

Statement of Additional Information

1WS Credit Income Fund

February 27, 2026

**299 Park Avenue, 25th Floor
New York, New York 10171
(212) 377-4810**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) describes 1WS Credit Income Fund (the “Fund”). This SAI is not a prospectus and is only authorized for distribution when preceded or accompanied by the Fund’s current prospectuses dated February 27, 2026 as supplemented from time to time (collectively, the “Prospectus”). This SAI supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing the Fund at 1WS Credit Income Fund, 299 Park Avenue, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10171 or by calling (833) 834-4923 or by visiting www.lwscapital.com.

1WS Credit Income Fund

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ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION AND RESTRICTIONS

Additional Investment Information

IWS Credit Income Fund (the “Fund”) is organized as a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company, and is structured as an “interval fund.” The Fund was organized on July 20, 2018. Capitalized terms used in this SAI and not otherwise defined have the meanings given to them in the Fund’s Prospectus.

This SAI relates to the Class I, A-1, A-2, A-3 and ADV Shares of the Fund. The Fund’s Class I Shares and the Fund’s Class A-1, A-2, A-3 and ADV Shares are offered through separate prospectuses, each dated February 27, 2026. Currently, only Class I and Class A-2 Shares are being offered.

The Prospectus discusses the investment objective of the Fund, as well as the principal investment strategies it employs to achieve its objective and the principal investment risks associated with those strategies. Additional information about the risks related to the Fund is described below.

Additional Information about the Fund’s Investments in Credit Investments

When we invest in Credit Investments, we rely on the judgment of IWS Capital Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”) about the credit quality of the issuer, borrower or obligor, and the relative value of their instruments. There is no guarantee that the Adviser’s judgment will prove to be accurate.

Bankruptcy Risk. In the event that a borrower or obligor becomes subject to a bankruptcy proceeding, the Fund’s investments in any Credit Investment that is an unsecured obligation of the borrower may be negatively impacted. If a borrower or obligor enters bankruptcy, an automatic stay of all proceedings against the borrower’s or obligor’s property will typically be granted. This stay will prevent the Fund or its agent from foreclosing on such property unless relief from the stay can be obtained from the bankruptcy court, and there is no guarantee that any such relief will be obtained. The Fund may incur significant legal fees and costs in attempting to obtain relief from a bankruptcy stay from the bankruptcy court and, even if such relief is ultimately granted, it may take several months or more to obtain. In addition, bankruptcy courts have broad powers to permit the sale of any real property free of any lien that the Fund or its agent may have, to compel the Fund or its agent to accept an amount less than the balance due under a Credit Investment and to permit the borrower or obligor to repay the Credit Investment over a term which may be substantially longer than the original term of the Credit Investment, all of which could negatively impact the value of the Fund’s investments.

Distressed and Defaulted Instruments or Special Situations Investments Risks. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in Credit Investments of financially distressed issuers, which involve substantial risks. The Fund may invest in or acquire Credit Investments of companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spinoffs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Such investments may include debtor-in-possession financing. Distressed debt may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time the Fund invests. 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 investments. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment in a financially distressed issuer, 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. Among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled issuer is that it is often difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of the issuer. Further, distressed investing gives rise to the risks that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will be considerably drawn out over time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security with a value less than the purchase price of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or, if there is no secondary market for such investment, may be required to hold an investment with little or no value. When dealing with investments in distressed issuers, the Fund may also experience other risks, including legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving the financially troubled issuers in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such issuers.

Financial Institutions and Government Regulation. The collapse of various large financial institutions and investment funds across the globe and widespread related losses resulted in a severe liquidity crisis throughout the global credit markets during the great financial crisis. Sectors of the credit markets continue to experience difficulty including the collateralized mortgage-backed securities and leveraged finance markets, along with various other areas of consumer finance. The lack of transparency and reliable pricing of assets resulted in some investors withdrawing from the markets for asset-backed securities and related securities. The resulting lack of liquidity was sufficiently widespread to cause credit issues in areas of the capital markets that have limited exposure to subprime mortgages and prompted central banks in the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and elsewhere to take action to attempt to ease these liquidity issues and also resulted in the United States experiencing a broad economic recession. Delinquencies and losses with respect to certain of these asset types, such as auto loans, increased and may continue to increase. High unemployment and the continued lack of availability of credit may lead to increased default rates on the collateral underlying many of these securities. As a result, this may adversely affect the performance and market value of the Fund.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), which was signed into law in July 2010, has resulted in significant revisions of the U.S. financial regulatory framework. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including, among many others, a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process designed to ensure financial systematic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; the registration and regulation of private funds; the regulation of credit rating agencies; and new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulation, is not yet certain and issuers in which the Fund invests may also be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are currently unforeseeable. Governments or their agencies also may acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The long-term implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Fund’s portfolio holdings.

Real Property Risks. The Fund makes investments that are collateralized by real property. The value of the real property underlying a Credit Investment will be subject to the risks generally incident to the ownership of improved and unimproved real estate, such as changes in general or local economic conditions, increases in interest rates for real estate financing, physical damage that is not covered by insurance, zoning and entitlements.

Some borrowers may intend to use resale proceeds to repay their loans. A decline in property values could result in a loan amount that is greater than the property value, which could increase the likelihood of borrower default. The payment schedules with respect to many real estate-related loans are based on projected revenues generated by the property over the term of the loan. These projections are based on factors such as expected vacancy rates, expense rates and other projected income and expense figures relating to the property. The actual revenues generated by a property could fall short of projections, due to factors such as lower-than-expected rental revenues, or greater-than-expected vacancy rates or property management expenses. In such cases, a borrower may be unable to repay a loan. To the extent the Fund has exposure to construction or rehabilitation loans, it may be adversely impacted by, among other things, risks involving the timeliness of the project’s completion, the integrity of appraisal values, whether or not the completed property can be sold for the amount anticipated and the length of the construction and/or sale process.

A borrower's ability to repay a Credit Investment relating to real property might also be adversely affected if toxic environmental contamination were to be discovered to exist on the property. Environmental contamination may give rise to a diminution in value of the underlying property or may lead to liability for clean-up costs or other remedial actions. The failure to perform the required remedial actions could, in some jurisdictions, give rise to a lien on mortgaged property to ensure the reimbursement of remedial costs, which could decrease the value of the property that serves as collateral.

The state of law is currently unclear as to whether and under what circumstances clean-up costs, or the obligation to take remedial actions, can be imposed on a secured lender. If the Fund or its agent does become liable for cleanup costs, it may bring an action for contribution against the current owners or operators, the owners or operators at the time of on-site disposal activity or any other party who contributed to the environmental hazard, but these persons or entities may be bankrupt or otherwise judgment-proof. Furthermore, an action against the borrower may be adversely affected by the limitations on recourse in the loan documents.

Derivatives Risk. In addition to the derivatives transactions described in the Prospectus, the Fund may also enter into derivatives contracts with respect to any security or other instrument in which it is permitted to invest or with respect to any related security, instrument or index ("reference instruments" or "reference securities"). The Fund may enter into a variety of derivative contracts such as futures contracts and swaps, put and call options or options on futures contracts or other derivatives. This universe of investments is subject to change under varying market conditions and as these instruments evolve over time. The Fund may enter into derivatives contracts with standardized terms and no or few special or unusual components, which are generally traded on an exchange, as well as derivatives with more complex features, such as caps, floors, knock-outs, look-backs or other "exotic" elements, singly or in combination, which are generally traded over the counter. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives may be standardized or have customized features and may have limited or no liquidity. The Fund's derivatives contracts may be centrally cleared or settled bilaterally directly with a counterparty. The Fund's derivatives contracts may be cash or physically settled.

The derivatives contracts the Fund may enter into involve substantial risk. Derivatives typically allow the Fund to seek to increase or decrease the level of risk to which it is exposed more quickly and efficiently than transactions in other types of instruments. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing derivatives positions.

The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the reference instrument, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create economic leverage in the Fund, which magnifies the Fund's exposure to the reference instrument and magnifies potential losses. When derivatives are used to gain or limit exposure to a particular market or market segment, their performance may not correlate as expected to the performance of such market, thereby causing the Fund to fail to achieve its original purpose for using such derivatives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and a transaction may be unsuccessful in whole or in part because of market behavior, unexpected events or the Adviser's failure to use derivatives effectively. Derivative instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the reference instrument.

In 2022, the SEC adopted rules limiting funds' leverage risk based on value-at-risk ("VaR") and generally limiting the Fund's VaR so as not to exceed 200% of the VaR of a designated reference portfolio. In employing the Fund's investment strategy, these rules may restrict, and/or impose additional costs or other burdens upon, the Fund's otherwise intended participation in derivative transactions, short sales, and other leverage creating transactions which may affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective or make it more costly to do so.

Operational Risk. The Fund, its service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders.

For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of or prevent access to these systems or data within them (a "cyber-attack"), whether systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other market participants. Power or communications outages, acts of God, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors (both human and systematic) and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may occur at a pace that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's service providers or other market participants, impacting the ability to conduct the Fund's operations.

Cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the Adviser, the Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations. In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Fund, the Adviser or the Fund's service providers to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund, the Adviser and the Fund's service providers may also incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents, and the Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of such costs.

Similar types of operational (both human and systematic) and technology risks are also present for issuers of securities or other Credit Investments in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in, among other things, the Fund's inability to buy or sell certain Credit Investments or to accurately price its investments. The Fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans or systems put in place by its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund can invest in money market instruments, which are U.S. dollar-denominated, high-quality, short-term debt obligations, to provide liquidity, for temporary defensive purposes, or for other purposes. Money market instruments may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates. Examples of money market instruments include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (or any of its agencies or instrumentalities); bank obligations, such as time deposits, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances; commercial paper; and variable amount master demand notes.

Obligations Issued or Guaranteed by U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities. The Fund may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities. These include direct obligations and mortgage-related securities that have different levels of credit support from the U.S. government. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as Government National Mortgage Association pass-through mortgage certificates (called “Ginnie Mae”). Some are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, such as Federal National Mortgage Association bonds (“Fannie Mae”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation obligations (“Freddie Mac”). Others are supported only by the credit of the entity that issued them. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are also supported by commitments from the U.S. Treasury to purchase certain of those agencies’ securities during market conditions in which the U.S. Treasury deems it necessary for the promotion of market stability. In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, an independent regulatory agency, placed the Federal National Mortgage Corporation and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation into conservatorship. The U.S. Department of Treasury also entered into a new secured lending credit facility with those companies and a preferred stock purchase agreement. Under the preferred stock purchase agreement, the Treasury will ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth. There can be no guarantee that this arrangement will remain in place.

Portfolio Turnover. A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as “portfolio turnover.” If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to Shareholders, increasing its taxable distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gain, which are taxable as ordinary income to Shareholders. Increased portfolio turnover may also result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

U.S. Treasury Obligations. The Fund may also invest in U.S. Treasury obligations. These include Treasury bills (which have maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (which have maturities of one to ten years when issued), and Treasury bonds (which have maturities of more than ten years when issued). Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to timely payments of interest and repayments of principal. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of the Fund’s direct or indirect investment in Treasury obligations to decline. On August 5, 2011, S&P downgraded U.S. Treasury securities from AAA rating to AA+. A downgrade of the ratings of U.S. government debt obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and generally have a substantial negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of Treasury securities from another ratings agency or a further downgrade beyond AA+ rating by S&P may cause the value of the Fund’s Treasury obligations to decline.

The Fund can also buy or gain exposure to U.S. Treasury securities whose interest coupons have been “stripped” by a Federal Reserve Bank, zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities described below, and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities (“TIPS”). The U.S. Treasury securities called “TIPS” are designed to provide an investment that is not vulnerable to inflation. The interest rate paid by TIPS is fixed. The principal value rises or falls semi-annually based on changes in the published Consumer Price Index. If inflation occurs, the principal and interest payments on TIPS are adjusted to protect investors from inflationary loss. If deflation occurs, the principal and interest payments will be adjusted downward, although the principal will not fall below its face amount at maturity.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Zero-Coupon Securities. The Fund can invest directly or indirectly in zero-coupon securities. Zero-coupon U.S. government securities will typically be U.S. Treasury notes and U.S. Treasury bonds that have been stripped of their interest coupons or certificates representing interests in those stripped debt obligations and coupons.

Zero-coupon securities do not make periodic interest payments and are sold at a deep discount from their face value at maturity. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. This discount depends on the time remaining until maturity, as well as prevailing interest rates, the liquidity of the security and the credit quality of the issuer. The discount typically decreases as the maturity date approaches.

Because zero-coupon securities pay no interest and compound semi-annually at the rate fixed at the time of their issuance, their value is generally more volatile than the value of other debt securities that pay interest. Their value may fall more dramatically than the value of interest-bearing securities when interest rates rise. When prevailing interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities tend to rise more rapidly in value because they have a fixed rate of return.

The Fund's exposure to zero-coupon securities may cause the Fund to recognize income for federal income tax purposes without a corresponding receipt of cash; this can require the Fund to dispose of investments, including when not otherwise advantageous to do so, to meet distribution requirements.

The Fund may also obtain exposure to zero-coupon and delayed interest securities, and "stripped" securities of U.S. and foreign corporations and of foreign government issuers. These are similar in structure to zero-coupon and "stripped" U.S. government securities, but in the case of foreign government securities may or may not be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the issuing foreign government. Zero-coupon securities issued by foreign governments and by corporations will be subject to greater credit risks than U.S. government zero-coupon securities.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions of the Fund

The following investment restrictions of the Fund are designated as fundamental policies and as such cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. Under the 1940 Act, a "majority" vote is defined as the vote of the holders of the lesser of: (a) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy at the meeting; or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Under these restrictions, the Fund:

- (1) may issue senior securities to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (2) may borrow money to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (3) may underwrite securities to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (4) may purchase, sell or hold real estate to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (5) may make or acquire loans and other Credit Investments to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (6) may purchase and sell commodities to the extent permitted by applicable law; and
- (7) may not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities), except that the Fund will concentrate (i.e., invest 25% or more of its assets collectively) in commercial or residential mortgage-backed securities and other mortgage- or real estate-related securities/instruments as a group, except that in future periods, due to adverse economic or related conditions in any of such industries (as determined by the Adviser), the Fund may not concentrate in this group of industries during such adverse periods. For purposes of this policy, the Fund will associate, to the extent practicable, each asset-backed security held by the Fund (not including for these purposes mortgage-related assets, in which the Fund has a policy to concentrate) with a particular "industry" associated with the type(s) of assets that collateralize the asset-backed security, as determined by the Adviser.

Where applicable, the foregoing investment restrictions shall be interpreted based on the applicable rules, regulations and pronouncements of the SEC and its staff.

The Fund has also adopted the following fundamental policies relating to repurchases of its shares:

- On a quarterly basis, the Fund will make an offer to repurchase between 5% and 25% of the outstanding shares from shareholders at a price equal to the NAV per share as of the Repurchase Pricing Date (a “Repurchase Offer”), pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as it may be amended from time to time.
- The Fund will repurchase shares that are tendered by a specific date (the “Repurchase Request Deadline”). The Fund’s Board will establish the Repurchase Request Deadline for each Repurchase Offer. The Repurchase Request Deadline will ordinarily be on a date within seven days before the date on which the Fund’s NAV per share applicable to the Repurchase Offer is determined (the “Repurchase Pricing Date”) but may be revised by the Adviser, in its sole discretion, based on factors such as market conditions, the level of the Fund’s assets and shareholder servicing considerations, provided that the Board is notified of this change and the reasons for it.
- There will be a maximum 21 calendar day period (or the next business day if the 21st calendar day is not a business day) between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date.

Summary of 1940 Act Restrictions on Certain Activities

The fundamental investment limitations set forth above permit the Fund to engage in certain practices and purchase securities and other instruments as permitted by, or consistent with, the 1940 Act. Relevant limitations of the 1940 Act as they presently exist are described below. These limitations are based either on the 1940 Act itself, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC. In addition, interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff may be taken into account, where deemed appropriate by the Fund, to determine if a certain practice or the purchase of securities or other instruments is permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC. As a result, the foregoing fundamental investment policies may be interpreted differently over time as the statute, rules, regulations or orders (or, if applicable, interpretations) that relate to the meaning and effect of these policies change.

Fundamental Investment Restriction (1). The ability of a closed-end fund to issue senior securities is circumscribed by complex regulatory constraints under the 1940 Act that restrict, for instance, the amount, timing, and form of senior securities that may be issued. Certain portfolio management techniques may be considered senior securities unless appropriate steps are taken to segregate the Fund’s assets or otherwise cover its obligations. For example, to the extent the Fund covers its commitment under these transactions, including by the segregation of liquid assets, such instrument will not be considered a “senior security” by the Fund. Additionally, under the 1940 Act, a “senior security” does not include (i) any promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness issued in consideration of any loan, extension, or renewal thereof, made by a bank or other person and privately arranged, and not intended to be publicly distributed or (ii) any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness where such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the issuer at the time the loan is made. A loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within sixty days and is not extended or renewed.

Fundamental Investment Restriction (2). The Fund may borrow money in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings) or in connection with engaging in transactions considered by the SEC to constitute a form of borrowing under the 1940 Act to the extent permitted by the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

Fundamental Investment Restriction (3). This restriction would permit the underwriting of securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

Fundamental Investment Restriction (4). This restriction would permit the purchase, sale, or holding of real estate to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act. The Fund intends to purchase, sell or hold real estate to the extent consistent with the real-estate related strategies described in "Investment Strategies and Policies" in the Prospectus.

Fundamental Investment Restriction (5). Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may only make or acquire loans and other Credit Investments if expressly permitted to do so by its investment policies. As set forth in "Investment Strategies and Policies" in the Prospectus, the Fund is permitted to make or acquire loans/Credit Investments. The Fund may not make loans to persons who control or are under common control with the Fund.

Fundamental Investment Restriction (6). This restriction would permit investment in commodities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act. Commodities may be deemed to include any commodities contracts (including those with underlying bulk goods, such as grains, metals and foodstuffs), futures contracts and related options, options, and forward contracts. The 1940 Act does not directly limit the Fund's ability to invest directly in physical commodities. However, the Fund's direct and indirect investments in physical commodities may be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund's investment strategy, and other regulatory requirements. While the Fund does not intend to invest, in any material respect, in physical commodities, the Fund may invest in derivatives that are regulated by the CFTC for the purpose identified in the Fund's investment strategies described above and in the Prospectus under "Investment Strategies and Policies."

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Board of Trustees

The business and affairs of the Fund are managed under the oversight of the Board subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"). The Trustees are responsible for oversight of the practices and processes of the Fund and its service providers, rather than active management of the Fund, including in matters relating to risk management. The Trustees seek to understand the key risks facing the Fund, including those involving conflicts of interest, how Fund management identifies and monitors those risks on an ongoing basis; how Fund management develops and implements controls to mitigate those risks; and how Fund management tests the effectiveness of those controls. The Board cannot foresee, know or guard against all risks, nor are the Trustees guarantors against risk. The officers of the Fund conduct and supervise the Fund's daily business operations. Trustees who are not deemed to be "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act are referred to as "Independent Trustees." Trustees who are deemed to be "interested persons" of the Fund are referred to as "Interested Trustees."

The Board meets as often as necessary to discharge its responsibilities. Currently, the Board conducts regular quarterly meetings, including in-person or telephonic meetings, and holds special in-person or telephonic meetings as necessary to address specific issues that require attention prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting. At these meetings, Fund officers provide the Board (or one of its committees) with written and oral reports on regulatory and compliance matters, operational and service provider matters, organizational developments, product proposals, audit results, and insurance and fidelity bond coverage. In addition, it is expected that the Independent Trustees meet at least annually to review, among other things, investment management agreements, service plans and related agreements, transfer agency agreements and certain other agreements, and to consider such other matters as they deem appropriate.

The only standing committees of the Board (fully comprised of Board members) are the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee. The Audit Committee is comprised of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee has, as its primary purpose, oversight responsibility with respect to: (i) the adequacy of the Fund's accounting and financial reporting processes, policies and practices; (ii) the integrity of the Fund's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (iii) the adequacy of the Fund's overall system of internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers and (iv) determining the qualification and independence of the Fund's independent auditors. To the extent there are Trustees who are not members of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee members shall report its activities to the full Board on a regular basis and make such recommendations as the Audit Committee may deem necessary or appropriate. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Audit Committee met three times.

The Nominating Committee is comprised of the Independent Trustees to which the discretion to select and nominate candidates to serve as Independent Trustees has been committed. While the Nominating Committee is responsible for the selection and nomination of the Fund's Independent Trustees, the Nominating Committee may consider nominations for the office of Independent Trustee made by shareholders in the Fund or by Fund management as it deems appropriate. Shareholders who wish to recommend a nominee should send nominations (that include biographical information and set forth the qualifications of the proposed nominee) to 1WS Credit Income Fund, 299 Park Avenue, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10171; Attention: Chief Executive Officer. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Nominating Committee met one time.

The Board does not have a lead Independent Trustee. The Board's use of Committees (each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee with substantial financial experience) and the chair's role as Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, serve to enhance the Board's understanding of the operations of the Fund and the Adviser.

Although the Board does not have a formal diversity policy, the Board endeavors to comprise itself of members with a broad mix of professional and personal backgrounds. In forming the Board, the Trustees took into account the significant professional experiences of Mr. Morris (CFO/closed-end fund audit committee chair experience and trustee of open-end fund complex) and Mr. Knetter (CEO of University Foundation and trustee of open-end fund complex). The Independent Trustees also considered that Mr. Locher is not an Independent Trustee, but recognized that he is the Co-President of the Adviser's managing member and Chief Executive Officer of the Fund, and, as such, helps foster the Board's direct access to information regarding the Adviser and the Fund. In considering the candidacy of a prospective Independent Trustee, the Nominating Committee and the Board would take into account a variety of factors, including each nominee's professional background and experience.

Information About Each Board Member's Experience, Qualifications, Attributes or Skills. Board members of the Fund, together with information as to their positions with the Fund, principal occupations and other board memberships, are shown below. Unless otherwise noted, each Trustee has held each principal occupation and board membership indicated for at least the past five years. Each Trustee's mailing address is c/o 1WS Credit Income Fund, 299 Park Avenue, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10171.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships During Past 5 Years
Michael M. Knetter Year of Birth: 1960	Trustee (since inception)	President and Chief Executive Officer, University of Wisconsin Foundation, since October 2010; formerly, Dean, School of Business, University of Wisconsin – Madison; formerly, Professor of International Economics and Associate Dean, Amos Tuck School of Business - Dartmouth College, 1998 to 2002.	None ⁽³⁾	Trustee, Neuberger Berman Mutual Funds (2007 - present); Director, American Family Insurance (a mutual company, not publicly traded), since March 2009; Senior Advisor and CEO, UW Foundation, January 2025 – present.
George W. Morriss Year of Birth: 1947	Trustee (since inception)	Adjunct Professor, Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs, 2012 - 2018; formerly, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, People’s United Bank (currently known as M&T Bank), Connecticut (a financial services company), 1991 to 2001.	None ⁽³⁾	Trustee, Neuberger Berman Mutual Funds (March 2007 – January 2025); Trustee and Chairman of the Board, Thrivent Church Loan and Income Fund (September 2018 – June 2023); Chairman of Investment Committee, Episcopal Diocese of Western Michigan (a charitable trust, March 2022 to January 2025); Chairman of Endowment Committee, Episcopal Diocese of the Great Lakes (a charitable trust, January 2025 – present).

INTERESTED TRUSTEES

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships During Past 5 Years
Kurt A. Locher ⁽⁴⁾ Year of Birth: 1966	Trustee and Chief Executive Officer (since Inception)	Chief Operating Officer, Partner and Co-President of One William Street Capital Management, L.P. (“OWS”), since 2008; Chief Operating Officer of 1WS Capital Advisors, LLC (“the Adviser”) since 2018.	None ⁽³⁾	Director of One William Street Capital Offshore Fund, Ltd. and other affiliated private funds of OWS.

OFFICERS OF THE FUND WHO ARE NOT TRUSTEES

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Crystal Frumberg Year of Birth: 1984	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer (since January 2026)	Chief Financial Officer of OWS (since October 2025); Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Managing Director of Finance and Accounting, and Controller at Sound Point Capital Management, LP (2014-2025).
Alex Morgan Year of Birth: 1989	Chief Compliance Officer (since March 2025)	Director, Fund Chief Compliance Officer - SS&C (since November 2024); Chief Compliance Officer of Goehring and Rozenchwajg Resources Fund and C1 Fund Inc.; Vice President, Compliance - Northern Trust Asset Management (2023-2024); 2nd Vice President, Compliance - Northern Trust Asset Management (2020-2023).

(1) Each Trustee serves until resignation or removal from the Board.

(2) Fund Complex means any two or more registered investment companies that: (i) share the same investment adviser or principal underwriter; and (ii) hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services. Currently, the Fund is not part of any “Fund Complex.”

(3) Other than the Fund.

(4) Mr. Locher is an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, due to his position as an officer of the Adviser and an officer of OWS.

Each of the Trustees was elected to the Board by the sole shareholder of the Fund (the Adviser).

Trustee Ownership of the Fund. The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities owned by the Trustees in the Fund and in other investment companies overseen by the Trustee within the same family of investment companies as of December 31, 2025. Investment companies are considered to be in the same family if they share the same investment adviser or principal underwriter and hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services. As of December 31, 2025, the Independent Trustees, and their immediate family members, did not beneficially own or own of record securities in the Adviser, OWS, the managing member of the Adviser, or any persons (other than registered investment companies) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or OWS.

	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Independent Trustees		
George W. Morriss	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Michael M. Knetter	None	None
Interested Trustee		
Kurt A. Locher	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

Compensation of Board Members. Presently, the annual fees paid to each Independent Trustee amount to \$50,000, paid quarterly. The Trustees are also reimbursed by the Fund for travel-related expenses incurred by such Trustees in providing services to the Fund. The Trustees do not receive any pension or retirement benefits from the Fund.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the compensation received by the Independent Trustees from the Fund for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2025. Effective January 1, 2025, the Independent Trustees are paid pursuant to a modified structure under which each receives a flat retainer of \$50,000. No compensation is paid by the Fund to Trustees who are “interested persons” (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Fund or the Adviser.

	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund	Total Compensation From Fund Complex⁽¹⁾ Paid to Trustee
Independent Trustees		
George W. Morriss	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Michael M. Knetter	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000

Officers of the Fund

Name (Year of Birth) and Address ⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Kurt A. Locher (1966)	Trustee and Chief Executive Officer	Indefinite/Since Inception	Co-President and Chief Operating Officer of OWS, the managing member of the Adviser.
Crystal Frumberg (1984)	Chief Financial Officer	Since October 2025	Chief Financial Officer of OWS (since October 2025); Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Managing Director of Finance and Accounting, and Controller at Sound Point Capital Management, LP (2014-2025).
Alex Morgan	Chief Compliance Officer	Since March 2025	Director, Fund Chief Compliance Officer - SS&C (since November 2024); Chief Compliance Officer of Goehring and Rozencwajg Resources Fund and C1 Fund Inc.; Vice President, Compliance - Northern Trust Asset Management (2023-2024); 2nd Vice President, Compliance - Northern Trust Asset Management (2020-2023).

(1) Each Officer's mailing address is c/o 1WS Credit Income Fund, 299 Park Avenue, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10171.

Codes of Ethics. Each of the Fund and the Adviser has adopted a code of ethics in accordance with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics permit the personnel of these entities to invest in securities, including securities that the Fund may purchase or hold.

The codes of ethics can be reviewed and copied by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. The codes of ethics are also available on the EDGAR database of the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of the codes of ethics may be obtained, after mailing the appropriate duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, or by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. Attached as Appendix A is the summary of the guidelines and procedures that the Adviser uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities, including the procedures that the Adviser uses when a vote presents a conflict between the interests of Fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser or any affiliated person of the Fund or the Adviser, on the other. This summary of the guidelines gives a general indication as to how the Adviser will vote proxies relating to portfolio securities on each issue listed. However, the guidelines do not address all potential voting issues or the intricacies that may surround individual proxy votes. For that reason, there may be instances in which votes may vary from the guidelines presented. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser always endeavors to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objective. Information on how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent prior 12-month period ending June 30 will be available without charge, (1) upon request, by calling (833) 834-4923 and (2) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

To the best knowledge of the Fund, the names and addresses of the record and beneficial holders of 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each class of the Fund and the percentage of the outstanding shares held by such holders are set forth below. Unless otherwise indicated below, the Fund has no knowledge as to whether all or any portion of the shares owned of record are also owned beneficially.

Control Person Name and Address	Percentage Owned As of February 2, 2026	Class of Shares	Type of Ownership
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS SF215FMT-05 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-1905	62.04%	Class I	Beneficial
NATIONAL FINANCIAL PO BOX 9029 WICHITA, KS 67206	16.66%	Class I	Beneficial
MERRILL 250 VESEY STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10281	6.26%	Class I	Beneficial
UBS FINANCIAL SERVICES INC. MACK CENTER IV WEST PALM BEACH, FL 3340F1	27.57%	Class A-2	Beneficial
MERRILL 250 VESEY STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10281	52.08%	Class A-2	Beneficial
STIFEL, NICOLAUS & COMPANY, INC. 6303 COWBOYS WAY, STE 300 SAVANNAH, GA 31401	15.33%	Class A-2	Beneficial
MERRILL 250 VESEY STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10281	14.09%	Class A-2	Beneficial

A control person is a person who owns, either directly or indirectly, beneficially more than 25% of the voting securities of a company. As of February 2, 2026, the name, address and percentage ownership of each entity or person that owned beneficially 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund are as follows:

Control Person Name and Address	Percentage Owned As of February 2, 2026	Type of Ownership
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-1905	31.64%	Beneficial
MERRILL 250 VESEY STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10281	28.71%	Beneficial

As of February 2, 2026, the Trustees and officers as a group owned of record or beneficially less than 1% of the shares of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the "Board"), IWS Capital Advisors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("IWS" or the "Adviser"), serves as the Fund's investment adviser, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). IWS is a Delaware limited liability company that is registered as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"). The Adviser is controlled by its managing member, OWS, a Delaware limited partnership, which is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. David Sherr ultimately controls OWS. The Advisory Agreement was most recently re-approved by the Board (including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund (the "Independent Trustees")), at a meeting held on September 30, 2025.

The Advisory Agreement, dated December 14, 2018 had an initial term of two years from its effective date and continues in effect with respect to the Fund (unless terminated sooner) if its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the affirmative vote of: (i) a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval; and (ii) a majority of the Board or the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The investment advisory agreement may nevertheless be terminated at any time without penalty, on 60 days' written notice, by the Board, by vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or by the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement and the factors considered by the Board is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended October 31, 2025.

The Adviser is responsible for: (i) developing and implementing the Fund's investment program, (ii) managing the Fund's investment portfolio and making all decisions regarding the purchase and sale of investments for the Fund, and (iii) providing various management and administrative services to the Fund.

Those certain management and administrative services provided by the Adviser (or an affiliate) include assisting the Fund in selecting, and monitoring the quality of services provided by, the Fund's administrator, custodian, transfer agent, and other organizations that provide services to the Fund. In addition, the Adviser (or an affiliate) provides office space, facilities, equipment and other support services and personnel as necessary to operate the Fund. The Adviser is also responsible for providing additional management and administrative services as may reasonably be required in connection with the business affairs and operations of the Fund beyond those furnished by the Fund's administrator.

The Advisory Agreement provides for indemnification by the Fund of the Adviser and its affiliates from any and all costs, losses, claims, damages or liabilities, joint or several, including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements incurred by them resulting in any way from their performance or non-performance of their duties with respect to the Fund. Indemnification is only available to the extent the cost, loss, claim, damage or liability did not result from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance by the persons seeking indemnification of their duties, or the reckless disregard of their obligations and duties, under the Advisory Agreement.

In consideration of the management services provided by the Adviser, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Management Fee computed at the annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund's daily gross assets. Though, for the one-year period beginning on March 1, 2026, the Adviser voluntarily agreed to reduce the Management Fee to 1.25% of the Fund's daily gross assets. This fee is accrued daily as an expense to be paid out of the Fund's assets and will have the effect of reducing the net asset value of the Fund. In addition, through March 1, 2027, as described in the Prospectus, the Adviser has entered into an expense limitation agreement (the "ELA") with the Fund to waive the fees payable to it under the Advisory Agreement or to pay or absorb ordinary operating expenses of the Fund, including, without limitation, organization and offering expenses (excluding brokerage and transactional expenses; borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees; short dividend expense; acquired fund fees; taxes; litigation and indemnification expenses; judgments; and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business – collectively, the "Exclusions"), to the extent necessary to limit the Other Expenses of the Fund less the Exclusions to 0.50% of the gross assets for the Fund. Pursuant to the ELA, the Adviser shall be permitted to recoup in later periods Fund expenses that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its Management Fee or otherwise) to the extent that the expenses for the Fund fall below the annual limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and to the extent that they do not cause the Fund to exceed the annual rate in effect at the time of the recoupment. Under the ELA, the Adviser is not permitted to recoup such expenses beyond three years from the date on which the Adviser reduced a fee or reimbursed an expense.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2025, October 31, 2024 and October 31, 2023 the Fund paid \$9,583,268, \$4,321,420 and \$2,306,902 in advisory fees to the Adviser (after taking into account the voluntary waiver taken on by the Adviser), respectively.

Portfolio Manager

David Sherr is the Portfolio Manager of the Fund. The following table sets forth certain additional information with respect to David Sherr. The information is as of October 31, 2025.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Manager

The table below, as of October 31, 2025, identifies the number of other accounts for which David Sherr has day-to-day management responsibilities and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
David Sherr	None	\$ 0	7 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,021	0	\$ 0

(1) Seven accounts invested in pooled investment vehicles of total market value \$7,021 million are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser (which includes its managing member, OWS, as applicable) and the Fund have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are designed to avoid, mitigate, monitor and oversee areas that could present potential conflicts of interest. The Adviser attempts to address these potential conflicts of interest through various compliance policies. For example, the Adviser has adopted investment allocation procedures that are designed to facilitate the fair allocation of limited investment opportunities among multiple clients and/or affiliates (collectively referred to as “clients”). Allocations are reviewed on a periodic basis as part of the Adviser’s trade oversight procedures in an attempt to ensure fairness over time across clients and to monitor whether any client is systematically favored over time in contravention of the Adviser’s trade allocation policy. There is no guarantee, however, that the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser and the Fund will be able to detect and/or prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may appear.

These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing multiple client accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those accounts. As a result, the portfolio manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of the accounts as might be the case if he were to devote substantially more attention to the management of a single account. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where accounts overseen by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

Allocation of Opportunities. The Adviser will seek to allocate orders and investment opportunities among clients in a manner that it believes is equitable and in the best interests of all of its clients. Although such allocations may be *pro rata* among participating clients, they will not necessarily be so, where the Adviser's allocation policies (*e.g.*, taking into account differing objectives or other considerations) dictate a different result. There can be no assurance that a particular order or investment opportunity will be allocated in a particular manner. In any case, the Adviser seeks to allocate investment opportunities in a way that is fair and equitable among all clients.

As a general matter, the Adviser allocates securities among the clients in each strategy on a *pro rata* basis. When an investment is appropriate for multiple clients, the Adviser typically will allocate the investment among all of the pertinent clients pursuant to the following criteria: (1) the appropriateness of the investment for each client strategy; (2) amount of available securities; (3) available liquidity in each client account; (4) diversity of each client account; (5) tax considerations relating to the type of investment; (6) risk equity limits for each client account; and (7) other relevant factors. Accordingly, the allocation among clients will change over time based on the above criteria. Further, the Adviser may allocate investments to avoid creating odd lots of securities so long as the allocation is equitable among clients.

With respect to allocations of limited investment opportunities, such as privately placed securities and initial public offerings of securities, the Adviser will determine which clients are eligible to participate in those opportunities. Limited investment opportunities will generally be allocated among all eligible clients in proportion to their target allocations in accordance with the procedures set forth above. Clients without sufficient available capital will not participate.

The above considerations may result in allocations among the Fund and one or more of the affiliated accounts on other than a *pro rata* basis. Orders may be combined for all such accounts, and if any order is not filled at the same price, they may be allocated on an average price basis. Similarly, if an order on behalf of more than one account cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, securities may be allocated among the different accounts on a basis which the Adviser considers equitable.

In certain circumstances, negotiated co-investments by the Fund and other funds managed by the Adviser may be made only pursuant to an order from the SEC permitting the Fund to do so. The Adviser has received an exemptive order from the SEC (the "Order") granting funds managed by the Adviser or certain affiliates, the ability to negotiate terms other than price and quantity of co-investment transactions with other funds managed by the Adviser or certain affiliates, subject to the conditions included therein. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, the personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates will need to decide which client will proceed with the investment. These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund. Such personnel will make these determinations based on policies and procedures, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds/accounts over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Conflicts of Interest Among Accounts. At times, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some clients (including the Fund), or may decide that certain clients should take differing positions with respect to a particular security even though they share investment objectives. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more clients, which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other clients. Similarly, the Adviser or its affiliates may take positions that are different from those taken by one or more clients. The Fund, for example, may make an investment at the same time that one or more affiliated accounts is disposing of the same or a similar investment. Conflicts may also arise in cases when clients invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more clients own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other clients may own public securities of the same issuer. Actions by investors in one part of the capital structure could disadvantage investors in another part of the capital structure. In addition, purchases or sales of the same investment may be made for two or more clients on the same date. There can be no assurance that a client will not receive less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if this conflict of interest among clients did not exist. In effecting transactions, it may not be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of clients, to purchase or sell securities at the same time or at the same prices.

Related Business Opportunities. The Adviser or its affiliates may provide more services (such as recordkeeping) for some types of clients than for others. In such cases, a portfolio manager may benefit, either directly or indirectly, by devoting disproportionate attention to the management of clients that provide greater overall returns to the Adviser and its affiliates.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a portfolio manager differ among the accounts that he manages. If the structure of the Adviser's management fee and/or a portfolio manager's compensation differs among clients (such as where certain clients pay higher management fees), a portfolio manager might be motivated to help certain clients over others. A portfolio manager might be motivated to favor accounts in which he has an interest or in which the Adviser and/or its affiliates have interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain or raise assets under management or to enhance a portfolio manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence a portfolio manager to lend preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit a portfolio manager.

Investments by Adviser or Related Entities. The Adviser or a related entity may make investments in Credit Investments for its own accounts.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

OWS (the "Managing Member") is the managing member of the Adviser. The Portfolio Manager controls the Managing Member and the Adviser and shares in the overall profitability of the Adviser and the Managing Member, which includes profits generated from the Fund's fees. The compensation of the Portfolio Manager is not based, other than in an indirect manner as part of the overall profitability of the Adviser/Managing Member, upon the specific pre- or after-tax performance of client accounts that the Portfolio Manager manages.

Portfolio Manager Securities Ownership

As of October 31, 2025, the Portfolio Manager beneficially owned over \$1,000,000 of equity securities in the Fund.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP acts as independent registered public accountant for the Fund and in such capacity audits the Fund's annual financial statements. The principal business address of Deloitte & Touche LLP is 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112.

Counsel

Alston & Bird LLP serves as counsel to the Fund, and is located at 90 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions

Investment decisions for the Fund are made with a view to achieving its investment objective. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved (including the Fund). Some securities considered for investment by the Fund also may be appropriate for other clients served by the Adviser (including OWS, as applicable). Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. If a purchase or sale of securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund and one or more of these clients is considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will be allocated among the Fund and clients in a manner deemed fair and reasonable by the Adviser in accordance with its trade allocation policy. For transactions involving marketable securities, the Adviser may execute transactions for the Fund on an aggregated basis when the Adviser believes that to do so will allow it to obtain best execution and to negotiate more favorable commission rates or other transaction costs that might have otherwise been paid had such orders been placed independently. Aggregation, or "bunching," describes a procedure whereby an investment adviser combines the orders of two or more clients into a single order for the purpose of obtaining better prices and lower execution costs.

Brokerage and Research Services

There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded on a principal basis in the over-the-counter markets, but the price paid by the Fund usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or markup. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Fund includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer. Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges and other agency transactions involve the payment by the Fund of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. Also, a particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in non-U.S. securities generally involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which are generally higher than those in the United States. The purchase by the Fund of participations or assignments may be pursuant to privately negotiated transactions pursuant to which the Fund may be required to pay fees to the seller or forego a portion of payments in respect of the participation agreement.

The Adviser places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, options and futures contracts and buys and sells such securities, options and futures for the Fund through multiple brokers and dealers. The Adviser will place trades for execution only with approved brokers or dealers. In effecting such purchases and sales, the Adviser seeks the most favorable price and execution of the Fund's orders. In doing so, the Fund may pay higher commissions than the lowest available when the Adviser believes it is reasonable to do so. In seeking the most favorable price and execution, the Adviser, having in mind the Fund's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in that or other transactions.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research and brokerage products and services (together, “services”) from broker-dealers which execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers. Consistent with this practice, the Adviser may receive services from many broker-dealers with which the Adviser places the Fund’s portfolio transactions. These services, which in some cases also may be purchased for cash, may include, among other things, such items as general economic and security market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities, recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities, and services related to the execution of securities transactions. The advisory fees paid by the Fund are not reduced because the Adviser receives such services even though the receipt of such services relieves the Adviser from expenses they might otherwise bear. Research and brokerage services provided by broker-dealers chosen by the Adviser to place the Fund’s portfolio transactions may be useful to the Adviser in providing services to the Adviser’s other clients, although not all of these services may be necessarily useful and of value to the Adviser in managing the Fund. Conversely, research and brokerage services provided to the Adviser by broker-dealers in connection with trades executed on behalf of other clients of the Adviser may be useful to the Adviser in managing the Fund, although not all of these services may be necessarily useful and of value to the Adviser in managing such other clients.

In reliance on the “safe harbor” provided by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, the Adviser may cause the Fund to pay a broker-dealer which provides “brokerage and research services” (as defined for purposes of Section 28(e)) to the Adviser an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Fund in excess of the commission which another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if the Adviser makes a good faith determination that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided, viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Adviser’s overall responsibilities to all discretionary accounts. For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2025, October 31, 2024 and October 31, 2023, the Fund paid \$36,705, \$47,056 and \$7,138, in brokerage commissions, respectively.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular situation and the possible application of federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax laws.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify and be treated each year as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies and their shareholders, the Fund must, among other things:

- (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined below);
- (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined below); and
- (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid — generally, taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and any net tax-exempt interest income for such year.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in paragraph (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in paragraph (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In general, such entities will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. Also, for purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test in (b) above. In addition, if the Fund were to own 20% or more of the voting interests of a corporation, the Fund would be required to “look through” such corporation to its holdings and combine the appropriate percentage of such corporation’s assets with the Fund’s assets for purposes of satisfying the 25% diversification test described in (b)(ii) above. Gains from foreign currencies (including foreign currency options, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency futures and foreign currency forward contracts) currently constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 90% gross income test, described in (a) above. However, the Treasury Department has the authority to issue regulations (possibly with retroactive effect) excluding from the definition of “qualifying income” the Fund’s foreign currency gains to the extent that such income is not directly related to the Fund’s principal business of investing in stock or securities.

The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company under the Code, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below). If the Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution tests described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code for such year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends. Some portion of such distributions could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and may be eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income" in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided, in both cases, that the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund's shares (as described below). In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a regulated investment company under the Code.

The Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction), any net tax-exempt income and any net capital gains. Investment company taxable income that is retained by the Fund will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates. The Fund may also retain for investment its net capital gain. If the Fund retains any net capital gain, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice mailed within 60 days of the close of the Fund's taxable year to its shareholders who, in turn, (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on properly-filed U.S. income tax returns to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If the Fund makes this designation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by an amount equal under current law to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's gross income, under clause (i) of the preceding sentence, and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. The Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a Capital Gain Dividend (as defined below), its taxable income and its earnings and profits, a RIC generally may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, or, if there is no such loss, the net long-term capital loss or net short-term capital loss attributable to any such portion of the taxable year), or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary loss from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, and its (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

If the Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount for the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For these purposes, ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would be properly taken into account after October 31 are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. For purposes of the excise tax, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year. A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend is declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year. The Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Fund Distributions

Shareholders subject to U.S. federal income tax will be subject to tax on dividends received from the Fund, regardless of whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable tax law.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income generally are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Taxes of shareholders on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned (and is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as having owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. In general, the Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Tax rules can alter the Fund's holding period in investments and thereby affect the tax treatment of gain or loss on such investments. Distributions of net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined with reference to any loss carryforwards) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any long-term capital loss for the taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, and shareholders will not be able to offset distributions of the Fund's net short-term capital gains with capital losses that they recognize with respect to their other investments.

As required by federal law, detailed federal tax information with respect to each calendar year will be furnished to each shareholder early in the succeeding year.

The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a taxable year cannot finally be 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 taxable year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's "current and accumulated earnings and profits" (generally, the net investment income and net capital gains of the Fund with respect to that year), in which case the excess generally will be treated as a return of capital, which will be tax-free to a shareholder, up to the amount of the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the applicable shares, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such shares.

Capital losses in excess of capital gains (“net capital losses”) are not permitted to be deducted against the Fund’s net investment income. Instead, potentially subject to certain limitations, the Fund may carry net capital losses from any taxable year forward to subsequent taxable years without expiration to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable years. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. The Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. The Fund’s available capital loss carryforwards, if any, will be set forth in its annual shareholder report for each fiscal year.

“Qualified dividend income” received by an individual will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by the Fund shareholder to be qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares. In general, a dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) a passive foreign investment company for its taxable year in which the dividend was paid or the preceding taxable year.

In general, distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided both the shareholder and the Fund meet the holding period and other requirements described above. If the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund during any taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund’s dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. It is anticipated that distributions from the Fund will generally not constitute qualified dividend income.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of the Fund will qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. A dividend received by the Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (2) by application of various provisions of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). It is anticipated that distributions from the Fund will generally not qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

Any distribution of income that is attributable to (i) income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction or (ii) dividend income received by the Fund on securities it temporarily purchased from a counterparty pursuant to a repurchase agreement that is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a loan by the Fund, will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Dividends and distributions on shares of the Fund are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund's realized income and gains ("current and accumulated earnings and profits"), even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when the net asset value of the Fund reflects either unrealized gains, or realized undistributed income or gains, that were therefore included in the price the shareholder paid. The Fund may be required to distribute realized income or gains regardless of whether the Fund's net asset value also reflects unrealized losses. Such distributions may reduce the fair market value of the Fund's shares below the shareholder's cost basis in those shares.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts, Swap Agreements, Hedges, Straddles and Other Transactions

In general, option premiums received by the Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized (i) when the option contract expires, (ii) the option is exercised by the holder, or (iii) the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If a call option written by the Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying security, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund's basis in the security. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying security. If securities are purchased by the Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received for purposes of computing its cost basis in the securities purchased. In either case, provided the tax treatment of an option transaction is not governed by Section 1256 of the Code (discussed further below), the gain or loss that may arise in respect of a termination of the Fund's obligation under the option other than through the exercise of the option will be short-term gain or loss, depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

Certain covered call writing activities of the Fund may trigger the U.S. federal income tax straddle rules contained primarily in Section 1092 of the Code. Where applicable, Section 1092 generally requires (i) that losses be deferred on positions deemed to be offsetting positions with respect to "substantially similar or related property," to the extent of unrealized gain in the latter, and (ii) that the holding period of such a straddle position that has not already been held for the long-term holding period be terminated and begin anew once the position is no longer part of a straddle. Options on single stocks that are not "deep in the money" may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are "in the money" although not "deep in the money" will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. Thus, the straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute "qualified dividend income" or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or fail to qualify for the dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

The tax treatment of certain positions entered into by the Fund, including regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency positions and certain listed non-equity options, will be governed by Section 1256 of the Code (“Section 1256 Contracts”). Gains or losses on Section 1256 Contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses (“60/40”), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, Section 1256 Contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are “marked to market” with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable.

In addition to the special rules described above, the Fund’s transactions in other derivative instruments (e.g., forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as any of its other hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (e.g., mark-to-market, notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund’s securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Certain of the Fund’s investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and any of the Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between the Fund’s book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If the Fund’s book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code and to avoid a Fund-level tax. If, in the alternative, the Fund’s book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution (if any) of such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund’s remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient’s basis in its shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Fund’s transactions in foreign currency-denominated debt obligations may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

A passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

Equity investments by the Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if the Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (*i.e.*, make a “QEF election”), the Fund will be required to include in income its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Such election is only possible if the PFIC provides necessary information to the Fund. Alternatively, the Fund may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in holdings of “marketable stock” “to the market” as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.”

It is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, and the Fund may therefore incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Foreign Taxation

Income and proceeds received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

If more than 50% of the Fund’s assets at the close of the taxable year consist of the securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. For this purpose, “securities of foreign corporations” generally includes securities of foreign governments. In such cases, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Fund. A shareholder’s ability to claim an offsetting foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of such foreign taxes is subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder’s not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. For example, shareholders who do not itemize on their U.S. federal income tax returns may claim a credit but not a deduction for such foreign taxes. In addition, shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in the Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by the Fund.

Original Issue Discount, Pay-In-Kind Securities and Market Discount

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and all zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) will be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund’s taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time (*i.e.*, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security) or is received in kind rather than in cash. Increases in the principal amount of inflation-indexed bonds will also be treated as OID.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance, that are acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having “market discount.” Market discount is generally the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with OID, its “revised issue price”) over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt obligation. Alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance may be treated as having “acquisition discount” (generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price) or OID in the case of certain types of debt obligations. Generally, the Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time (*i.e.*, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security) or is received in kind rather than in cash. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt obligations having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

In addition, payment-in-kind securities will give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If the Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or if necessary, by liquidation of portfolio securities (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Securities Purchased at a Premium

If the Fund purchases a bond at a price that exceeds the redemption price at maturity (*i.e.*, a premium), the premium is generally amortizable over the remaining term of the bond. In the case of a taxable bond, if the Fund makes an election applicable to all such bonds it purchases, which election is irrevocable without consent of the IRS, the Fund reduces the current taxable income from the bond by the amortized premium and reduces its tax basis in the bond by the amount of such offset; upon the disposition or maturity of such bonds, the Fund is permitted to deduct any remaining premium allocable to a prior period. In the case of a tax-exempt bond, tax rules require the Fund to reduce its tax basis by the amount of amortized premium.

Higher-Risk Securities

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether, when or to what extent the Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities; and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its eligibility for treatment as a regulated investment company and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Issuer Deductibility of Interest

A portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by the Fund may not be deductible by (and thus, may affect the cash flow of) the issuer. If a portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations is not deductible, that portion will be treated as a dividend for purposes of the corporate dividends received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction to the extent of the deemed dividend portion of such accrued interest. Interest paid on debt obligations owned by the Fund, if any, that are considered for U.S. tax purposes to be payable in the equity of the issuer or a related party will not be deductible by the issuer, possibly affecting the cash flow of the issuer.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Income of a regulated investment company that would be unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity will not generally be taxable as UBTI to a tax-exempt shareholder of a regulated investment company. Notwithstanding this “blocking” effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could recognize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b).

Foreign Shareholders

In general, the Fund’s dividends are not subject to a U.S. withholding tax when paid to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. Person” within the meaning of the Code (such a shareholder, a “foreign shareholder”) to the extent properly reported by the Fund as (1) interest-related dividends or short-term capital gains dividends, each as defined below and subject to certain conditions described below, (2) Capital Gain Dividends or (3) distributions treated as a return of capital with respect to such foreign shareholder.

The exception to withholding for “interest-related dividends” generally applies with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign shareholder (w) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (x) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (y) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (z) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders (“interest-related dividends”). The exception to withholding for “short-term capital gain dividends” generally applies with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution or (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the Fund (“short-term capital gain dividends”). The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as is eligible, but is not required to do so. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to foreign shareholders of the Fund if it does not currently report its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends. Foreign shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Distributions other than Capital Gain Dividends, interest-related dividends, and short-term capital gain dividends (*e.g.*, distributions attributable to dividends and foreign-source interest income) by the Fund to foreign shareholders are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

A foreign shareholder generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States, (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of “U.S. real property interests” (“USRPIs”) apply to the foreign shareholder’s sale of shares of the Fund or to the Capital Gain Dividend the foreign shareholder received (as described below).

Special rules would apply if the Fund were a qualified investment entity (“QIE”) because it is either a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions to the definition of USRPIs described below. A USRPHC is generally a domestic corporation that holds USRPIs the fair market value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation’s USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States, and other trade or business assets. USRPIs generally include any interest in U.S. real property and any interest (other than solely as a creditor) in a USRPHC or, generally, an entity that has been a USRPHC in the last five years. A fund that holds, directly or indirectly, significant interests in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) may be a USRPHC. Interests in domestically controlled QIEs, including REITs and RICs that are QIEs, not-greater-than-10% interests in publicly traded classes of stock in REITs and not-greater-than-5% interests in publicly traded classes of stock in RICs generally are not USRPIs, but these exceptions do not apply for purposes of determining whether a fund is a QIE.

If an interest in the Fund were a USRPI, a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder or any foreign shareholder if shares of the Fund are not considered regularly traded on an established securities market generally would be required to file a U.S. tax return in connection with the sale of its Fund shares, and pay related taxes due on any gain realized on the sale.

Moreover, if the Fund were a USRPHC or had been one in the last five years, it generally would be required to withhold on amounts distributed to a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder to the extent such amounts would not be treated as a dividend, *i.e.*, are in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated “earnings and profits” for the applicable taxable year. Such withholding generally is not required if the Fund is a domestically controlled QIE.

If the Fund were a QIE, under a special “look-through” rule, any distributions by the Fund to a foreign shareholder that are attributable directly or indirectly to (i) distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier RIC or REIT that the Fund is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands and (ii) gains realized on the disposition of USRPIs by the Fund would retain their character as gains realized from USRPIs in the hands of the Fund’s foreign shareholders and would be subject to U.S. tax withholding. In addition, such distributions could result in the foreign shareholder being required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and pay related tax on the distributions at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. The consequences to a foreign shareholder, including the rate of such withholding and character of such distributions (*e.g.*, as ordinary income or USRPI gain), would vary depending upon the extent of the foreign shareholder’s current and past ownership of the Fund.

Foreign shareholders also may be subject to “wash sale” rules to prevent the avoidance of the tax filing and payment obligations discussed above through the sale and repurchase of Fund shares.

Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors and, if holding shares through intermediaries, such intermediaries, concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the Fund. Foreign shareholders with respect to whom income from the Fund is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the foreign shareholder within the United States will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the income derived from the Fund at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations, whether such income is received in cash or reinvested in shares of the Fund and, in the case of a foreign corporation, may also be subject to a branch profits tax. If a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by such shareholder in the United States. More generally, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results than those described herein, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

In order to qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-US status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or Form W-8BEN-E, or substitute form). Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Special rules (including withholding and reporting requirements) apply to foreign partnerships and those holding Fund shares through foreign partnerships. Additional considerations may apply to foreign trusts and estates. Investors holding Fund shares through foreign entities should consult their tax advisors about their particular situation. A beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal tax on income referred to above.

Tax Basis Information

The Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to the Fund shareholders cost basis and holding period information for Fund shares. The Fund will permit Fund shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including average cost. In the absence of an election, shareholder cost basis will be determined under the default method selected by the Fund. The cost basis method a shareholder elects (or the cost basis method applied by default) may not be changed with respect to a repurchase of shares after the settlement date of the repurchase. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting rules apply to them.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to Fund shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations with Respect to Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

Shareholders that are U.S. persons and own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the Fund by vote or value could be required to report annually their "financial interest" in the Fund's "foreign financial accounts," if any, on FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts. Shareholders should consult a tax advisor, and persons investing in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary, regarding the applicability to them of this reporting requirement.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the suitability of shares of the Fund as an investment through such plans, and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

OTHER INFORMATION

Miscellaneous

The Prospectus and this SAI do not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered by the Prospectus. Certain portions of the Registration Statement have been omitted from the Prospectus and this SAI pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. The Registration Statement including the exhibits filed therewith may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C.

Statements contained in the Prospectuses or in this SAI as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which the Prospectuses and this SAI form a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

In the interest of economy and convenience, the Fund does not issue certificates representing the Fund's shares. Instead, the transfer agent maintains a record of each shareholder's ownership. Each shareholder receives confirmation of purchase and repurchase orders from the transfer agent. Fund shares and any dividends and distributions paid by the Fund are reflected in account statements from the transfer agent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 and the independent registered public accounting firm's report contained in the Fund's [annual report](#) dated October 31, 2025 are hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Fund's annual report is available upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund at (833) 834-4923.

APPENDIX A

1WS CAPITAL ADVISORS, LLC

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Adviser invests the assets of its clients in securities issued by public and private issuers. The Adviser has authority to vote proxies relating to such securities on behalf of clients and to participate in class action lawsuits on behalf of the funds.

In establishing its Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, the Adviser considered numerous risks associated with the proxy voting process. This analysis includes risks such as:

- The Adviser lacks written proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Proxies are not identified and processed in a timely manner;
- Proxies are not voted in the client's best interests;
- Conflicts of interest between the Adviser and a client are not identified or resolved appropriately;
- Proxy voting records are not properly maintained;
- The Adviser lacks policies and procedures regarding a client's participation in class actions; and
- The Adviser fails to maintain documentation associated with a client's participation in class actions. The Adviser has established the following guidelines as an attempt to mitigate these risks.

I. Voting Guidelines

In accordance with applicable law and regulatory requirements, the Adviser will vote proxies on a case-by-case basis, but will generally vote for any proposals that the Firm believes will reasonably provide value to clients in light of the costs associated with voting the proxy and be in the overall best interests of clients. The Adviser has sole discretion to vote, or opt not to vote, proxy ballots that it receives for securities irrespective of whether such securities are held in the portfolio as of the record date.

II. Conflicts of Interest

At times, conflicts may arise between the interests of clients and the interests of the Adviser. If the Adviser determines that it has, or may be perceived to have, a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, the Adviser will address matters involving such conflicts of interest as follows:

A.

The Adviser's director of operations (the "Director of Operations") will be responsible for alerting the Adviser's chief compliance officer (the "Chief Compliance Officer") of any proxy voting and the Chief Compliance Officer will determine whether a conflict of interest exists, and whether it is deemed "material";

B. With respect to material conflicts, if the Adviser believes it should vote in a way that may also benefit, or be perceived to benefit, its own interest, then the Adviser must take one of the following actions in voting such proxy:

- delegate the voting decision for such proxy proposal to an independent third party;
- delegate the voting decision to an independent committee of partners, members, directors or other representatives of clients or accounts, as applicable;
- inform client investors of the conflict of interest and obtain consent to vote the proxy as recommended by the Adviser; or
- obtain approval of the decision from the Chief Compliance Officer and outside counsel or other appropriate advisers.

C. The Firm will memorialize the rationale of such vote in writing.

III. Procedures for Proxies

The Portfolio Manager or a delegate of the Portfolio Manager (is responsible for making a decision on how to vote the proxy in question. The Director of Operations is responsible for the actual voting and delivers the proxy in accordance with instructions related to such proxy in a timely and appropriate manner. The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of this Policy.

In the event the Adviser determines that clients should rely on the advice of an independent third party or a committee regarding the voting of a proxy, the Adviser will submit the proxy to such third party or committee for a decision. The Director of Operations will execute the proxy in accordance with such third party's or committee's decision.

IV. Record of Proxy Voting

The Chief Compliance Officer will maintain on behalf of the Adviser, or have available, written or electronic copies of each proxy statement received and of each executed proxy.

The Director of Operations or the Chief Compliance Officer will also maintain records on behalf of the Adviser relating to each proxy, including (i) the voting decision with regard to each proxy; and (ii) any documents created by the Portfolio Manager, proxy service, or independent third party or committee, that were material to making the voting decision.