

Senior Secured Loans Risk.

As part of its investments in corporate fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest in fixed, variable and floating rate Senior Secured Loans arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and one or more financial institutions. In certain market conditions, the Fund may predominantly invest in Senior Secured Loans. Senior Secured Loans hold senior positions in the capital structure of a business entity, are secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by unsecured creditors, subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the Borrower. The Senior Secured Loans the Fund will invest in are usually rated below investment grade or may also be unrated. Although Senior Secured Loans are senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade instruments, which are often subordinated or unsecured, the risks associated with Senior Secured Loans are similar to the risks of below investment grade instruments. See " Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk." Additionally, if a Borrower under a Senior Secured Loan defaults, becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy, the Fund may recover only a fraction of what is owed on the Senior Secured Loan or nothing at all. Senior Secured Loans are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this prospectus, including credit risk, liquidity risk and below investment grade instruments risk.

Although the Senior Secured Loans in which the Fund will invest will be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that such collateral can be readily liquidated or that the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the Borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal.

In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a Borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a Senior Secured

Loan. In the event of a decline in the value of the already pledged collateral, if the terms of a Senior Secured Loan do not require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the Borrower's obligations under the Senior Secured Loan. To the extent that a Senior Secured Loan is collateralized by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose some or all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the Borrower. Senior Secured Loans that are under-collateralized involve a greater risk of loss.

In general, the secondary trading market for Senior Secured Loans is not fully-developed. No active trading market may exist for certain Senior Secured Loans, which may make it difficult to value them. Illiquidity and adverse market conditions may mean that the Fund may not be able to sell certain Senior Secured Loans quickly or at a fair price. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Secured Loans, the market for them may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

Some Senior Secured Loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the Senior Secured Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to lenders, including the Fund. Such court action could under certain circumstances include invalidation of Senior Secured Loans.

If legislation or state or federal regulations impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make Senior Secured Loans, the availability of Senior Secured Loans for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions could reduce or eliminate sources of financing for certain Borrowers. This would increase the risk of default.

If legislation or federal or state regulations require financial institutions to increase their capital requirements this may cause financial institutions to dispose of Senior Secured Loans that are considered highly levered transactions. Such sales could result in prices that, in the opinion of the Adviser, do not represent fair value. If the Fund attempts to sell a Senior Secured Loan at a time when a financial institution is engaging in such a sale, the price the Fund could get for the Senior Secured Loan may be adversely affected.

The Fund will typically acquire Senior Secured Loans through assignments. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, the purchaser's rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and the Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the Senior Secured Loan and with regard to any associated collateral.

The Fund may, but will not typically, invest in a Senior Secured Loan through a participation. A participation typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution selling the participation interest, not with the Borrower. Sellers of participations typically include banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions and lending institutions. Certain participation agreements also include the option to convert the participation in the loan to a full assignment of the loan under agreed upon circumstances. The Adviser has adopted best execution procedures and guidelines to seek to mitigate credit and counterparty risk in the atypical situation when the Fund must acquire a Senior Secured Loan through a participation. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no direct right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement against the Borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the Borrower and the institution selling the participation.

Credit Risk.

Credit risk is the risk that one or more debt instruments in the Fund's portfolio will decline in price or fail to pay interest or principal when due because the issuer of the instrument experiences a decline in its financial status. Losses may occur because the market value of a debt security is affected by the creditworthiness of the issuer and by general economic and specific industry conditions and the Fund's investments will often be subordinate to other debt in the issuer's capital structure. Because the Fund invests in below investment grade instruments, it will be exposed to a greater amount of credit risk than a fund which invests in investment grade securities. The prices of lower grade instruments are more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher grade instruments.

Leverage Risk.

The Fund anticipates incurring leverage as part of its investment strategy. All costs and expenses related to any form of leverage used by the Fund will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. The Fund's total leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, will not exceed 40% of the Fund's Managed Assets. See "Leverage."

The Fund's use of leverage could create the opportunity for a higher return for Common Shareholders but would also result in special risks for Common Shareholders and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on the securities and investments purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of the leverage, the return on the Common Shares will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from the securities and investments purchased with such proceeds do not cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Common Shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations compared to a comparable portfolio without leverage including:

the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV, market price and distribution rate of the Common Shares;

the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the dividend rates on any Preferred Shares that the Fund may pay will reduce the return to the Common Shareholders or will result in fluctuations in the dividends paid on the Common Shares;

the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Common Shares;

when the Fund uses leverage, the investment advisory and administrative fees payable to the Adviser and ALPS will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage, and may provide a financial incentive to the Adviser to increase the Fund's use of leverage and create an inherent conflict of interest; and

leverage may increase expenses, which may reduce total return.

The Fund may continue to use leverage if the benefits to the Common Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position are believed to outweigh any current reduced return, but expects to reduce, modify or cease its leverage if it is believed the costs of the leverage will exceed the return provided from the investments made with the proceeds of the leverage.

Limited Term Risk.

Unless the dissolution date is extended by the Board of Trustees and a majority of shareholders in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Fund will be dissolved on or about

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September 15, 2027. The Fund does not seek to return \$20.00 per Common Share upon dissolution. The Fund's limited term may cause it to sell securities when it otherwise would not, which could cause the Fund's returns to decrease and the market price of the Common Shares to fall. Rather than reinvesting the proceeds of its matured, called or sold securities, the Fund may distribute the proceeds in one or more liquidating distributions prior to the final dissolution, which may cause the Fund's fixed expenses to increase as a percentage of assets under management. Alternatively, the Fund may invest the proceeds in lower yielding securities or hold the proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, which may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. The Board of Trustees may in its sole discretion, without the consent or vote of the shareholders, choose to dissolve the Fund prior to the required dissolution date, which would cause the Fund to miss any market appreciation that occurs after the Fund is dissolved. Conversely, if the Board of Trustees and the shareholders extend the dissolution date, market conditions may deteriorate and the Fund may experience losses. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust."

Derivatives Risk.

Under normal market conditions, the use of derivatives by the Fund will not exceed 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund may enter into derivatives for investment, hedging or leverage purposes. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including:

Counterparty Risk.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security.

Leverage Risk.

The derivative investments in which the Fund may invest will give rise to forms of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. See "Leverage Risk."

Illiquidity Risk.

Certain derivative instruments may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like or at the price that the Fund believes the derivative is currently worth. See "Liquidity Risk."

Correlation Risk.

Imperfect correlation between the value of derivative instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio.

Derivative instruments are also subject to the risk of the loss of principal. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of derivative investments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise want to sell. In addition, there may be situations in which the Adviser elects not to use derivative investments that result in losses greater than if they had been used. Amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

Implementation of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will likely impact the use of derivatives by entities, which may include the Fund, and is intended to improve the existing regulatory framework by closing the regulatory gaps and eliminating the speculative trading practices that contributed to the 2008 financial market crisis. The legislation is designed to impose stringent regulation on the over-the-counter derivatives market in an attempt to increase transparency and accountability by, among other things, requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. While many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act must be implemented through future rulemaking, and any regulatory or legislative activity may not necessarily have a direct, immediate effect upon the Fund, it is possible that, upon the effectiveness of these rules, they could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change availability of certain investments.

The SEC has also indicated that it may adopt new policies on the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund.

Swap Risk.

The Fund may invest in credit default swaps and total return swaps. Such transactions are subject to market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and risk of imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets and may involve commissions or other costs. See " Derivatives Risk." To the extent credit default swaps are used, the Fund will generally sell protection and the risk of loss is often the notional value of the underlying asset, which can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. If, however, the Fund buys protection under a credit default swap, the risk of loss is the contractual obligation to make a stream of payments to the swap counterparty. In a total return swap, the Fund pays the counterparty a floating short-term interest rate and receives in exchange the total return of underlying debt securities. The Fund bears the risk of default on the underlying loans or debt securities, based on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund would typically have to post collateral to cover this potential obligation. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid; however there is no guarantee that the swap market will continue to provide liquidity. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

Liquidity Risk.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (determined using the SEC's standard applicable to registered investment companies, i.e., instruments that cannot be disposed of by the Fund within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities). The Fund may also invest, without limit, in restricted securities, which could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase these securities.

Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid and restricted securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund

pays for or recovers upon the sale of such securities. Illiquid and restricted securities are also more difficult to value, especially in challenging markets. The Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. In order to dispose of an unregistered security, the Fund, where it has contractual rights to do so, may have to cause such security to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the security and the time the security is registered, thereby enabling the Fund to sell it. Contractual restrictions on the resale of securities vary in length and scope and are generally the result of a negotiation between the issuer and acquiror of the securities. In either case, the Fund would bear market risks during that period.

Valuation Risk.

Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for loans or fixed income instruments to trade. Fixed income instruments generally trade on an "over-the-counter" market which may be anywhere in the world where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of fixed income instruments may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value instruments differently than the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that when a fixed income instrument is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund is less than the value that such fixed income instrument is carried at on the Fund's books.

Lender Liability Risk.

A number of U.S. judicial decisions have upheld judgments obtained by Borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the Borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the Borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the Borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a Borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such Borrower, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a Borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such Borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called "equitable subordination." Because affiliates of, or persons related to, the Adviser may hold equity or other interests in obligors of the Fund, the Fund could be exposed to claims for equitable subordination or lender liability or both based on such equity or other holdings.

Other Investment Company Risk.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies, including ETFs, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and permissible under the Investment Company Act. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's investment management fees with respect to the assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative

expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. The investment companies that the Fund invests in may also use leverage, which would cause the Fund's investment in such investment companies to be subject to greater volatility.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk.

The Adviser will be subject to certain conflicts of interest in its management of the Fund. These conflicts will arise primarily from the involvement of the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates in other activities that may conflict with those of the Fund. The Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates may engage in activities where the interests of certain divisions of the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the Fund or the shareholders of the Fund. Other present and future activities of the Adviser, GSO, Blackstone and their affiliates may give rise to additional conflicts of interest which may have a negative impact on the Fund.

In addressing these conflicts and regulatory, legal and contractual requirements across its various businesses, GSO and its affiliates have implemented certain policies and procedures (e.g., information walls). For example, GSO and its affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to companies in which the Fund may be considering making an investment or companies that are GSO's and its affiliates' advisory clients. As a consequence, that information, which could be of benefit to the Fund, could also restrict the Fund's activities and the investment opportunity may otherwise be unavailable to the Fund. Additionally, the terms of confidentiality or other agreements with or related to companies in which any fund managed by GSO has or has considered making an investment or which is otherwise an advisory client of GSO and its affiliates may restrict or otherwise limit the ability of the Fund to make investments in such companies.

As part of its regular business, Blackstone provides a broad range of investment banking, advisory, and other services. In the regular course of its investment banking and advisory businesses, Blackstone represents potential purchasers, sellers and other involved parties, including corporations, financial buyers, management, shareholders and institutions, with respect to transactions that could give rise to investments that would otherwise be available for investment by the Fund. Because of such relationships, there may be certain investments that the Adviser will decline or be unable to make. In addition, employees of Blackstone or its affiliates may possess information relating to such issuers that is not known to the individuals at the Adviser responsible for making investment decisions and performing the other obligations under the investment advisory agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. Those employees of Blackstone or its affiliates will not be obligated to share any such information with the Adviser and may be prohibited by law or contract from doing so.

The Adviser or certain of its affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to an issuer. Should this occur, the Adviser would be restricted from buying or selling securities, derivatives or loans of the issuer on behalf of the Fund until such time as the information became public or was no longer deemed material. Disclosure of such information to the Adviser's personnel responsible for the affairs of the Fund will be on a need-to-know basis only, and the Fund may not be free to act upon any such information. Therefore, the Fund may not have access to material non-public information in the possession of the Adviser which might be relevant to an investment decision to be made by the Fund, and the Fund may initiate a transaction or sell an investment which, if such information had been known to it, may not have been undertaken. Due to these restrictions, the Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Blackstone and its affiliates may represent creditors or debtors in proceedings under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code or prior to such filings. From time to time, Blackstone and its affiliates may serve

as advisor to creditor or equity committees. This involvement, for which Blackstone and its affiliates may be compensated, may limit or preclude the flexibility that the Fund may otherwise have to participate in restructurings. For example, in situations in which an issuer of fixed income instruments held by the Fund is a client or a potential client of the restructuring and reorganization advisory practice of Blackstone, the Adviser may dispose of such instruments or take such other actions reasonably necessary to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act in order to avoid actual or perceived conflicts of interest with the restructuring and reorganization advisory practice. Further, there may also be instances in which the work of Blackstone's and its affiliates' restructuring and reorganization advisory practice prevents the Adviser from purchasing securities on behalf of the Fund. See "Management of the Fund Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

Limitations on Transactions with Affiliates Risk.

The Investment Company Act limits our ability to enter into certain transactions with certain of our affiliates. As a result of these restrictions, we may be prohibited from buying or selling any security directly from or to any portfolio company of a registered investment company or private equity fund or investment company managed by Blackstone, GSO or any of their respective affiliates. However, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, purchase any such portfolio company's securities in the secondary market, which could create a conflict for the Adviser between the interests of the Fund and the portfolio company, in that the ability of the Adviser to recommend actions in the best interest of the Fund might be impaired. The Investment Company Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times). These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk.

The Adviser is dependent upon the experience and expertise of certain key personnel in providing services with respect to the Fund's investments. If the Adviser were to lose the services of these individuals, its ability to service the Fund could be adversely affected. The Adviser may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques for the Fund's portfolio and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Adviser has informed the Fund that the investment professionals associated with the Adviser are actively involved in other investment activities not concerning the Fund and will not be able to devote all of their time to the Fund's business and affairs. In addition, individuals not currently associated with the Adviser may become associated with the Fund and the performance of the Fund may also depend on the experience and expertise of such individuals.

Inflation/Deflation Risk.

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of certain assets or income from the Fund's investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions on the Common Shares can decline. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, the dividend rates or borrowing costs associated with the Fund's use of leverage would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse affect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Foreign Instruments Risk.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in U.S. currency denominated and/or foreign currency denominated fixed income instruments issued by foreign corporate or government

issuers. Such investments involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies or in the U.S. government.

Financial markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient or liquid as financial markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of foreign securities can be more volatile. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, including seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, different legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights and the potential inability to enforce legal judgments, all of which could cause the Fund to lose money on its investments in foreign securities. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices.

Foreign government debt includes bonds that are issued or backed by foreign governments or their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions or by foreign central banks. The governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with terms of such debt, and the Fund may have limited legal recourse in the event of a default. In addition, since 2010, the risks of investing in certain foreign government debt have increased dramatically as a result of the ongoing European debt crisis which began in Greece and has begun to spread throughout various other European countries. These debt crises and the ongoing efforts of governments around the world to address these debt crises have also resulted in increased volatility and uncertainty in the global securities markets and it is impossible to predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the Fund, though it is possible that these or similar events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates. Because foreign securities may trade on days when the Fund's Common Shares are not priced and the NYSE is closed, NAV can change at times when Common Shares cannot be sold. The Fund has no current intention to invest in instruments the Borrowers or issuers of which are from emerging market countries.

Foreign Currency Risk.

Because the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of instruments held by the Fund and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of instruments denominated in such currencies, which means that NAV could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Fund may incur costs in connection with the conversions between various currencies. In addition, certain countries may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the repatriation, transferability or convertibility of currency.

Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the euro and the EMU has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund's portfolio investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the euro as its primary currency, the Fund's investments in such countries, if any, may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, instruments or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to

foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in euros.

Stressed and Distressed Instruments Risk.

As part of its investments in fixed income instruments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in corporate fixed income instruments of stressed or distressed issuers. Such instruments may be rated in the lower rating categories (Caa1 or lower by Moody's, or CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. For these securities, the risks associated with below investment grade instruments are more pronounced. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value substantially less than its original investment.

Credit-Linked Notes Risk.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in credit-linked notes. Holders of credit-linked notes bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk.

Credit-linked notes are structured products used to transfer credit risk. The performance of the notes is linked to the performance of an underlying reference entity. The notes are usually issued by an SPV that sells credit protection through a credit default swap transaction in return for a premium and an obligation to pay the transaction sponsor should a reference entity experience a certain credit event or events, such as bankruptcy. The SPV invests the proceeds from the notes to cover its contingent payment obligation. Revenue from the investments and the money received as premium are used to pay interest to note holders. The main risk of credit-linked notes is the risk of the reference entity experiencing a credit event that triggers the contingent payment obligation. Should such an event occur, the SPV would have to pay the transaction sponsor and payments to the note holders would be subordinated.

The Fund may have the right to receive payments only from the SPV and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. While certain credit-linked notes enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in credit-linked notes generally pay their share of the SPV's administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of indices and securities underlying credit-linked notes will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of credit-linked notes) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the SPV of a credit-linked note uses shorter term financing to purchase longer term securities, the SPV may be forced to sell its securities at below market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the credit-linked notes owned by the Fund.

Certain credit-linked notes may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. Credit-linked notes are typically privately offered and sold. As a result, investments in credit-linked notes may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. See "The Fund's Investments Other Investment Techniques Credit-Linked Notes."

Repurchase Agreements Risk.

Subject to its investment objectives and policies, the Fund may invest in repurchase agreements as a buyer for investment purposes. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of debt securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association or

broker-dealer. The agreement provides that the Fund will sell the securities back to the institution at a fixed time in the future. The Fund does not bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security unless the seller defaults under its repurchase obligation. In the event of the bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses, including: (1) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (2) possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period; and (3) expenses of enforcing its rights. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, the Fund generally will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercise of the Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.

The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements involves many of the same risks involved in the Fund's use of leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities, resulting in a form of borrowing. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired in the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that the Fund has sold but remains obligated to repurchase. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities retained by the Fund may decline. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or experiences insolvency, the Fund may be adversely affected. Also, in entering into reverse repurchase agreements, the Fund would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the underlying securities. In addition, due to the interest costs associated with reverse repurchase agreements transactions, the Fund's NAV will decline, and, in some cases, the Fund may be worse off than if it had not used such instruments.

Segregation and Coverage Risk.

Certain portfolio management techniques, such as, among other things, entering into swap agreements, using reverse repurchase agreements, futures contracts or other derivative transactions, may be considered senior securities under the Investment Company Act unless steps are taken to segregate the Fund's assets or otherwise cover its obligations. To avoid having these instruments considered senior securities, in some cases the Fund may segregate liquid assets with a value equal (on a daily mark-to-market basis) to its obligations under these types of leveraged transactions, enter into offsetting transactions or otherwise cover such transactions. In cases where the Fund does not cover such leveraged transactions, such instruments may be considered senior securities and the Fund's use of such leveraged transactions will be required to comply with the restrictions on senior securities under the Investment Company Act. The Fund may be unable to use segregated assets for certain other purposes, which could result in the Fund earning a lower return on its portfolio than it might otherwise earn if it did not have to segregate those assets in respect of or otherwise cover such portfolio positions. To the extent the Fund's assets are segregated or committed as cover, it could limit the Fund's investment flexibility. Segregating assets and covering positions will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

Income Risk.

The income the Common Shareholders receive from the Fund is based primarily on the interest the Fund earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates to the Common Shareholders could drop as well. The

Fund's income also would likely be affected adversely when prevailing short-term interest rates increase, and this will be magnified when the Fund is utilizing leverage.

Investments in Equity Securities or Warrants Incidental to Investments in Fixed Income Instruments.

From time to time the Fund also may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities or warrants incidental to the purchase or ownership of a fixed income instrument or in connection with a reorganization of an issuer. Investments in equity securities incidental to investments in fixed income instruments entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in fixed income instruments. Because equity is merely the residual value of an issuer after all claims and other interests, it is inherently more risky than the bonds or loans of the same issuer. The value of the equity securities may be affected more rapidly, and to a greater extent, by company-specific developments and general market conditions. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. The Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a fixed income instrument. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of an issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

U.S. Government Debt Securities Risk.

U.S. government debt securities generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. government debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from other securities. However, in 2011 S&P downgraded its rating of U.S. government debt, suggesting an increased credit risk. Further downgrades could have an adverse impact on the price and volatility of U.S. government debt instruments. Like other debt securities, the values of U.S. government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund's average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in higher yielding long-term securities. In addition, the recent economic crisis in the United States has negatively impacted government-sponsored entities, which include Federal Home Loan Banks, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. As the real estate market has deteriorated through declining home prices and increasing foreclosure, government-sponsored entities, which back the majority of U.S mortgages, have experienced extreme volatility and in some cases a lack of liquidity. In September 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed under a conservatorship of the U.S. federal government. Any investments issued by Federal Home Loan Banks and Fannie Mae may ultimately lose value.

Commodity Pool Risk.

The Fund's use of derivatives that are subject to regulation by the CFTC and NFA could cause the Fund to be deemed a commodity pool or the Adviser to be a commodity pool operator, which would require the Fund and the Adviser to comply with certain rules that could result in additional costs to the Fund. Pursuant to regulations and/or published positions of the SEC, the Fund may also be required to segregate cash or liquid securities in connection with futures transactions.

The Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the CEA pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA promulgated by the CFTC. The Fund currently is not, therefore, subject to registration or regulation as a "commodity pool operator" under the CEA and the Fund intends to be operated so as not to be deemed to be a "commodity pool" under the regulations of the CFTC under current law. On February 9, 2012, the CFTC adopted amendments to its rules that, once effective, may affect the ability of the Fund to continue to claim this exclusion. The

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Fund would be limited in its ability to use futures or options on futures or engage in swap transactions if it continued to claim the exclusion. If the Fund did not continue to claim the exclusion, the Fund believes that the Fund and the Adviser would likely become subject to registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator. The Fund may incur additional expenses as a result of the CFTC's registration and regulatory requirements. The impact of the rule changes on the operations of the Fund and the Adviser is not fully known at this time. The Fund and the Adviser are continuing to analyze the effect of these rule changes on the Fund.

Recent Developments.

The U.S. credit markets have in the recent past experienced extreme volatility and market disruption. Although the U.S. market is not currently experiencing disruption, extreme volatility or market disruption may occur in the future. In addition, the European credit markets have in the recent past experienced extreme volatility and may experience such volatility in the future. Instability in the credit markets may make it more difficult for a number of issuers of debt securities to obtain financing or refinancing for their investment or lending activities or operations. In particular, because of volatile conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

For example, certain issuers may, due to macroeconomic conditions, be unable to repay the obligations under their fixed income securities during this period. An issuer's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of the security and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the issuer's ability to meet its obligations under its debt securities. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. The recent market instability could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and the value of the Fund's assets.

In addition, on August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. federal government debt to "AA+" from "AAA." The downgrade by S&P could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and higher U.S. Treasury yields and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally.

These developments may increase the volatility of the value of fixed income instruments and other investments owned by the Fund. These developments also may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its investments or to sell them on a timely basis. These developments could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to use leverage for investment purposes and increase the cost of such leverage, which would reduce returns to Common Shareholders. These developments also may adversely affect the broader economy, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, lead to lower credit ratings of the issuer and increased defaults by the issuer. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the NAV and market price of the Fund's Common Shares.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk.

The instability in the Middle East and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world may result in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of geopolitical events in the future on the U.S. economy and loan and securities markets.

Portfolio Turnover Risk.

The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. However, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. If the Adviser determines that it is in the Fund's best interests to shift the focus of its investments from one type of fixed income security to another, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate during such a shift may be very high. High portfolio turnover results in greater transactional expense for the Fund and may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to Common Shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. A high portfolio turnover may increase the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, resulting in a greater portion of the Fund's distributions being treated as a dividend to the Fund's Common Shareholders. See "The Fund's Investments Investment Policies Portfolio Turnover" and "Tax Matters."

Government Intervention in the Financial Markets.

The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. In addition, the European Central Bank and other foreign government and supranational finance authorities have taken unprecedented actions to regulate or manipulate international financial markets. These governments, agencies and/or organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities or derivatives in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities or derivatives, in ways that are unforeseeable. Issuers of fixed income instruments held by the Fund may seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Non-Diversification Risk.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act. As a result, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a "diversified" fund. The Fund may therefore be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by any single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence. The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment available to "regulated investment companies" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and thus intends to satisfy the diversification requirements of Subchapter M, including its less stringent diversification requirements that apply to the percentage of the Fund's total assets that are represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and certain other securities. See "The Fund's Investments" and "Tax Matters."

Anti-Takeover Provisions.

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could deprive Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares or at NAV. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust."

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The overall management of the business and affairs of the Fund is vested in the Board of Trustees. The responsibilities of the Board of Trustees include, among other things, the oversight of our investment activities, oversight of our financing arrangements and corporate governance activities. The Board of Trustees currently has an audit committee, a nominating committee and a valuation committee and may establish additional committees from time to time as necessary. The day-to-day operation of the Fund is delegated to the officers of the Fund and the Adviser, subject always to the investment objectives, restrictions and policies of the Fund and to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees.

There currently are five trustees of the Fund. A majority of the trustees are not "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund. The name and business address of the trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Fund" in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

GSO / Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC acts as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is located at 345 Park Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10154. The Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GSO, is a registered investment adviser and will be responsible for compliance oversight services to the Fund. The Adviser currently serves as the investment adviser of two other closed-end investment companies and has total investment company assets under management of approximately \$0.7 billion as of June 30, 2012. GSO is the credit platform of Blackstone.

GSO is among the largest credit-oriented asset managers in the world. GSO manages approximately \$50.5 billion of assets as of June 30, 2012 across multiple strategies within the leveraged finance marketplace, including high yield bonds, Senior Secured Loans, distressed debt and mezzanine debt. GSO was founded on July 1, 2005 by Bennett Goodman, Tripp Smith and Doug Ostrover (the "Founders"), who have worked together for over 15 years. Prior to founding GSO, Messrs. Goodman, Smith and Ostrover built and ran the leveraged finance businesses at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette ("DLJ") and at Credit Suisse First Boston ("Credit Suisse", now called Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC) following its acquisition of DLJ in 2000. Under their direction, DLJ and Credit Suisse held the leading market share in underwriting high yield securities for more than ten consecutive years. The Founders were also responsible for managing the activities of Credit Suisse's Alternative Capital Division, with over \$30 billion in private equity, mezzanine, real estate and hedge fund assets. In March 2008, Blackstone acquired a controlling interest in GSO. In connection with the acquisition by Blackstone, all credit-oriented asset management businesses at Blackstone were integrated onto the GSO platform. The GSO funds are presently managed on a day-to-day basis separately from the rest of Blackstone.

GSO, through its affiliates, employs approximately 220 people in New York, London and Houston. GSO believes that the depth and breadth of its team provides it with a significant competitive advantage in sourcing product on a global basis, structuring transactions and actively managing portfolio investments.

Blackstone is a leading global alternative asset manager and provider of financial advisory services with its headquarters in New York and offices in Atlanta, Beijing, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, London, Los Angeles, Menlo Park, Mumbai, Paris, San Francisco, Santa Monica, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney and Tokyo. Blackstone's alternative asset management businesses include the management of private equity funds, real estate funds, funds of hedge funds, credit-oriented funds, and closed-end mutual funds. Through its different investment businesses, as of June 30, 2012, Blackstone has total assets under management of approximately

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\$190.3 billion. Blackstone also provides various financial advisory services, including financial and strategic advisory restructuring and reorganization advisory and fund placement services.

Competitive Advantages

The Adviser believes that it offers the following competitive advantages:

Global platform with seasoned investment professionals. The Adviser's senior management team believes that the breadth and depth of its experience, together with the wider resources of GSO and Blackstone and their relationships with the investment community, provide the Adviser with a significant competitive advantage in sourcing and analyzing attractive investment opportunities worldwide. The Adviser's investment professionals have extensive experience in leveraged finance (including high yield instruments). Individual members of the Adviser's investment team also have experience in derivatives strategies.

Disciplined, income-oriented investment philosophy. The Adviser will employ a defensive investment approach focused on long-term credit performance and capital appreciation. This investment approach will involve a multi-stage selection process for each investment opportunity as well as ongoing monitoring of each investment made, with particular emphasis on early detection of credit deterioration. This strategy is designed to maximize current yield and minimize the risk of capital loss while maintaining potential for long-term capital preservation.

Expertise across all levels of the corporate capital structure. The Adviser believes that its broad expertise and experience at all levels of a company's capital structure will afford it numerous tools to manage risk while preserving the opportunity for attractive returns on the Fund's investments. The Adviser will attempt to capitalize on this expertise in an effort to produce and maintain an investment portfolio that will perform in a broad range of economic conditions.

Investment Team

Set forth below is information regarding the team of professionals at the Adviser primarily responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the Fund. The Adviser utilizes a team approach, with decisions derived from interaction among various investment management sector specialists. Under this team approach, management of the Fund's portfolio will reflect a consensus of interdisciplinary views.

Daniel H. Smith, Jr. is a Senior Managing Director of The Blackstone Group and with James Didden and Matt Quigley oversees GSO's Customized Credit Strategies unit, which includes various commingled credit funds, permanent capital vehicles, collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), closed end funds and leveraged and unleveraged separately managed accounts (SMAs). Additional responsibilities include serving as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the closed-end investment companies managed by the unit.

Prior to joining GSO Capital in 2005, Mr. Smith was Managing Partner and Co-head of RBC Capital Market's Alternative Investments Unit at Royal Bank of Canada in New York. Mr. Smith joined RBC in 2001 from Indosuez Capital, a division of Crédit Agricole Indosuez, where he was a Co-Head and Managing Director overseeing the firm's debt investments business and merchant banking activities. Prior to Indosuez Capital, Mr. Smith was a Principal at Frye-Louis Capital Management in Chicago. He began his career in investment management in 1987 at Van Kampen American Capital (f/k/a Van Kampen Merritt), a mutual fund company in Chicago where he held a variety of positions including co-head of the firm's high-yield investment group and head of the firm's equity fund complex.

Mr. Smith received a BS in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Southern California and a Masters in Management from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University.

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Lee M. Shaiman is a Managing Director with GSO Capital Partners in the Debt Funds Group. Mr. Shaiman is the Fund's senior portfolio manager and a senior portfolio manager of GSO's listed funds and retail strategies.

Since joining GSO Capital in 2005, Mr. Shaiman has been involved with the management of portfolios of senior secured bank loans and mezzanine debt securities which are held by Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDOs) and Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLOs) vehicles, and separately managed investment accounts.

Before joining GSO Capital, Mr. Shaiman worked as a Managing Director in the Debt Funds Group at the Royal Bank of Canada, and the IndoSuez Capital Division of Credit Agricole, where he was involved in the management of various structured investment vehicles. Prior to that Mr. Shaiman was a Managing Director at UBS Warburg, where he was global head of high yield capital markets, assisting corporate finance clients of the firm.

Mr. Shaiman received a BA in Economics from Rutgers College with honors, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Shaiman received an MS in Accounting and Taxation from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a Certified Public Accountant, admitted to practice in New Jersey. He is a member of the Board of the Loan Syndication and Trading Association and a Director of the Investment Board of the Jewish Federation Foundation of Northern New Jersey.

Robert Zable is a Managing Director with GSO Capital Partners. He is a senior portfolio manager focused on GSO's high yield separately managed accounts, investment companies and CLOs.

Before joining GSO Capital, Mr. Zable was a Vice President at FriedbergMilstein LLC, where he was responsible for credit opportunity investments and junior capital origination and execution. Prior to that, Mr. Zable was a Principal with Abacus Advisors Group, a restructuring and distressed investment firm. Mr. Zable began his career at JP Morgan Securities Inc., where he focused on leveraged finance in New York and London.

Mr. Zable received a BS from Cornell University, and an MBA in Finance from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by them and other information is provided in the SAI.

Investment Advisory Agreement

The Adviser provides services to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. Under the investment advisory agreement, subject to the supervision and direction of the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Adviser will, among other duties, manage the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies, make investment decisions for the Fund, place orders to purchase and sell securities, and employ professional portfolio managers and securities analysts who provide research services to the Fund.

The Fund's investment advisory agreement will continue in effect, unless otherwise terminated, until May 15, 2014, and then will continue from year to year thereafter provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually (a) by the Board of Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and (b) in either event, by a majority of the Board of Trustees of the Fund who are not "interested persons" of the Fund within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act (the "independent trustees") with such independent trustees casting votes in person at a meeting called for such purpose. The Fund's investment advisory agreement provides that the Adviser may render services to others. The Fund's investment advisory agreement is terminable without penalty on not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' written notice by the Fund when authorized either by a vote of a majority of the outstanding securities entitled to vote (as defined in the Investment Company Act) or by a vote of a majority of the

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Board of Trustees, or by the Adviser on not less than 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Fund's investment advisory agreement provides that neither the Adviser nor its personnel or affiliates shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of security transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence or reckless disregard of its or their obligations and duties.

The Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser a management fee at an annual rate equal to 1.00% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets. During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets obtained through effective leverage and traditional leverage.

A discussion regarding the basis for the initial approval of the investment advisory agreement by the Board of Trustees will be available in the Fund's first report to shareholders. The basis for subsequent continuations of the Fund's investment advisory agreement will be provided in annual or semi-annual reports to shareholders for the periods during which such continuations occur.

In addition to the fees paid to the Adviser, the Fund pays all other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its trustees (other than those affiliated with the Adviser), custodian, administrator, leveraging expenses, transfer and dividend disbursing agent expenses, legal fees, rating agency fees, listing fees and expenses, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies and taxes, if any.

Administrator

ALPS Fund Services, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203, serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the Administration Agreement, ALPS maintains the Fund's general ledger and is responsible for calculating the net asset value of the Common Shares, and generally managing the administrative affairs of the Fund. ALPS is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.15% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$350,000, plus out-of-pocket expenses. During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid to ALPS will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets obtained through effective leverage and traditional leverage.

Control Persons

A control person is a person who beneficially owns more than 25% of the voting securities of a company. The Adviser has provided the initial capitalization of the Fund and therefore is a control person because it is the sole shareholder of the Fund as of the date of this prospectus. However, it is anticipated that the Adviser will no longer be a control person once the offering is completed.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value of the Common Shares of the Fund will be computed based upon the value of the Fund's Managed Assets. Net asset value per Common Share will be determined daily by ALPS on each day that the NYSE is open for business as of the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE. The Fund calculates net asset value per Common Share by subtracting liabilities (including accrued expenses or dividends) from the total assets of the Fund (the value of the securities plus cash or other assets, including interest accrued but not yet received) and dividing the result by the total number of outstanding Common Shares of the Fund.

The Fund values its investments, including those in fixed income instruments, primarily by using the mid-price of market quotations from a nationally recognized pricing service. Short-term debt investments having a remaining maturity of 60 days or less when purchased will be valued at cost adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Any investments and other assets for which such current market quotations are not readily available, including any fixed income instruments that are illiquid, are valued at fair value ("Fair Valued Assets") as determined in good faith under procedures established by, and under the general supervision and responsibility of, the Fund's Board of Trustees. Determining the valuation of Fair Valued Assets is the responsibility of the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Adviser will submit its recommendations regarding the valuation and/or valuation methodologies for Fair Valued Assets to a valuation committee of the Board of Trustees. The valuation committee may accept, modify or reject any recommendations. The pricing of all Fair Valued Assets shall be subsequently reported to the Board of Trustees.

Foreign securities are valued by translating available quotes into U.S. dollar equivalents, if the quotes are considered reliable, and are otherwise valued at fair value. Derivatives for which quotes may not be available are valued at fair value.

When determining the price for a Fair Valued Asset, the Fund shall seek to determine the price that the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that asset in an arm's-length transaction. Fair value determinations shall be based upon all available factors that the Adviser and the valuation committee of the Board of Trustees deem relevant.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Commencing with the Fund's initial distribution, the Fund intends to make regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income to Common Shareholders. We expect to declare the initial monthly distribution on the Fund's Common Shares within 45 to 60 days after completion of this offering and to pay that initial monthly distribution approximately 60 to 90 days after completion of this offering. The Fund will pay Common Shareholders at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income after the payment of interest, fees or dividends, if any, owed with respect to any forms of leverage utilized by the Fund. The Fund intends to pay any capital gains distributions at least annually.

Various factors will affect the level of the Fund's income, including the asset mix, the average maturity of the Fund's portfolio, the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund and the Fund's use of hedging. To permit the Fund to maintain a more stable monthly distribution, the Fund may from time to time distribute less than the entire amount of income earned in a particular period. The undistributed income would be available to supplement future distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by the Fund for any particular monthly period may be more or less than the amount of income actually earned by the Fund during that period. Undistributed income will add to the Fund's net asset value and Managed Assets and, correspondingly, distributions from undistributed income will reduce the Fund's net asset value and Managed Assets.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. In light of the Fund's investment policies, the Fund anticipates that the Investment Company Act will require it to accompany each monthly distribution with a statement setting forth the estimated source (as between net income, capital gains and return of capital) of the distribution made. The Fund will indicate the proportion of its capital gains distributions that constitute long-term and short-term gains annually. The ultimate U.S. federal income tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar or fiscal year cannot be finally determined until after the end of that taxable year. As a result, there is a possibility that the Fund may make total distributions during a calendar or taxable year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's net investment company taxable income and net capital gains for the relevant taxable year. In such situations, if a distribution exceeds the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes), such distribution would generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital reducing the amount of a shareholder's tax basis in such shareholder's shares. When you sell your Common Shares, the amount, if any, by which your sales price exceeds your basis in the Common Shares is gain subject to tax. Because a return of capital reduces your basis in the Common Shares, it will increase the amount of your gain or decrease the amount of your loss when you sell such shares, all other things being equal. To the extent that the amount of any return of capital distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in such shareholder's shares, the excess will be treated as gain from a sale or exchange of the Common Shares. See "Tax Matters."

Section 19(b) of the Investment Company Act and Rule 19b-1 thereunder generally limit the Fund to one long-term capital gain distribution per year, subject to certain exceptions.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Pursuant to the DRIP, Common Shareholders whose shares are registered in their own name may "opt-in" to the plan and elect to reinvest all or a portion of their distributions in our Common Shares by providing the required enrollment notice to Computershare Shareowner Services LLC, the DRIP administrator. Common Shareholders whose shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee may have distributions reinvested only if such a service is provided by the broker or the nominee or if the broker or the nominee permits participation in the DRIP. Common Shareholders whose shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee should contact the broker or nominee for details. A Common Shareholder may terminate participation in the DRIP at any time by notifying the DRIP administrator before the record date of the next distribution through the Internet, by telephone or in writing. All distributions to Common Shareholders who do not participate in the DRIP, or have elected to terminate their participation in the DRIP, will be paid by check mailed directly to the record holder by or under the direction of the DRIP administrator when the Board of Trustees declares a distribution.

When we declare a distribution, Common Shareholders who are participants in the DRIP receive the equivalent of the amount of the distribution in our Common Shares. If you participate in the DRIP, the number of Common Shares of the Fund you will receive will be determined as follows:

(1) If the market price of the Common Shares plus any brokerage commissions on the payable date (or, if the payable date is not a NYSE trading day, the immediately preceding trading day) for determining Common Shareholders eligible to receive the relevant distribution (the "determination date") is equal to or exceeds 98% of the net asset value per Common Share, the Fund will issue new Common Shares at a price equal to the greater of:

- (a) 98% of the net asset value per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the determination date; or
- (b) 95% of the market price per Common Share on the determination date.

(2) If 98% of the net asset value per common share exceeds the market price of the Common Shares plus any brokerage commissions on the determination date, the DRIP administrator will receive the distribution in cash and will buy Common Shares in the open market, on the NYSE or elsewhere, for your account as soon as practicable commencing on the trading day following the determination date and terminating no later than the earlier of (a) 30 days after the distribution payment date, or (b) the record date for the next succeeding distribution to be made to the Common Shareholders; except when necessary to comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws. If during this period: (i) the market price plus any brokerage commissions rises so that it equals or exceeds 98% of the net asset value per common share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the determination date before the DRIP administrator has completed the open market purchases or (ii) the DRIP administrator is unable to invest the full amount eligible to be reinvested in open market purchases, the DRIP administrator will cease purchasing Common Shares in the open market and the Fund will issue the remaining Common Shares at a price per share equal to the greater of (a) 98% of the net asset value per share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the determination date or (b) 95% of the then current market price per share.

The DRIP administrator maintains all shareholder accounts in the dividend reinvestment plan and furnishes written confirmations of all transactions in the account, including information needed by Common Shareholders for personal and tax records. Common Shares in the account of each DRIP participant are held by the DRIP administrator in non-certificated form in the name of the participant, and each Common Shareholder's proxy includes shares purchased pursuant to the DRIP.

There is no charge to participants for reinvesting regular distributions and capital gains distributions. The fees of the DRIP administrator for handling the reinvestment of regular distributions

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and capital gains distributions are included in the fee to be paid by us to our transfer agent. There are no brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by us as a result of regular distributions or capital gains distributions payable either in shares or in cash. However, each participant bears a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the DRIP administrator's open market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of such distributions. Common Shareholders that opt-in to the DRIP will add to their investment through dollar cost averaging. Because all dividends and distributions paid to such Common Shareholder will be automatically reinvested in additional Common Shares, the average cost of such Common Shareholder's Common Shares will decrease over time. Dollar cost averaging is a technique for lowering the average cost per share over time if the Fund's net asset value declines. While dollar cost averaging has definite advantages, it cannot assure profit or protect against loss in declining markets.

The automatic reinvestment of such dividends or distributions does not relieve participants of any income tax that may be payable on such dividends or distributions. See "Tax Matters."

You may obtain additional information about the DRIP by writing us at our principal office, which is located at 345 Park Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, NY 10154 or by contacting the DRIP administrator at the following address: 480 Washington Blvd., Jersey City, New Jersey 07310.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

Common Shares

The Fund is a statutory trust organized under the laws of Delaware pursuant to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated as of March 28, 2012. The Fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. Each Common Share has one vote and, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of this offering, will be fully paid and non-assessable. The Fund's Board of Trustees does not intend to grant Common Shareholders any right to receive any distributions from the Fund unless all accrued interest, fees and dividends, if any, with respect to the Fund's leverage have been paid, unless certain asset coverage tests with respect to the leverage employed by the Fund are satisfied after giving effect to the distributions and unless certain other requirements imposed by any rating agencies rating any Preferred Shares issued by the Fund have been met. See " Preferred Shares" below. All Common Shares are equal as to distributions, assets and voting privileges and have no conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights. The Fund will send annual and semi-annual reports, including financial statements, when available, to all Common Shareholders.

The Fund has no present intention of offering any additional shares other than the Common Shares it may issue under the Fund's DRIP. Any additional offerings of shares will require approval by the Fund's Board of Trustees. Any additional offering of Common Shares will be subject to the requirements of the Investment Company Act, which provides that shares may not be issued at a price below the then current net asset value, exclusive of the sales load, except in connection with an offering to existing Common Shareholders or with the consent of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities.

The Fund intends to apply to list its Common Shares on the NYSE, subject to notice of issuance. The trading or "ticker" symbol of the Common Shares is expected to be "BGB."

The Fund's net asset value per share generally increases when interest rates decline, and decreases when interest rates rise. The Fund's net asset value will be reduced immediately following the offering of Common Shares by the amount of the sales load and the amount of the organizational costs and offering expenses paid by the Fund. See "Summary of Fund Expenses."

Unlike open-end funds, closed-end funds like the Fund do not continuously offer shares and do not provide daily redemptions. Rather, if a Common Shareholder decides to buy additional Common Shares or sell shares already held, the Common Shareholder may do so by trading through a broker on the NYSE or otherwise. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade on an exchange at prices lower than net asset value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund that invest in fixed income instruments have traded during some periods at prices higher than net asset value and have traded during other periods at prices lower than net asset value. Because the market value of the Common Shares may be influenced by such factors as dividend levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, net asset value, relative demand for and supply of such Common Shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot assure you that its Common Shares will trade at a price equal to or higher than net asset value in the future. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors and you should not purchase the Common Shares if you intend to sell them soon after purchase.

Preferred Shares

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that the Board of Trustees of the Fund may authorize and issue Preferred Shares, with rights as determined by the Board of Trustees, without the approval of the Common Shareholders. Common Shareholders have no preemptive right to purchase any Preferred Shares that might be issued.

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While the Fund does not anticipate doing so, it may issue Preferred Shares in an aggregate amount of up to 40% of its Managed Assets. The use of leverage can create risks. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to change the foregoing percentage limitation and may issue Preferred Shares to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, which currently limits the aggregate liquidation preference of all outstanding Preferred Shares to 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets, less liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund. We cannot assure you, however, that Preferred Shares will not be issued. The terms of any Preferred Shares, including dividend rate, liquidation preference and redemption provisions, restrictions on the declaration of dividends, maintenance of asset ratios and restrictions while dividends are in arrears will be determined by the Board of Trustees, subject to applicable law and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Fund also believes that it is likely that the liquidation preference, voting rights and redemption provisions of any Preferred Shares will be similar to those stated below.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Fund, the holders of any Preferred Shares will be entitled to receive a preferential liquidating distribution. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distribution to which they are entitled, the holders of Preferred Shares will not be entitled to any further participation in any distribution of assets by the Fund.

The Investment Company Act requires that the holders of any Preferred Shares, voting separately as a single class, have the right to elect at least two trustees at all times. The remaining trustees will be elected by Common Shareholders and Preferred Shares, voting together as a single class. In addition, subject to the prior rights, if any, of the holders of any other class of senior securities outstanding, the holders of any Preferred Shares have the right to elect a majority of the trustees of the Fund at any time two years' dividends on any Preferred Shares are unpaid. The Investment Company Act also requires that, in addition to any approval by shareholders that might otherwise be required, the approval of the holders of a majority of any outstanding Preferred Shares, voting separately as a class, would be required to (1) adopt any plan of reorganization that would adversely affect the Preferred Shares and (2) take any action requiring a vote of security holders under Section 13(a) of the Investment Company Act, including, among other things, changes in the Fund's sub-classification as a closed-end investment company or changes in its fundamental investment restrictions. See "Certain Provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust." As a result of these voting rights, the Fund's ability to take any such actions may be impeded to the extent that there are any Preferred Shares outstanding. The Board of Trustees presently intends that, except as otherwise indicated in this prospectus and except as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act, holders of Preferred Shares will have equal voting rights with Common Shareholders (one vote per share, unless otherwise required by the Investment Company Act) and will vote together with Common Shareholders as a single class.

The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of any outstanding Preferred Shares, voting as a separate class, would be required to amend, alter or repeal any of the preferences, rights or powers of holders of Preferred Shares so as to affect materially and adversely such preferences, rights or powers, or to increase or decrease the authorized number of Preferred Shares. The class vote of holders of Preferred Shares described above will in each case be in addition to any other vote required to authorize the action in question.

The terms of any Preferred Shares issued by the Fund are expected to provide that (i) they are redeemable by the Fund in whole or in part at the original purchase price per share plus accrued dividends per share; (ii) the Fund may tender for or purchase Preferred Shares; and (iii) the Fund may subsequently resell any Preferred Shares so tendered for or purchased. Any redemption or purchase of Preferred Shares by the Fund will reduce the leverage applicable to the Common Shares, while any resale of such Preferred Shares by the Fund will increase that leverage.

The discussion above describes the possible offering of Preferred Shares by the Fund. If the Board of Trustees determines to proceed with such an offering, the terms of the Preferred Shares may be the same as, or different from, the terms described above, subject to applicable law and the terms of the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Board of Trustees, without the approval of the Common Shareholders may authorize an offering of Preferred Shares, and may fix the terms of the Preferred Shares to be offered.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board of Trustees. This could have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their Common Shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control over the Fund. Such attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and disrupting the normal operation of the Fund. At the first annual meeting the trustees will be elected and divided into three classes, with the terms of one class expiring at each annual meeting of shareholders. At each annual meeting, one class of trustees is elected to a three-year term. This provision could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board of Trustees. A trustee may be removed from office for cause only, and not without cause, and only by the action of a majority of the remaining trustees followed by a vote of the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote for the election of the respective trustee.

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust grants special approval rights with respect to certain matters to members of the Board of Trustees who qualify as "Continuing Trustees," which term means trustees who either (i) have been members of the Board of Trustees for a period of at least thirty-six months (or since the commencement of the Fund's operations, if less than thirty-six months) or (ii) were nominated to serve as members of the Board of Trustees by a majority of the Continuing Trustees then members of the Board of Trustees.

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust requires the affirmative vote or consent of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the trustees and holders of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the Fund's shares (including Common Shares and Preferred Shares) to authorize certain Fund transactions not in the ordinary course of business, including a merger or consolidation, certain issuances or transfers by the Fund of the Fund's shares (except as may be pursuant to a public offering, the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan or upon exercise of any stock subscription rights), certain sales, transfers or other dispositions of Fund assets, or any shareholder proposal regarding specific investment decisions, unless the transaction is authorized by both a majority of the trustees and seventy-five percent (75%) of the Continuing Trustees (in which case no shareholder authorization would be required by the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, but may be required in certain cases under the Investment Company Act). The Agreement and Declaration of Trust also requires the affirmative vote or consent of holders of a majority of the trustees and of holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined in the Investment Company Act) to authorize a conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company. Also, the Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund may dissolve prior to the dissolution date of September 15, 2027 upon the vote of a majority of the trustees. See "Risks Anti-Takeover Provisions."

The trustees may from time to time grant other voting rights to shareholders with respect to these and other matters, certain of which are required by the Investment Company Act.

The overall effect of these provisions is to render more difficult the accomplishment of a merger or the assumption of control by a third party. These provisions also provide, however, the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Fund to negotiate with its management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Fund's investment objective and policies. The provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust described above could have the effect of discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund in a tender offer or similar transaction. The Board of Trustees has considered the foregoing anti-takeover provisions and concluded that they are in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

The foregoing is intended only as a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust which is on file with the SEC.

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The Agreement and Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder personal liability for debts or obligations or any other form of personal liability in connection with the property or actions of the Fund.

For the purposes of calculating "a majority of the outstanding voting securities" under the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, each class and series of the Fund will vote together as a single class, except to the extent required by the Investment Company Act or the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, with respect to any class or series of shares. If a separate class vote is required, the applicable proportion of shares of the class or series, voting as a separate class or series, also will be required.

Absent shareholder approval to extend the term of the Fund the Agreement and Declaration of Trust requires the dissolution of the Fund on September 15, 2027, although it permits the Board of Trustees of the Fund to dissolve the Fund prior to this date in its sole discretion. To dissolve the Fund prior to September 15, 2027, the Agreement and Declaration of Trust requires the approval of a majority of the Board of Trustees. The Fund's dissolution date can be extended upon an amendment to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust approved by a majority of the trustees and a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

The Board of Trustees has determined that provisions with respect to the Board of Trustees and the shareholder voting requirements described above, which voting requirements are greater than the minimum requirements under the Investment Company Act, are in the best interest of shareholders generally. For a more complete explanation, see the full text of these provisions in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, which is on file with the SEC.

CLOSED-END FUND STRUCTURE

The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company (commonly referred to as a "closed-end fund"). Closed-end funds differ from open-end funds (which are generally referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds generally list their shares for trading on a stock exchange and do not redeem their shares at the request of the shareholder. This means that if Common Shareholders wish to sell Common Shares of a closed-end fund they must trade them on the market like any other stock at the prevailing market price at that time. In a mutual fund, if the shareholder wishes to sell shares of the mutual fund, the mutual fund will redeem or buy back the shares at net asset value. Also, mutual funds generally offer new shares on a continuous basis to new investors, and closed-end funds generally do not. The continuous inflows and outflows of assets in a mutual fund can make it difficult to manage a mutual fund's investments. By comparison, closed-end funds are generally able to stay more fully invested in securities that are consistent with their investment objectives, and also have greater flexibility to make certain types of investments, and to use certain investment strategies, such as financial leverage.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. Because of this possibility and the recognition that any such discount may not be in the interest of shareholders, the Fund's Board of Trustees might consider from time to time engaging in open-market repurchases, tender offers for shares or other programs intended to reduce the discount. We cannot guarantee or assure, however, that the Fund's Board of Trustees will decide to engage in any of these actions. Nor is there any guarantee or assurance that such actions, if undertaken, would result in the Common Shares trading at a price equal or close to net asset value per share.

REPURCHASE OF COMMON SHARES

The Fund is a closed-end management investment company and, as a result, its Common Shareholders will not have the right to cause the Fund to redeem their Common Shares. Instead, the Common Shares will trade in the open market at a price that will be a function of several factors, including dividend levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), net asset value, dividend stability, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors. Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 23(c) of the Investment Company Act that the Fund may purchase at market prices from time to time its Common Shares in the open market but is under no obligation to do so. Because Common Shares of a closed-end investment company may frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value, the Fund's Board of Trustees may consider action that might be taken to reduce or eliminate any material discount from net asset value in respect of Common Shares, which may include the repurchase of such shares in the open market or in private transactions, the making of a tender offer for such shares or the conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company. The Board of Trustees may decide not to take any of these actions. In addition, there can be no assurance that Common Share repurchases or tender offers, if undertaken, will reduce market discount.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if at any time the Fund has Preferred Shares outstanding, the Fund may not purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its Common Shares unless (1) all accrued Preferred Shares dividends have been paid and (2) at the time of such purchase, redemption or acquisition, the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the acquisition price of the Common Shares) is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon). Any service fees incurred in connection with any tender offer made by the Fund will be borne by the Fund and will not reduce the stated consideration to be paid to tendering shareholders.

Subject to its investment restrictions, the Fund may borrow to finance the repurchase of Common Shares or to make a tender offer. Interest on any borrowings to finance share repurchase transactions or the accumulation of cash by the Fund in anticipation of share repurchases or tenders will reduce the Fund's net income. Any share repurchase, tender offer or borrowing that might be approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees must comply with the Exchange Act, the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations of the NYSE.

There is no assurance that, if action is undertaken to repurchase or tender for Common Shares, such action will result in the Common Shares trading at a price which approximates their net asset value. Although share repurchases and tenders could have a favorable effect on the market price of the Fund's Common Shares, shareholders should be aware that the acquisition of Common Shares by the Fund will decrease the total net assets of the Fund and, therefore, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio and decreasing the asset coverage with respect to any Preferred Shares if any outstanding and to any amounts borrowed.

TAX MATTERS

The discussion below and certain disclosure in the SAI provide general tax information related to an investment in Common Shares of the Fund. Because tax laws are complex and often change, shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. Unless otherwise noted, the following tax discussion applies only to U.S. shareholders that hold the Common Shares as capital assets. A U.S. shareholder is an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, a U.S. corporation, a trust if it (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court in the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person, or any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each taxable year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. To qualify under Subchapter M for the favorable tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies, the Fund must, among other things: (1) distribute to its shareholders in each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and its net tax-exempt income; (2) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from (a) 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 gain from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies and (b) net income derived from interests in certain publicly traded partnerships that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that derive less than 90% of their gross income from the items described in (a) above (each a "Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership"); and (3) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year of the Fund (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with these other securities limited, with respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) of (I) any one issuer, (II) any two or more issuers that the Fund 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, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes in each taxable year to its shareholders. The Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain.

A regulated investment company that fails to distribute, by the close of each calendar year, an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary taxable income for such calendar year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such calendar year, plus any shortfalls from any prior year's required distribution, is liable for a 4% excise tax on the portion of the undistributed amounts of such income that are less than the required distributions. For these purposes, the Fund will be deemed to have distributed any income or gain on which it paid U.S. federal income tax.

Distributions to shareholders by the Fund of ordinary income (including "market discount" realized by the Fund on the sale of debt securities), and of net short-term capital gains, if any, realized by the Fund will, except as described below with respect to distributions of "qualified dividend income," generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income to the extent such distributions are paid out of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions, if any, of net capital gains

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properly reported as "capital gain dividends" will be taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time the shareholder has owned Common Shares of the Fund. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) will be treated by a shareholder as a return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's basis in his or her shares of the Fund. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his or her shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of the Common Shares. Distributions paid by the Fund generally will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations or for the reduced rates applicable to certain qualified dividend income received by non-corporate shareholders before January 1, 2013.

Distributions will be treated in the manner described above regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or invested in additional Common Shares of the Fund pursuant to the DRIP. Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional Common Shares of the Fund will be treated as receiving a distribution in the amount of cash that they would have received if they had elected to receive the distribution in cash, unless the Fund issues additional Common Shares with a fair market value equal to or greater than net asset value, in which case, such shareholders will be treated as receiving a distribution in the amount of the fair market value of the distributed Common Shares. The additional Common Shares received by a shareholder pursuant to the DRIP will have a new holding period commencing on the day following the day on which the Common Shares were credited to the shareholder's account.

Although dividends generally will be treated as distributed when paid, dividends declared in October, November or December, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in one of those months, and paid during the following January, will be treated as having been distributed by the Fund (and received by shareholders) on December 31 of the year in which declared.

In general, the sale or other disposition of Common Shares (including upon dissolution of the Fund) will result in capital gain or loss to shareholders. A holder's gain or loss generally will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the Common Shares have been held for more than one year. Present law taxes both long- and short-term capital gains of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income. For non-corporate taxpayers, however, long-term capital gains are currently eligible for reduced rates of taxation. Losses realized by a holder on the sale or exchange of Common Shares held for six months or less are treated as long-term capital losses to the extent of any distribution of long-term capital gain received (or amounts designated as undistributed capital gains, as discussed under "Tax Matters Distributions" in the SAI) with respect to such Common Shares. In addition, no loss will be allowed on the sale or other disposition of Common Shares if the owner acquires (including pursuant to the DRIP) or enters into a contract or option to acquire securities that are substantially identical to such Common Shares within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such case, the basis of the securities acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

The Fund may be required to withhold from all distributions and redemption proceeds payable to U.S. shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification numbers or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that they are subject to backup withholding. Certain shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. This backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

If a shareholder (other than a partnership) is not a U.S. shareholder (other than such a shareholder whose ownership of shares is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business), certain dividends received by such shareholder from the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax. To the extent that Fund distributions consist of ordinary dividends that are subject to withholding, the

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Fund will withhold U.S. federal income tax at the rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty). Under current law, this withholding tax will apply even to the extent that the dividends paid are out of "portfolio interest" income or short-term capital gains that would not have been subject to such withholding tax had they been received directly by the non-U.S. shareholder. For dividends paid by regulated investment companies in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2012, such "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends" that satisfied certain requirements were exempt from the withholding tax. There can be no assurance as to whether or not this exemption will be extended to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2011. Net capital gain dividends (that is, distributions of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) distributed by the Fund to a non-U.S. shareholder will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax.

If a shareholder does not provide the Fund with its correct taxpayer identification number and any required certifications, such shareholder may be subject to backup withholding on its taxable distributions, dividends, and redemption proceeds. Backup withholding will not, however, be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax applicable to non-U.S. shareholders.

Under recently enacted legislation and administrative guidance, the relevant withholding agent may be required to withhold 30% of any dividends paid after December 31, 2013 and the proceeds of a sale of our Common Shares paid after December 31, 2014 to (i) a foreign financial institution unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, report and disclose certain of its U.S. accountholders and meets certain other specified requirements or (ii) a non-financial foreign entity that is the beneficial owner of the payment unless such entity certifies that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner and such entity meets certain other specified requirements.

The foregoing tax discussion is for general information only. The provisions of the Code and regulations thereunder presently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its shareholders are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive with respect to the Fund's transactions. The foregoing does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to special classes of taxpayers including, without limitation, financial institutions, insurance companies, investors in pass-through entities, U.S. shareholders whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities or commodities that elect mark to market treatment, or persons that will hold Common Shares as a position in a "straddle," "hedge" or as part of a "constructive sale" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, this discussion does not address the application of the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning federal income tax matters.

UNDERWRITERS

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, the Underwriters named below, for whom _____, are acting as representatives (collectively, the "Representatives"), have severally agreed to purchase, and the Fund has agreed to sell to them, the number of Common Shares indicated below.

Name	Number of Common Shares
------	----------------------------

Total

The Underwriters are offering the Common Shares subject to their acceptance of the Common Shares from the Fund and subject to prior sale. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several Underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the Common Shares offered by this prospectus are subject to the approval of legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions. The Underwriters are obligated to take and pay for all of the Common Shares offered by this prospectus if any such Common Shares are taken. However, the Underwriters are not required to take or pay for the Common Shares covered by the Underwriters' over-allotment option described below.

The Underwriters initially propose to offer part of the Common Shares directly to the public at the initial offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus and part to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of \$ _____ per Common Share under the initial offering price. The underwriting discounts and commissions (sales load) of \$0.90 per Common Share are equal to 4.50% of the initial offering price. Investors must pay for any Common Shares purchased on or before _____, 2012.

The Fund has granted to the Underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an aggregate of _____ Common Shares at the initial offering price per share listed on the cover page of this prospectus, less underwriting discounts and commissions. The Underwriters may exercise this option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, made in connection with the offering of the Common Shares offered by this prospectus. To the extent the option is exercised, each Underwriter will become obligated, subject to limited conditions, to purchase approximately the same percentage of the additional Common Shares as the number listed next to the Underwriter's name in the preceding table bears to the total number of Common Shares listed next to the names of all Underwriters in the preceding table. If the Underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, the total public offering price would be \$ _____, the total Underwriters' discounts and commissions (sales load) would be \$ _____, the total estimated offering expenses borne by the Fund would be \$ _____, and the total proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund would be \$ _____.

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The following table summarizes the estimated expenses and compensation that the Fund will pay:

	Per Common Share		Total	
	Without Over- allotment	With Over- allotment	Without Over- allotment	With Over- allotment
Public offering price	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$	\$
Sales load	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90	\$	\$
Estimated offering expenses	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$	\$
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund	\$ 19.06	\$ 19.06	\$	\$

The fees to certain Underwriters described below under "Additional Compensation to Be Paid by the Adviser" are not reimbursable to the Adviser by the Fund, and are therefore not reflected in expenses payable by the Fund in the table above. However, "Estimated offering expenses" in the table above include the payment of a distribution assistance fee by the Fund to ALPS Distributors.

Offering expenses paid by the Fund (other than sales load) will not exceed \$0.04 per Common Share sold by the Fund in this offering. If the offering expenses referred to in the preceding sentence exceed this amount, the Adviser will pay the excess. The aggregate offering expenses (excluding sales load) are estimated to be \$ in total, \$ of which will be borne by the Fund (or \$ if the Underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full).

The Underwriters have informed the Fund that they do not intend sales to discretionary accounts to exceed five percent of the total number of Common Shares offered by them.

In order to meet requirements for listing the Common Shares on the NYSE, the Underwriters have undertaken to sell lots of 100 or more shares to a minimum of 400 beneficial owners. The minimum investment requirement is 100 Common Shares (\$2,000).

The Fund intends to apply to list its Common Shares on the NYSE, subject to notice of issuance. The trading or "ticker" symbol of the Common Shares is expected to be "BGB."

The Fund has agreed that, without the prior written consent of the Representatives on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not, during the period ending 180 days after the date of this prospectus, (1) offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any Common Shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Shares, or (2) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the Common Shares, whether any such transaction described in clause (1) or (2) above is to be settled by delivery of Common Shares or such other securities, in cash or otherwise, or (3) file any registration statement with the SEC relating to the offering of any Common Shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Shares. In the event that either (x) during the last 17 days of the 180-day period referred to above, the Fund issues an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to the Fund occurs or (y) prior to the expiration of such 180-day period, the Fund announces that it will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of such 180-day period, the restrictions described above shall continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the earnings release or the occurrence of the material news or material event, as applicable. These lock-up agreements will not apply to the Common Shares to be sold pursuant to the underwriting agreement or any Common Shares issued pursuant to the Fund's DRIP or any Preferred Share issuance.

In order to facilitate the offering of the Common Shares, the Underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Common Shares. The Underwriters currently expect to sell more Common Shares than they are obligated to purchase under

the underwriting agreement, creating a short position in the Common Shares for their own account. A short sale is covered if the short position is no greater than the number of Common Shares available for purchase by the Underwriters under the over-allotment option (exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus). The Underwriters can close out a covered short sale by exercising the over-allotment option or purchasing Common Shares in the open market. In determining the source of Common Shares to close out a covered short sale, the Underwriters will consider, among other things, the open market price of the Common Shares compared to the price available under the over-allotment option. The Underwriters may also sell Common Shares in excess of the over-allotment option, creating a naked short position. The Underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing Common Shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the Underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Common Shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. As an additional means of facilitating the offering, the Underwriters may bid for, and purchase, Common Shares in the open market to stabilize the price of the Common Shares. Finally, the underwriting syndicate may also reclaim selling concessions allowed to an Underwriter or a dealer for distributing the Common Shares in the offering. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the Common Shares above independent market levels or prevent, limit or slow a decline in the market price of the Common Shares. The Underwriters are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public or private market for the Common Shares or any other securities of the Fund. Consequently, the offering price for the Common Shares was determined by negotiation among the Fund, the Adviser and the Representatives. There can be no assurance, however, that the price at which the Common Shares trade after this offering will not be lower than the price at which they are sold by the Underwriters or that an active trading market in the Common Shares will develop and continue after this offering.

The Fund anticipates that the Representatives and certain other Underwriters may from time to time act as brokers and dealers in connection with the execution of its portfolio transactions after they have ceased to be Underwriters and, subject to certain restrictions, may act as such brokers while they are Underwriters.

In connection with this offering, certain of the Underwriters or selected dealers may distribute prospectuses electronically. The Fund, the Adviser and the Underwriters have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the Underwriters or their respective affiliates from time to time have provided in the past, and may provide in the future, investment banking, securities trading, hedging, brokerage activities, commercial lending and financial advisory services to the Fund, certain of its executive officers and affiliates and the Adviser and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business, for which they have received, and may receive, customary fees and expenses.

Prior to the public offering of the Common Shares, the Adviser purchased Common Shares from the Fund in an amount greater than \$100,000, satisfying the net worth requirements of Section 14(a) of the Investment Company Act.

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction (except in the United States) that would permit a public offering of the Common Shares, or the possession, circulation or distribution of this prospectus or any other material relating to the Fund or the Common Shares, in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Common Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this prospectus nor any other offering material or advertisements in connection

with the Common Shares may be distributed or published, in or from any country or jurisdiction except in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

The principal business address of _____ is _____.

Additional Compensation to be Paid by the Adviser

The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay certain Underwriters compensation in addition to the sales load compensation that the Underwriters will receive from the Fund. The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay _____ from its own assets, upfront structuring and syndication fees in the amount of \$ _____ for advice relating to the design and structuring of the Fund, including without limitation, views from an investor market, distribution and syndication perspective on (i) diversification, proportion and concentration approaches for the Fund's investments in light of current market conditions, (ii) marketing issues with respect to the Fund's investment policies and proposed investments, (iii) the proportion of the Fund's assets to invest in the Fund's strategies, (iv) the overall marketing and positioning thesis for the offering of the Common Shares, (v) securing participants in the Fund's initial public offering, (vi) preparation of marketing and diligence materials for Underwriters, (vii) conveying information and market updates to the Underwriters, and (viii) coordinating syndicate orders in this offering. The upfront structuring and syndication fees paid to _____ will not exceed _____ % of the total public offering price of the Common Shares. These services provided by _____ to the Adviser are unrelated to the Adviser's function of advising the Fund as to its investments in securities or use of investment strategies and investment techniques.

The Adviser (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay each of _____, _____ and _____, from its own assets, an upfront structuring fee for advice relating to the structure, design and organization of the Fund as well as services related to the sale and distribution of the Common Shares in the amount of \$ _____, \$ _____ and \$ _____, respectively. The upfront structuring fee paid to each of _____, _____ and _____, will not exceed _____ %, _____ % and _____ %, respectively, of the total public offering price of the Common Shares. These services provided by _____, _____ and _____, to the Adviser are unrelated to the Adviser's function of advising the Fund as to its investments in securities or use of investment strategies and investment techniques.

The amount of these structuring and syndication fees are calculated based on the total respective sales of Common Shares by these Underwriters, including those Common Shares included in the Underwriters' over-allotment option, and will be paid regardless of whether some or all of the over-allotment option is exercised.

The Adviser (and not the Fund) may also pay certain other qualifying underwriters a structuring fee, a sales incentive fee or additional compensation in connection with this offering.

ALPS Distributors will provide services associated with the initial promotion and distribution of the Common Shares, including without limitation, national road show promotion by ALPS Distributors' sales team, assistance in writing and developing sales and marketing materials, design and coordination of production and printing of marketing materials, execution of a top-down marketing campaign at wire houses, and road show and syndicate coordination. The Fund has agreed to pay a distribution assistance fee of \$0.02 per Common Share (or \$ _____, assuming no exercise of the Underwriters' over-allotment option) to ALPS Distributors for these services. This fee will not exceed _____ % of the total public offering price of the Common Shares.

The Adviser has also agreed to reimburse Blackstone Advisory Partners L.P. (a broker-dealer affiliate of the Adviser) for costs incurred by Blackstone Advisory Partners L.P. in the marketing of the Common Shares in an amount which will not exceed \$ _____. This compensation, in the aggregate, will not exceed _____ % of the total public offering price of the Common Stock.

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Total underwriting compensation determined in accordance with Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") rules is summarized as follows. The sales load the Fund will pay of \$0.90 per share is equal to 4.50% of the total public offering price of the Common Shares. The Fund has agreed to reimburse the Underwriters for the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters in connection with the review by FINRA of the terms of the sale of the Common Shares in an amount not to exceed \$30,000 in the aggregate, which amount will not exceed % of the total public offering price of the Common Shares. The sum total of all compensation to the Underwriters and ALPS Distributors in connection with this public offering of the Common Shares, including sales load, expense reimbursement and all forms of syndication fee, structuring fee and distribution assistance fee payments to the Underwriters and ALPS Distributors, will not exceed 9.0% of the total public offering price of the Common Shares.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

The custodian of the assets of the Fund will be The Bank of New York Mellon located at One Wall Street, New York, New York 10286. Computershare Shareowner Services LLC located at 480 Washington Blvd., Jersey City, New Jersey 07310, will serve as the Fund's transfer agent and dividend paying agent with respect to the Common Shares.

LEGAL OPINIONS

Certain legal matters in connection with the Common Shares will be passed upon for the Fund by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, New York, New York. Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP advised the Underwriters in connection with the offering of the Common Shares. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP may rely as to certain matters of Delaware law on the opinion of Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A.

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APPENDIX A
DESCRIPTION OF S&P, MOODY'S AND FITCH RATINGS(1)

Standard & Poor's Corporation A brief description of the applicable Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P") rating symbols and their meanings (as published by S&P) follows:

ISSUE CREDIT RATING DEFINITIONS

A Standard & Poor's issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects Standard & Poor's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long term or short term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Long Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

Likelihood of payment capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;

Nature of and provisions of the obligation;

Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

"AAA"	An obligation rated "AAA" has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
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(1) The ratings indicated herein are believed to be the most recent ratings available at the date of this Statement of Additional Information for the securities listed. Ratings are generally given to securities at the time of issuance. While the rating agencies may from time to time revise such ratings, they undertake no obligation to do so, and the ratings indicated do not necessarily represent ratings which would be given to these securities on the date of the Fund's fiscal year end.

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"AA"	An obligation rated "AA" differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
"A"	An obligation rated "A" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
"BBB"	An obligation rated "BBB" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
"BB," "B," "CCC," "CC," and "C"	Obligations rated "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", and "C" are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. "BB" indicates the least degree of speculation and "C" the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.
"BB"	An obligation rated "BB" is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
"B"	An obligation rated "B" is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated "BB", but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
"CCC"	An obligation rated "CCC" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
"CC"	An obligation rated "CC" is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

"C" A "C" rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the "C" rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

"D" An obligation rated "D" is in payment default. The "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to "D" upon completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

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

"N.R." This indicates that no rating has been requested, 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.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

"A-1" A short-term obligation rated "A-1" is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation 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.

"A-2" A short-term obligation rated "A-2" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

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"A-3"	A short-term obligation rated "A-3" 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.
"B"	A short-term obligation rated "B" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. Ratings of "B-1", "B-2", and "B-3" may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the "B" category. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
"B-1"	A short-term obligation rated "B-1" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.
"B-2"	A short-term obligation rated "B-2" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.
"B-3"	A short-term obligation rated "B-3" is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.
"C"	A short-term obligation rated "C" 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.
"D"	A short-term obligation rated "D" is in payment default. The "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Active Qualifiers (Currently applied and/or outstanding)

"i"	This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of interest are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of principal on the obligation. The T subscript indicates that the rating addresses the interest portion of the obligation only. The T subscript will always be used in conjunction with the 'p' subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of principal. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of "AAAp NRi" indicating that the principal portion is rated "AAA" and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.
"L"	Ratings qualified with "L" apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.
"P"	This subscript is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both, that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' subscript indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. The 'p' subscript will always be used in conjunction with the T subscript, which addresses likelihood of receipt of interest. For example, a rated obligation could be assigned ratings of "AAAp NRi" indicating that the principal portion is rated "AAA" and the interest portion of the obligation is not rated.
"pi"	Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are based on an analysis of an issuer's published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. They do not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer's management and therefore may be based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a 'pi' subscript. Ratings with a 'pi' subscript are reviewed annually based on a new year's financial statements, but may be reviewed on an interim basis if a major event occurs that may affect the issuer's credit quality.
"pr"	The letters 'pr' indicate that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion of the project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion. The investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.
"preliminary"	Preliminary ratings are assigned to issues, including financial programs, in the following circumstances.

Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt and approval by Standard & Poor's of appropriate documentation. Changes in the information provided to Standard & Poor's could result in the assignment of a different rating. In addition, Standard & Poor's reserves the right not to issue a final rating.

Preliminary ratings are assigned to Rule 415 Shelf Registrations. As specific issues, with defined terms, are offered from the master registration, a final rating may be assigned to them in accordance with Standard & Poor's policies. The final rating may differ from the preliminary rating.

Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations that will likely be issued upon reorganization or emergence from bankruptcy, based on late-stage reorganization plans, documentation and discussions with the obligor. These ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the reorganized or postbankruptcy issuer as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s). The final rating may differ from the preliminary rating as a result of changes in the reorganization plan or other developments. Standard & Poor's reserves the right not to issue a final rating.

"t" This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

Unsolicited Unsolicited ratings are those credit ratings assigned at the initiative of Standard & Poor's and not at the request of the issuer or its agents.

Inactive Qualifiers (No longer applied or outstanding)

"*:" This symbol indicated continuance of the ratings is contingent upon Standard & Poor's receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

"c" This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer is below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds are deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

"q" A "q" subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

"r" The "r" modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an "r" modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation will not exhibit extraordinary non-credit related risks. Standard & Poor's discontinued the use of the "r" modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. A brief description of the applicable Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") rating symbols and their meanings (as published by Moody's) follows:

LONG TERM OBLIGATION RATINGS

Moody's long-term obligation ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of a fixed income obligation with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Long-Term Rating Definitions:

"Aaa"	Obligations rated "Aaa" are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal 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 considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
"Baa"	Obligations rated "Baa" are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
"Ba"	Obligations rated "Ba" are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
"B"	Obligations rated "B" are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
"Caa"	Obligations rated "Caa" are judged to be 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 and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

MEDIUM TERM NOTE RATINGS

Moody's assigns long-term ratings to individual debt securities issued from medium term note (MTN) programs, in addition to indicating ratings to MTN programs themselves. Notes issued under MTN programs with such indicated ratings are rated at issuance at the rating applicable to all pari passu notes issued under the same program, at the program's relevant indicated rating, provided such notes do not exhibit any of the characteristics of listed below:

Notes containing features that link interest or principal to the credit performance of any third party or parties (i.e., credit-linked notes);

Notes allowing for negative coupons, or negative principal;

Notes containing any provision that could obligate the investor to make any additional payments;

Notes containing provisions that subordinate the claim.

For notes with any of these characteristics, the rating of the individual note may differ from the indicated rating of the program.

For credit-linked securities, Moody's policy is to "look through" to the credit risk of the underlying obligor. Moody's policy with respect to non-credit linked obligations is to rate the issuer's ability to meet the contract as stated, regardless of potential losses to investors as a result of non-credit developments. In other words, as long as the obligation has debt standing in the event of bankruptcy, we will assign the appropriate debt class level rating to the instrument.

Market participants must determine whether any particular note is rated, and if so, at what rating level. Moody's encourages market participants to contact Moody's Ratings Desks or visit www.moody.com directly if they have questions regarding ratings for specific notes issued under a medium-term note program. Unrated notes issued under an MTN program may be assigned an NR (not rated) symbol.

Short Term Rating Definitions:

Moody's short term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short term programs or to individual short term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

"P-1"	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
"P-2"	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
"P-3"	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
"NP"	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Note: Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short term ratings enhanced by the senior most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or support provider.

Fitch IBCA, Inc. A brief description of the applicable Fitch IBCA, Inc. ("Fitch") ratings symbols and meanings (as published by Fitch) follows:

INTERNATIONAL ISSUER AND CREDIT RATING SCALES

The Primary Credit Rating Scales (those featuring the symbols AAA-'D' and 'F1'-'D') are used for debt and financial strength ratings. The below section describes their use for issuers and obligations in corporate, public and structured finance debt markets.

Long-Term Ratings Scales Issuer Credit Ratings Scales

Rated entities in a number of sectors, including financial and non-financial corporations, sovereigns and insurance companies, are generally assigned Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs). IDRs opine on an entity's relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations. The "threshold" default risk addressed by the IDR is generally that of the financial obligations whose non-payment would best reflect the uncured failure of that entity. As such, IDRs also address relative vulnerability to bankruptcy, administrative receivership or similar concepts, although the agency recognizes that issuers may also make pre-emptive and therefore voluntary use of such mechanisms.

In aggregate, IDRs provide an ordinal ranking of issuers based on the agency's view of their relative vulnerability to default, rather than a prediction of a specific percentage likelihood of default. For historical information on the default experience of Fitch-rated issuers, please consult the transition and default performance studies available from the Fitch Ratings website.

"AAA"	Highest credit quality. "AAA" ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
"AA"	Very high credit quality. "AA" ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
"A"	High credit quality. "A" ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
"BBB"	Good credit quality. "BBB" ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
"BB"	Speculative. "BB" ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time.
"B"	Highly speculative. "B" ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
"CCC"	Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.
"CC"	Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.
"C"	Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable.

"RD"	<p>Restricted default. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business. This would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;b. the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;c. the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; ord. execution of a coercive debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.
"D"	<p>Default. "D" ratings indicate a default. Default generally is defined as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">failure to make payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the rated obligation;the bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other winding-up or cessation of the business of an issuer/obligor; or