September 30, 2022

The 1WS Credit Income Fund (the "Fund") is a closed-end interval fund launched in March 2019. As of September 30, 2022, the Fund has gross assets under management of approximately $177 million (approximately $114 million net assets). The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end investment management company with an investment objective seeking attractive risk-adjusted total returns through generating income and capital appreciation by investing primarily in a wide array of predominantly structured credit and securitized debt instruments.

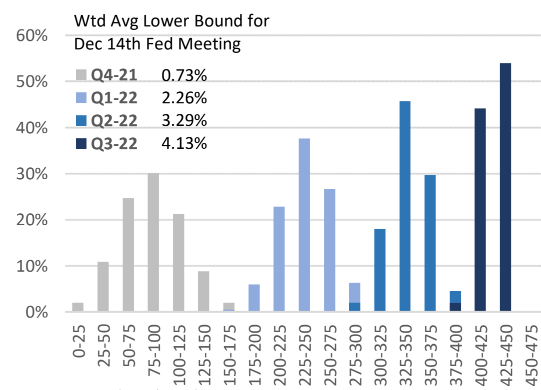
Market volatility remains high as investors grapple with the implications of an aggressive Fed attempting to slow aggregate demand to contain multi-decade high inflation. Market expectations of the future Fed Funds target rate have steadily increased throughout the year. Beginning in 2022, market prices of Fed Fund futures implied a year-end (Dec 14, 2022, Fed policy meeting) target rate of ~75 bps, up from zero. As of the end of Q3, market pricing for the year-end target Fed Funds rate is now near evenly split between 4.00% and 4.25% (Exhibit 1). The two-year Treasury has increased by +3.49% year-to-date while the 10-year Treasury has increased by +2.30% (Exhibit 2).

As a result of the sharp increase in interest rates, market prices across equities, sovereign debt, and fixed income credit have all continued to decline in Q3. Year-to-date losses across most sectors are now largely double digits as a result of higher nominal yields and higher market and credit risk premia across sectors. There have been few places for investors to shield their portfolios from losses.

Exhibit 1:

Fed Rate Expectations Have Continued to Increase

Target Rate Probabilities for the 14 Dec 2022 Meeting



Source: CME FedWatch Tool
FOMC meeting probabilities are determined from the corresponding CME Group Fed Funds futures contracts.

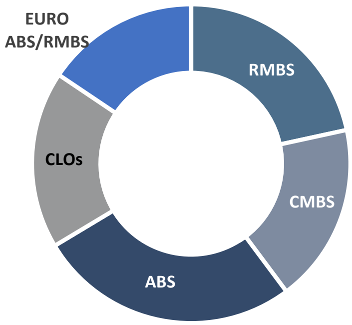
While much of the market price declines are the result of higher interest rates, in our opinion, risk premia has also increased to reflect higher realized and implied market volatility as well as increasing credit risk across most sectors. Fed activity has lowered near-term growth expectations and many economists have increased their expected probability of a U.S. recession over the coming year. As a result, credit spreads have widened across fixed-income sectors and lower-rated credits have generally underperformed, on a nominal duration-adjusted basis. For instance, after adjusting for movements in benchmark interest rates, the excess return on the Bloomberg high-yield corporate index is down -6.51% year-to-date (YTD), while the investment-grade corporate index is lower by -4.03% (Exhibit 2). Excess return is a measure of pure credit performance on fixed-rate bonds after adjusting for movements in benchmark interest rates. However, we have generally observed the opposite on a risk-adjusted basis. After adjusting for the relative volatility between sectors, we believe lower credits have largely outperformed.

Net Return Performance as of 9/30/22*	MTD	YTD	ITD (3/4/19)
1WS Credit Income Fund (OWSCX) Class I shares	-1.58%	-3.25%	21.77%
1WS Credit Income Fund (OWSAX) Class A-2 shares	-1.64%	-3.66%	18.81%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index[1]	-4.32%	-14.61%	-2.52%
ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Index[2]	-4.02%	-14.62%	2.69%

** OWSCX returns are presented net of all fees and expenses, benchmark returns are gross. Please see pp. 8-10 for important disclaimers.*
OWSAX returns prior to May 2021 reflect the performance of Class I shares, adjusted to reflect the distribution and shareholder servicing fees applicable to Class A2 shares. Class A2 shares are subject to an upfront sales load of up to 3%, which is not reflected in the returns shown above and, if applied, would lower such returns. Management Fee: under the Advisory Agreement will be calculated at an annual rate of 1.50% of the daily gross assets of the Fund. "Gross Assets" means the total assets of the Fund prior to deducting liabilities. Derivatives will be valued at market value for purposes of determining "Gross Assets" in the calculation of management fees. Because the Management Fee is based on the Fund's daily gross assets, the Fund's use of leverage, if any, will increase the Management Fee paid to the Adviser. For the initial year of the Fund, the Adviser voluntarily agreed to reduce the Management Fee to .75%. For the one-year period beginning on March 1, 2019, and continuing through the present, the Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce the Management Fee to 1.25% of the Fund's daily gross assets. The Adviser's board is under no obligation to continue the fee waiver but may continue to do so.

[1,2] Please refer to the risk disclosures and definitions on pp. 8-10 for a description of the benchmark indices chosen and the risks associated with comparing 1WS Credit Income Fund returns to those of an index. Investors cannot invest directly in an index
Performance data quoted represents past performance, which is not a guarantee of future results. *Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. The principal value and investment return of an investment will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. You can obtain performance data current to the most recent month end by calling (833) 834-4923 or visiting www.1wscapital.com. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. All performance shown assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distribution in percent value. Dividends are not guaranteed and will constitute a return of capital if dividend distributions exceed current-year earnings. Please refer to the Fund's most recent Section 19(a) notice for an estimate of the composition of the Fund's most recent distribution, available at www.1WSCapital.com.*

Portfolio Composition[1] and Gross Return Attribution[2]



Asset Type	Portfolio Composition 9/30/2022	Gross Return Attribution YTD
Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)	26.6%	-0.46%
Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs)	18.0%	-1.83%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS)	18.2%	-0.19%
European ABS & RMBS	15.6%	-2.63%
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS)	21.6%	-2.43%
Other	-	1.92%
Interest Rate Hedges	-	4.16%
Total	**100.0%**	**-1.46%**

[1] *The Portfolio composition as of 9/30/22 differs from the portfolio composition for any point prior to such date and is subject to change at any time.*
[2] *Gross return attribution represents the contribution to returns by sector. Returns by asset type are calculated by taking the specific asset type's contribution to the Fund's gross return for the period 2022 YTD through 9/30/22 and multiplying it by the gross return of the Fund over the same period. The Fund's gross return and returns by asset type are comprised of total investment income and realized and unrealized gain/loss on investments before taking into consideration fees and operating expenses. Gross of fees returns is calculated as the PnL before operating expenses, management fees divided by the average net asset balance during the period.*

Exhibit 2:
Year-to-Date 2022 Benchmark Credit Sector Return Performance - *Through September 30th, 2022*
U.S. Treasury, Equity, and Corporate Credit Sector Benchmarks

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury *Index & Bellwethers*

	Yld	Chng	Total Rtn %
U.S. Trsy Index	4.13	2.90	-13.09%
2yr	4.23	3.49	-4.59%
5yr	4.05	2.79	-10.79%
10yr	3.79	2.30	-16.85%
30yr	3.77	1.88	-31.49%

Bloomberg Corporate Credit *(Rating Buckets)*

	Sprd	Chng	Total Rtn %	Excess[2] Rtn %
Bloomberg Credit Indices				
Aaa	81	28	-22.30%	-2.26%
Aa	88	31	-19.54%	-2.44%
A	135	61	-17.86%	-3.51%
Baa	192	79	-19.19%	-4.71%
Ba	354	160	-14.48%	-5.14%
B	619	306	-14.48%	-7.16%
Caa	1104	555	-16.71%	-10.29%

Corporate Credit Benchmarks[1] *Bloomberg Cash Indices, Benchmark ETFs & Synthetic CDX*

	Sprd	Chng	Total Rtn %	Excess[2] Rtn %
BB US AGG Index	62	26	-14.61%	-2.06%
BB US IG Index	159	67	-18.72%	-4.03%
IBOXIG Index			-21.20%	
BB US HY Index	552	269	-14.74%	-6.51%
IBOXHY Index			-14.43%	

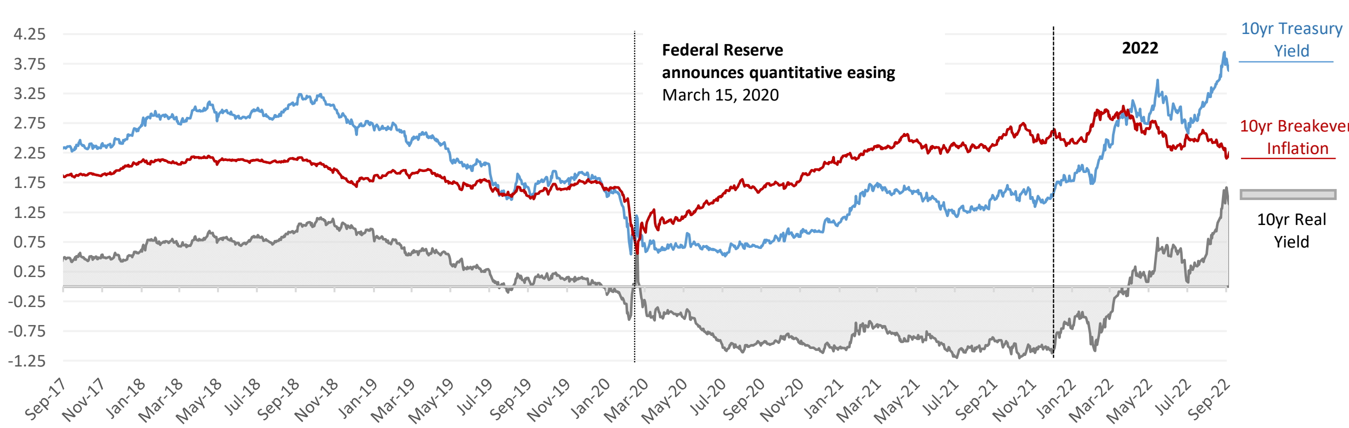
Equity & Leveraged Loan Indices

	Prc	Chng	Total Rtn %
Equity Indices			
MSCI ACWI			-25.34%
S&P 500 w/div			-23.87%
iBoxx LevLoan Index			-3.63%
S&P/LSTA LevLoan Indices			
Index	91.92	-6.72	-3.25%
BB	95.66	-3.59	-0.90%
B	91.63	-7.45	-3.76%

Source: Standard & Poor's, Bloomberg, iBoxx, MSCI, Markit, JPMorgan, OWS
Investors cannot directly invest in an index.
[1] See pp. 8-10 for important index descriptions, definitions of terms used in this chart and disclaimers.
[2] *Duration-adjusted or Excess return is a measure of pure credit performance for fixed-rate bonds by adjusting for movements in benchmark interest rates.*

Equity markets continue to struggle with valuations, with most broad equity benchmarks down more than 20% year-to-date. Equity bulls will argue that stocks are already adequately discounting a recession while others will argue that the compression of Price/Earnings (P/E) multiples is simply reflecting the increase in longer-dated real yields (Exhibit 3). In a recent publication by Bank of America Global Research (Sept 15th, 2022), they argue that the equity risk premia (ERP), similar to the credit spread on bonds, has actually declined in 2022. This is in contrast to widening credit spreads across fixed-income sectors. While there are

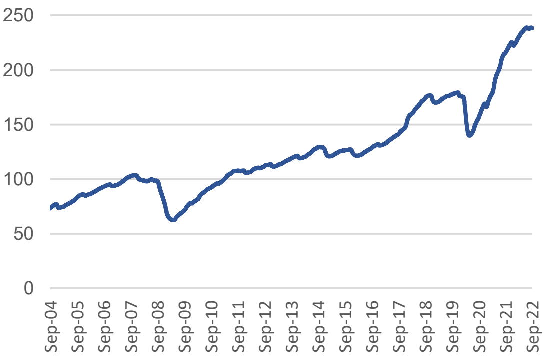
Exhibit 3:
The Return to Positive Real Rates



Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar, OWS

many methods of calculating ERP, at the core, is subtracting long-dated yields (risk-free rate) from expected returns, or forward earnings spreads on stocks. This could make future stock valuations particularly challenging, if the economic outlook worsens, as forward earnings estimates on stocks have yet to be materially marked down (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4:
Forward Earnings Estimates Have Not Declined
(Adjusted 1yr Forward S&P 500 Earnings Estimates)



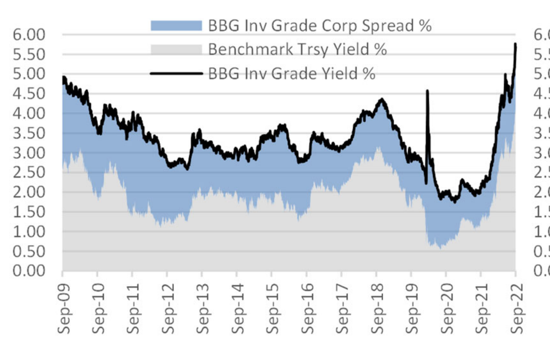
Source: Bloomberg, OWS

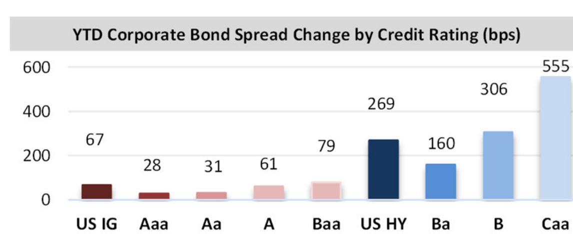
Rising yields and wider credit spreads have resulted in many fixed income securities now offering among the highest all-in yields since the global financial crisis (GFC) (Exhibit 5). This is true across many sectors both investment-grade as well as high-yield. While corporate credit benchmarks tend to be more readily observable, structured credit sectors have repriced appreciably as well, in many cases, more so than comparable unsecured corporate benchmarks, in our opinion. The increase in realized volatility combined with the significant rise in interest rates has made for an environment in which much of the embedded risks in structured securities have been realized. Many of the biggest underperformers in various asset classes are those securities that screened expensive to us at the beginning of the year, on a risk-adjusted basis, and are now only fair, in our opinion. At the same time, many fundamentally loss-remote exposures have cheapened significantly on a risk-adjusted basis, in our opinion, and now look attractive given future fundamental uncertainty.

We believe that many current investment opportunities are among the most attractive we have seen in years. This is true up and down the capital structure, on an absolute and relative basis, creating greater potential for excess return and optimal portfolio diversification. Credit tiering has returned to many sectors, and we believe the current investment environment favors those with deep credit underwriting experience - particularly across structured credit sectors, where the interplay between credit fundamentals and the many nuanced structural features differentiate structured credit securities. In addition to higher yields, and wider credit spreads, many outstanding securities have been marked down appreciably and now offer upside credit convexity relative to par-priced new issue securities.

While fundamental uncertainty has increased, we believe we are starting from a firm base and that aggregate credit fundamentals remain solid across the majority of sectors backing structured credit. In our "2nd Quarter Management Commentary", we outlined the fundamental backdrop of the consumer and residential mortgage sectors, in particular. In summary, we believe that consumer credit fundamentals are much stronger today than leading up to the GFC, for instance. We do, however, expect consumer delinquencies, and losses will continue to rise from the significant relative outperformance we observed during COVID (relative to Pre-COIVD expectations). We also expect to see weaker headline performance in many consumer assets based on the quality of the underlying assets and borrower credit characteristics. We saw many originators take advantage of the post-COVID outperformance, to expand guidelines and lend to weaker credits or overvalued assets. This has created an environment in which investor expectations of future performance can differ greatly depending on level and sophistication of underwriting. In our opinion, high-level evaluation of historical performance is flawed unless one can identify changes in specific loan-level characteristics and portfolio composition that can affect future performance trends.

Exhibit 5:
Credit Yields Have Increased Significantly
Bloomberg Inv-Grade Corporate Bond Index





Source: Bloomberg Indices (BBG), OWS

We also believe structural protections across consumer ABS - including hard credit enhancement, excess interest, and shifting interest triggers - can help protect structured investments and need to be analyzed in the context of future performance expectations. Amortizing cash flows and relatively short maturities limit exposure of many consumer ABS to longer maturity tail scenarios.

The outstanding residential mortgage sector is supported by strong consumer balance sheets, inventory shortfall, recent strength in home price appreciation, and limited mortgage lending to lower-tier credit borrowers following the GFC. And, while many economists and housing analysts have revised their outlook lower for future home price appreciation, given the sharp increase in mortgage rates, a 10% decline in national home prices would simply erase this year's gains already accrued. While higher mortgage rates have certainly reduced affordability and home purchase activity, they also will likely further limit the supply of homes for sale as some existing homeowners may become unwilling to sell if they have to borrow at today's higher rates in order to move (lock-in effect).

Having said that, risk factors have increased and credit fundamentals will change as the economic outlook evolves. As a result, we believe underwriting to future potential distressed economic outcomes is critical to evaluating security-specific risks and identifying the most attractive risk-adjusted return opportunities available. In our opinion, the current environment's increasing fundamental uncertainty has introduced even more opportunities to leverage our infrastructure to underwrite borrower and collateral fundamentals, and the many nuanced structural characteristics differentiating structured credit relative to other credit sectors. We believe investment opportunities will increasingly arise from sellers less capable of underwriting credit and structure in these uncertain times. While we believe that attractive investment opportunities have increased markedly in 2022, economic uncertainty remains high and market volatility will likely remain elevated over the intermediate term, in our opinion. As such, we have not increased our overall aggregate risk profile. Rather, we are attempting to capitalize on market volatility to upgrade existing positions and increase relative value trading.

Third Quarter Review

The 1WS Credit Income Fund produced an estimated net return of +0.68%[1] during the third quarter. With a continued challenging investment environment across capital markets in 2022, we believe our portfolios have benefited from a number of targeted exposures and investment strategies we have focused on throughout the year. We continue to favor limited market risk exposure outright while attempting to capitalize on the increase in market volatility through more active relative value trading. We continue to favor short-duration fundamental credit profiles when underwritten valuations are supported under deteriorating and stressed economic assumptions. Many of our fundamental credit profiles are more seasoned exposures that have already experienced credit deleveraging and are less sensitive to future fundamental uncertainty.

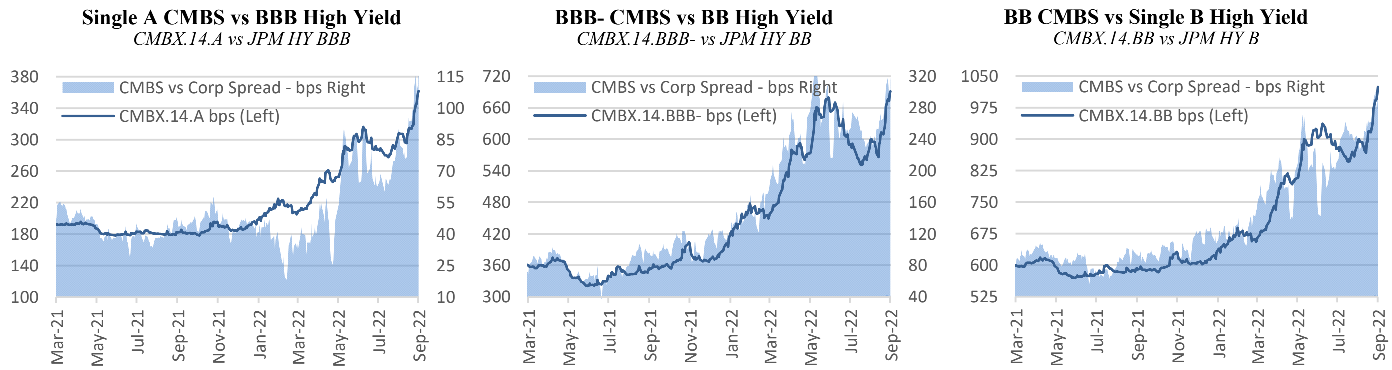
Residential Credit - Residential Credit is increasingly a topic of interest given the sharp increase in mortgage interest rates and subsequent decline in housing sales activity in 2022. While acknowledging the potential for future deterioration in mortgage credit fundamentals, we believe we are starting from a solid base with a much stronger outlook today than leading up to the GFC, for instance. In our "2nd Quarter Management Commentary" we delved deeper into the current fundamental backdrop of the consumer and residential mortgage sectors. In summary, we believe the outstanding residential mortgage sector is currently supported by strong consumer balance sheets, recent strength in home price appreciation, and strong borrower credit, with limited mortgage lending to lower-tier credit borrowers following the GFC.

We continue to look for opportunities within the seasoned residential mortgage sector. Despite an expectation for home price appreciation (HPA) to moderate or even decline modestly as a result of higher mortgage rates, significant accrued gains in HPA over the past several years have resulted in the majority of seasoned mortgage loans now having LTVs well below the value of the home. This significant deleveraging from improving LTVs and asset coverage should improve cash-flow recoveries in legacy pools with accumulated forbearance losses.

We have selectively been adding some exposure to credit risk-transfer (CRT) securities, given recent market dislocations. We believe these securities have been at the epicenter of the perfect storm. Performance has been hampered by a combination of wider spreads, higher interest rates, slower prepayments, and heavy supply, in our opinion. Spreads have widened and prices have declined appreciably, in our opinion. We continue to evaluate the sector and may add incremental exposure on further weakness. We have generally favored securities higher in the capital structure, as opposed to first loss exposures, and stress-test

[1] **Past performance is not indicative of future results.**

Exhibit 6:
CMBS Spreads Have Widened Relative to Corporate Credit



Source: Bloomberg, JPMorgan, OWS

each under a number of deteriorating fundamental credit scenarios.

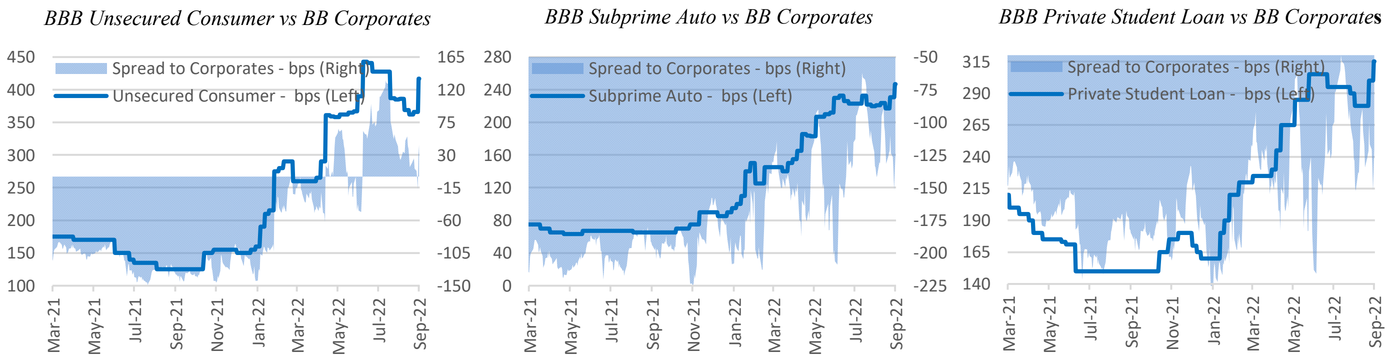
Commercial Real Estate Debt - Spreads in the CMBS sector continued to widen throughout the third quarter, both outright and relative to unsecured corporate credit (Exhibit 6). While we recognize investor concerns regarding some broad sectors within commercial real estate (CRE), we believe this has actually increased the attractiveness of many CRE opportunities for fundamental property underwriters. We approach our commercial real estate investments in both the CMBS market as well as our CRE lending business as individual property underwriters. That is why we favor single-asset single-borrower (SASB) securities within CMBS. We want to be able to underwrite our exposures at the property level as opposed to having generic exposure to commercial real estate in general. This allows us to be selective in choosing property type, strength of sponsor, geography, and targeted underwriting metrics. We accomplish this by investing substantial resources in the detailed underwriting of individual assets, markets, and sponsors.

Within CMBS we continue to look for opportunities within the SASB sector for short duration, generally one-to two-year max maturity, and well-covered mezzanine securities trading at what we believe to be, attractive discounts. We attempt to identify situations in which, notwithstanding broader capital markets challenges or higher interest rates, we believe the underlying sponsor has a potential incentive to refinance the loan or sell the property prior to final maturity, thereby resulting in an attractive total return opportunity. We have been able to add a number of what, we think, are attractive exposures during the third quarter. We sold several junior mezz exposures in hospitality properties where, we believed, the underlying properties were underperforming the broader post-COVID recovery in the sector generally. We favor shorter-duration securities higher in the capital structure, where we can capitalize on the recent market repricing while limiting exposure to further spread volatility.

Consumer Credit - Benchmark consumer ABS spreads continued to widen throughout the third quarter, particularly in lower-rated investment-grade and BB-rated tranches. The third quarter saw consumer performance deteriorate materially across a number of asset classes. While we consider much of the decline to be in line with expectations, given the declining trends in credit quality of more recent originations, we have little doubt that impairments and delinquencies broadly are rising on a credit-adjusted basis. While investors are pricing increasing recession risks into credit sectors, we believe that many consumer ABS are supported by solid fundamentals (see “2nd Quarter Management Commentary”, and robust structural features/credit support, which will continue to support solid credit performance over the intermediate term. Fundamental performance dispersion will continue to increase across portfolios with different credit characteristics (FICO, Income, LTV, etc). Macro headwinds are affecting different segments to different degrees. In addition, one of the more attractive features of many consumer ABS is their short duration paired with rapidly deleveraging credit profiles that can be found in certain consumer ABS structures. These limit market risk exposure and longer-term fundamental uncertainty. Nevertheless, consumer ABS have generally cheapened relative to comparable unsecured corporate credits. For instance, in 2022 investment-grade (BBB) consumer ABS have cheapened appreciably relative to BB unsecured corporates across many sectors (Exhibit 7).

While consumer credit fundamentals remain relatively strong, in this environment of high inflation, higher volatility, and growing recession fears, investors are demanding greater price tiering across vintages and originators. We believe this has increased

Exhibit 7:
Benchmark Consumer ABS Spreads Have Cheapened Relative to Corporates



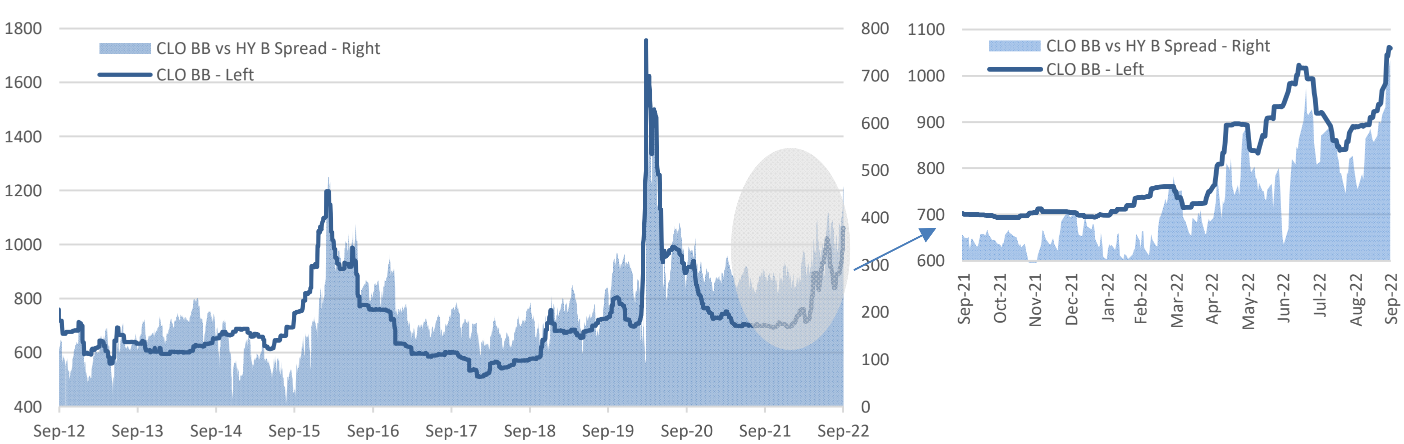
Source: Bloomberg, JPMorgan, OWS

relative value opportunities for those with the requisite credit underwriting expertise to differentiate the many collateral and structural nuances across the sector. In addition to capitalizing on increased volatility to upgrade existing positions, we are looking for opportunities to begin adding select exposure outright or on a hedged basis relative to such other credit sectors as corporates. In all cases, we are underwriting securities to stressed fundamental economic scenarios, as we seek to identify the best risk-adjusted opportunities. In many cases, this is higher in the capital structure given the cheapening of spreads across the capital structure in 2022.

Heightened market volatility can make private market transactions more challenging, given their long lead times and negotiated terms. However, we continue to look to diversify our private lending investments within the consumer sector for appropriate mandates. Recently we renegotiated terms on a mezzanine warehouse facility we have had in place with a specialty auto lender following the expiration of our previous 2-year facility. We view these targeted private credit opportunities as attractive, short-duration fundamental credit exposures, within select sectors of consumer credit, offering more attractive returns than are available for similar exposures in public markets. We continue to evaluate adding additional exposures across a diversified mix of originators and asset types.

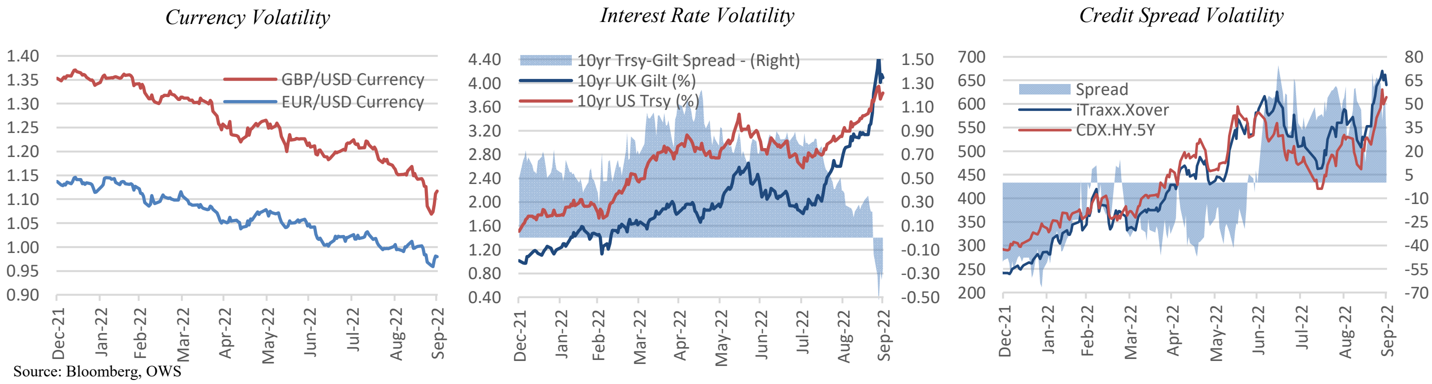
Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLO) - CLOs staged a strong recovery early in the third quarter, as credit markets rebounded from mid-year lows. However, following the Fed's reinforced hawkish stance on raising rates ("higher rates and for longer"), CLOs again led a cheapening of credit broadly into quarter-end. Double BB-rated CLOs cheapened significantly, both relative to unsecured corporate credit (Exhibit 9) and relative to the underlying leveraged loan market more broadly. The JPMorgan BB-rated CLO index finished the quarter down –1.43%, while CDX.HY rose +1.89% and the S&P/LSTA leveraged loan index finished higher by +1.37%. Absent the initial COVID liquidity correction, at current pricing, double BB-rated CLOs are near the lows seen during the market correction in early 2016 (Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 8:
CLOs Have Cheapened Appreciably Relative to Unsecured Corporate Credit



Source: JPMorgan, OWS

Exhibit 9:
Cross-Boarder Volatility Has Been High in 2022



Source: Bloomberg, OWS

We entered 2022 with a relatively conservative approach to our CLO exposure. Our thesis was that there was a higher potential for credit risk repricing in corporate sectors relative to select structured credit profiles. In addition, when spreads are narrow and prices near par, the convexity profile is less attractive given the callability of the underlying loans. Increasingly, we are more actively trading our CLO portfolio relative to unsecured corporate credit, and over the quarter, our CLO strategy realized positive returns despite negative returns for the sector broadly.

Non-Dollar ABS & RMBS - As in the U.S., capital market volatility has exploded in the U.K. and Europe, particularly in the U.K. following surprise fiscal and monetary policy shocks during the third quarter. 10-year U.K. Gilts rose as much as 100bps relative to 10-year U.S. Treasuries during Q3, while European high-yield corporate credit spreads (iTraxx.Xover) widened more than 50bps relative to the U.S. (CDX.HY) (Exhibit 9). Year-to-date, European credit spreads have widened as much as 100 bps relative to those in the U.S. Compounding the increase in capital market volatility, currencies have cheapened meaningfully relative to the U.S. dollar (Exhibit 9). Despite these sharp market moves, our non-dollar ABS and RMBS strategy finished the quarter with modest drawdowns. Of course, we hedge interest rate exposure as we do across all of our portfolios, and we also hedge any non-dollar currency exposure. Consistent with our overall portfolio positioning, we continue to favor limited market risk exposure outright, and favor short-duration fundamental credit profiles when underwritten valuations are supported under deteriorating and stressed economic assumptions. Many of our fundamental credit profiles are seasoned exposures that have already experienced credit deleveraging and are less sensitive to future fundamental uncertainty.

We have not yet chosen to add outright exposure to the European ABS and RMBS sectors. Having said that, we believe that, given the spread expansion across sectors, current valuations are among the cheapest we have seen in years and attractive investment opportunities have increased significantly. However, in light of economic uncertainty and rising volatility, we believe there is little risk of a rapid repricing from current levels due to the macro backdrop. Inflation and broader economic risks are, perhaps, greater in the Eurozone than in the U.S. As such, we are being selective with our portfolio trading, looking for opportunities to selectively upgrade existing positions after carefully underwriting credits in the context of a heightened risk environment.

Investing in the Fund may be considered speculative and involves a high degree of risk, including the risk of possible substantial loss of your investment.

Prior to investing, Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the 1WS Credit Income Fund. This and other important information about the Fund is contained in the prospectus, which can be obtained by calling (833) 834-4923 or visiting [www.1wscapital.com.](http://www.1wscapital.com) The prospectus should be read carefully before investing.

1WS Credit Income Fund is distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc. ALPS Distributors, Inc. is not affiliated with 1WS Capital Advisors, LLC or One William Street Capital Management, L.P.

Net performance data are pre-tax, fund-level, net of operating expenses, management fees, and any applicable shareholder servicing and distribution fees charged to investors. ITD Net return is a linked monthly return. Actual returns experienced by an investor may vary due to these factors, among others.

RISK DISCLOSURES

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. *There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its investment objective.*

Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the Fund's shares outstanding at net asset value. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire to sell in a quarterly repurchase offer. The Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the Fund and should be viewed as a long-term investment. The Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the broad investment environment in the real estate market, the debt market and/or the equity securities market. The value of the Fund's investments will increase or decrease based on changes in the prices of the investments it holds. This will cause the value of the Fund's shares to increase or decrease. The Fund is "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and, thus, changes in the financial condition or market value of a single issuer may cause a greater fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value than in a "diversified" fund. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Fund expects most of its investments to be in securities that are rated below investment grade or would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. Below investment grade instruments or "junk securities" are particularly susceptible to economic downturns compared to higher rated investments. While the Fund may employ hedging techniques to seek to minimize interest rate risk, there can be no assurance that it will engage in such techniques at any given time or that such techniques would be successful. As such, the Fund is subject to interest rate risk and may decline in value as interest rates rise. The Fund may use leverage to achieve its investment objective, which involves risks, including the increased likelihood of net asset value volatility and the increased risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings will reduce the return to investors. In addition to the normal risks associated with investing, investing in international and emerging markets involves risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuations in currency values, differences in generally accepted accounting principles or from social, economic or political instability in other nations. The Fund may employ hedging techniques to seek to minimize foreign currency risk. There can be no assurance that it will engage in such techniques at any given time or that such techniques would be successful. The Fund may invest in derivatives, which, depending on market conditions and the type of derivative, are more volatile than other investments and could magnify the Fund's gains or losses. An investment in shares should be considered only by investors who can assess and bear the illiquidity and other risks associated with such an investment.

Market risk may affect a single issuer, sector of the economy, industry or the market as a whole. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are affected by interest rates, financial health of issuers/originators, creditworthiness of entities providing credit enhancements and the value of underlying assets. Fixed-income securities present issuer default risk. Prepayment and extension risk exists because a loan, bond or other investment may be called, prepaid or redeemed before maturity and similar yielding investments may not be available for purchase. Structured finance securities may present risks similar to those of the other types of debt obligations in which the Fund may invest and, in fact, such risks may be of greater significance in the case of structured finance securities. Investing in structured finance securities may be affected by a variety of factors, including priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, and the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying receivables, loans or other assets that are being securitized, among others. Market or other (e.g., interest rate) environments may adversely affect the liquidity of Fund investments, negatively impacting their price. Generally, the less liquid the market at the time the Fund sells a holding, the greater the risk of loss or decline of value to the Fund. See the Fund's prospectus for information on these and other risks.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Many of the Fund's investments may be considered speculative and subject to increased risk. Neither One William Street Capital Management, LP nor 1WS Capital Advisors, LLC has managed a 1940-Act registered product prior to managing the fund. Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective depends, in part, on the ability of the Adviser to allocate effectively the assets of the Fund among the various securities and investments in which the Fund invests. There can be no assurance that the actual allocations or investment selections will be effective in achieving the Fund's investment objective or delivering positive returns.

The information provided is not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results or investment advice, so actual outcomes and results may differ significantly from the views expressed. These views are subject to change at any time based upon economic, market or other conditions and the portfolio manager disclaims any responsibility to update such views. The views expressed in this report reflect the current views of the portfolio manager as of March 31st, 2022.

There are limitations when comparing the 1WS Credit Income Fund to indices. Many open-end funds which track these indices offer daily liquidity, while closed-end interval funds offer liquidity on a periodic basis. Deteriorating general market conditions will reduce the value of stock securities. When interest rates rise, the value of bond securities tends to fall. Investing in lower-rated securities involves special risks in addition to the risks *associated with investments in investment grade securities, including a high degree of credit risk. Lower-rated securities may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers/ issues of lower-rated securities may be more complex than for issuers/issues of higher quality debt securities. There is a risk that issuers will not make payments, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Assets and securities contained within indices are different than the assets and securities contained in the 1WS Credit Income Fund and will therefore have different risk and reward profiles. An investment cannot be made in an index, which is unmanaged and has returns that do not reflect any trading, management or other costs. Please see definitions for a description of the investment indexes selected.*

DEFINITIONS

ABS: *Asset-Backed Securities are instruments secured by financial, physical, and/or intangible assets (e.g., receivables or pools of receivables), and investments in any assets/instruments underlying the foregoing structured/secured obligations.*

Basis Points (bps): *A basis point is a common unit of measurement for interest rates and credit spreads and is equal to one hundredth of one percent.*

Buy-to-Let (BTL): *Buy-to-let mortgages are for landlords who want to buy property to rent it out.*

CLO: *Collateralized Loan Obligations are instruments that represent debt and equity tranches of collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations.*

CMBS: *Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities are fixed income instruments that are secured by mortgage loans on commercial real property.*

CMBX: *CMBX indices are synthetic tradable indices referencing a basket of 25 commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).*

Convexity: *Convexity is a measure of the curvature, or the degree of the curve, in the relationship between bond prices and bond yields.*

Credit Enhancement: *Credit enhancement is a risk-reduction technique that provides protection, in the form of financial support, to cover losses under stressed scenarios.*

Credit Risk Transfer (CRT) Securities: *CRT securities effectively transfer a portion of the risk associated with credit losses within pools of residential mortgage loans to investors.*

Debt Service Ratio: *The household debt service ratio (DSR) is the ratio of total required household debt payments to total disposable income.*

Duration-Adjusted: *Duration-adjusted or excess return is a measure of pure credit performance for fixed-rate bonds by adjusting for movements in benchmark interest rates.*

FICO: *The Fico Score is used by lenders to help make accurate, reliable, and fast credit risk decisions across the customer lifecycle.*

Financial Obligation Ratio: *The financial obligation ratio is the ratio of required household debt payments to total disposable income and includes rent payments on tenant-occupied property, auto lease payments, homeowners' insurance, and property tax payments*

Floating Rate Loans: *A floating rate loan has an interest rate which changes periodically based on an underlying index plus a spread.*

Forbearance: *The temporary suspension of loan repayments due to demonstrated financial hardship on the part of the borrower.*

ICE BofAML US High Yield Master II TR Index: *The index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade rated corporate debt publically issued in the US domestic market. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.*

Loan-to-Value (LTV) *Loan-to-value is a measure of the size of a loan relative to the value of an asset.*

Mezzanine Tranche: *A mezzanine tranche within a securitization lies in the middle of the capital structure, below the senior tranche and above the junior tranche (typically an unrated equity tranche).*

Non Qualified Mortgages (Non-QM): *A non-qualified mortgage — or non-QM — is a home loan that is not required to meet agency-standard documentation requirements as outlined by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).*

RMBS: *Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities are securities that may be secured by interests in a single residential mortgage loan or a pool of mortgage loans secured by residential property.*

Risk-Adjusted: *A risk-adjusted return is a calculation of the profit or potential profit from an investment that takes into account the degree of risk that must be accepted in order to achieve it. The risk is measured in comparison to that of a risk-free investment, usually U.S. Treasuries.*

Risk Premia: *Risk Premia is the investment return an asset is expected to yield in excess of the risk-free rate of return.*

SASB: *Single Asset Single Borrower (SASB) CMBS transactions involve the securitization of a single loan (SA) or collateralized by a group of assets all owned by the same borrower (SB).*

S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller U.S. National Home Price Index: *The index tracks the value of single-family housing within the United States.*

Tranche: *Tranches are segments created from a pool of assets - usually debt instruments such as bonds or mortgages - that are divvied up by risk, time to maturity, or other characteristics in order to be marketable to different investors.*

U.K. Gilt: *A gilt is a U.K. Government liability in sterling, issued by HM Treasury and listed on the London Stock Exchange.*

Indices and Corporate Credit Benchmarks Referenced in Figure 3:

- ***AGG ETF****: iShares Core US Aggregate Bond ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The ETF tracks the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index by investing in securities within the total U.S. investment-grade bond market.*
- ***Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (BB US AGG Index):*** *The index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). Investors cannot invest directly in an index.*
- ***Bloomberg U.S. Investment-Grade Credit Index (BB US IG Index):*** *The index measures the investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market.*
- ***Bloomberg U.S. High-Yield Credit Index (BB US HY Index):*** *The index measures the USD-denominated, high-yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market.*

- ***Bloomberg Corporate Credit (Rating Buckets):*** *The Bloomberg corporate credit indices broken out by credit rating. Credit ratings are assigned by credit rating agencies and are meant to represent an implicit forecast of the likelihood of default. Credit ratings generally use letter designations such as A, B, C with Aaa (Moody's) being the highest credit quality and Caa (Moody's) generally being the lowest. Different rating agencies may use variations of an alphabetical combination of lowercase and uppercase letters, with either plus or minus signs or numbers added the further fine-tune the rating.*
- ***CDX.IG:*** *The Markit CDX North America Investment-Grade Index is composed of 125 equally weighted credit default swaps on investment-grade entities.*
- ***CDX.HY:*** *The Markit CDX North America High-Yield Index is composed of 125 equally weighted credit default swaps on investment-grade entities.*
- ***HYG ITF:*** *iShares iBoxx High-Yield Corporate Bond ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The ETF seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of U.S. dollar-denominated, high-yield corporate bonds.*
- ***IBOXIG Index:*** *iBoxx USD liquid investment-grade total return index measures the USD denominated, investment-grade, corporate bond market.*
- ***IBOXHY Index:*** *iBoxx USD liquid high-yield total return index measures the USD denominated, sub-investment-grade, corporate bond market.*
- ***IBOX LevLoan Index:*** *Markit iBoxx USD leveraged loan total return index measures the USD denominated, leveraged loans.*
- ***iTraxx Crossover:*** *The iTraxx Crossover index comprises the 75 most liquid sub-investment grade entities. The European iTraxx indices trade 3, 5, 7 and 10-year maturities, and a new series is determined on the basis of liquidity every six months.*
- ***LQD ETF:*** *iShares iBoxx $ Investment-Grade Corporate Bond ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the USA. The ETF seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade corporate bonds.*
- ***S&P/LSTA LevLoan Indices:*** *A market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the U.S. leveraged loan market.*
- ***S&P 500 w/dividends****: The S&P 500 index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.*
- ***MSCI ACWI:*** *The MSCI ACWI Index is a free-float weighted equity index. It includes both emerging and developed world markets.*