



FS CREDIT INCOME FUND

Investment Adviser

FS Credit Advisor, LLC

Statement of Additional Information

February 28, 2023

FS Credit Income Fund (the “Fund”) is 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 operates as an interval fund. The Fund makes investments as described in the Fund’s prospectus dated February 28, 2023, as may be supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”), which is incorporated herein by reference, with the proceeds it receives from the sale of common shares of beneficial interest (all classes of the Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest are collectively referred to in this Statement of Additional Information as “Shares”). There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

This Statement of Additional Information (this “Statement of Additional Information”) is not a prospectus and is authorized for distribution to prospective investors only if preceded or accompanied by the Prospectus. This Statement of Additional Information should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus, a copy of which may be obtained upon request and without charge by writing to the Fund at 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112, by calling the Fund collect at (215) 495-1150 or by accessing the Fund’s “Prospectus” page on FS Investments’ website at *fsinvestments.com*. The information on FS Investments’ website is not incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information and investors should not consider it a part of this Statement of Additional Information. The Prospectus, and other information about the Fund, is also available on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s (the “SEC”) website at *sec.gov*. The address of the SEC’s website is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Statement of Additional Information have the meanings ascribed to them in the Prospectus.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND RISKS	B-1
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	B-19
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND	B-22
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION	B-36
PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROXY VOTING RECORD	B-38
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	B-40
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	B-41
LEGAL COUNSEL	B-41
ADMINISTRATOR	B-41
CUSTODIAN	B-42
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	B-42
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	B-42
APPENDIX A	Appendix A-1
APPENDIX B	Appendix B-1

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND RISKS

The following disclosure supplements the disclosure set forth under the caption “Types of Investments and Related Risks” in the Prospectus and does not, by itself, present a complete or accurate explanation of the matters disclosed. Prospective investors must refer also to “Types of Investments and Related Risks” in the Prospectus for a complete presentation of the matters disclosed below.

Bank Loans and Participations

The Fund’s investment program may include bank loans and participations. These obligations are subject to unique risks, including (i) the possible avoidance of an investment transaction as a “preferential transfer,” “fraudulent conveyance” or “fraudulent transfer,” among other avoidance actions, under relevant bankruptcy, insolvency and/or creditors’ rights laws; (ii) so-called “lender liability” claims by the issuer of the obligations; (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations; (iv) limitations on the ability of the Fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations; and (v) the contractual nature of participations where the Fund takes on the credit risk of the agent bank rather than the actual borrower. Additionally, the Fund may have difficulty disposing of its investments in loans, and the market for such instruments may lack sufficient liquidity. Bank loans and participations may not be deemed to be “securities” under the federal securities laws of the United States and therefore may not be subject to the protections included in such laws. In particular, if a loan is not considered a security under the federal securities laws, certain legal protections normally available to securities investors under the federal securities laws, such as those against fraud and misrepresentation, may not be available.

The Fund may acquire interests in loans either directly (by way of assignment) or indirectly (by way of participation). The Fund typically acquires loans by assignment, but may in some instances purchase loans by participation. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a contracting party under the loan agreement with respect to the loan; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. Participation in a portion of a loan typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution participating out the interest and not with the obligor. The Fund would, in such a case, have the right to receive payments of principal and interest to which it is entitled only from the institution selling the participation, and not directly from the obligor, and only upon receipt by such institution of such payments from the obligor. As the owner of a participation, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the loan agreement or to vote on amendments to the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the obligor, and the Fund may not directly benefit from collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such selling institution, and may not have any exclusive or senior claim with respect to the selling institution’s interest in, or the collateral with respect to, the applicable loan. Consequently, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the obligor and the institution selling the participation to the Fund. As a result, concentrations of participations from any one selling institution subject the Fund to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such selling institution.

In connection with certain loan transactions, transaction costs that are borne by the Fund may include the expenses of third parties that are retained to assist with reviewing, conducting diligence, negotiating, structuring and servicing a loan transaction and/or providing other services in connection therewith. Furthermore, the Fund may incur such costs in connection with loan transactions that are purchased by the Fund but not ultimately consummated.

Fixed-Income Instruments

The Fund invests in fixed-income instruments, such as high-yield corporate debt securities or bonds. Corporate bonds and other fixed-income instruments are typically originated, negotiated and structured by a U.S. or foreign commercial bank, insurance company, finance company or other financial institution (the “Underwriter”) for a group of investors (“Bond Investors”). In secured fixed-income instrument offerings, an institution, typically but not always an agent affiliated with the Underwriter, holds any collateral on behalf of the Bond Investors. The Fund may purchase fixed-income instruments either directly from the Underwriter or from a Bond Investor.

An issuer of fixed-income instruments must typically comply with the terms contained in a note purchase agreement or indenture between the issuer and the holders of the instruments (the “Bond Agreement”). These Bond Agreements generally detail the schedule of payments and also place certain restrictive financial and other covenants on the issuer, similar to those in loan agreements. A trustee typically administers and enforces the terms of the Bond Agreement and the fixed-income instrument on behalf of all holders of the instrument.

The rights of holders of high-yield corporate debt securities or bonds are generally subordinate to any existing senior or secured lenders in the issuer’s capital structure and are structurally subordinated to the rights of any existing or future lenders to an issuer’s subsidiaries that do not guarantee the high-yield corporate debt securities or bonds, and thus have a lower priority in payment than such lenders.

Debtor-in-Possession (“DIP”) Loans

The Fund may invest in or extend loans to companies that have filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. These DIP loans are most often working-capital facilities put into place at the outset of a Chapter 11 case to provide the debtor with both immediate cash and the ongoing working capital that will be required during the reorganization process. While such loans are generally viewed as less risky than many other types of loans as a result of their seniority in the debtor’s capital structure, their underlying collateral and because their terms will have been approved by a federal bankruptcy court order, the debtor’s reorganization efforts may fail and the proceeds of the ensuing liquidation of the DIP lender’s collateral might be insufficient to repay the DIP loan.

Lender Liability

Under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, (ii) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors or (iii) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors (a remedy called “equitable subordination”). The Fund does not intend to engage in conduct that would form the basis for a successful cause of action based upon the equitable subordination doctrine; however, because of the nature of the debt obligations, the Fund may be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that debt obligations of such obligor which are held by the Fund should be equitably subordinated.

Restricted and Illiquid Investments

The Fund may not be able to readily dispose of illiquid investments at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such investments if they were more widely traded and, as a result of such illiquidity, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations.

The Fund may purchase certain securities eligible for resale to qualified institutional buyers as contemplated by Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) (such securities, “Rule 144A Securities”). Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for the resale of certain restricted securities to certain qualified institutional buyers. One effect of Rule 144A is that certain restricted securities may be considered liquid, though no assurance can be given that a liquid market for Rule 144A Securities will develop or be maintained. However, where a substantial market of qualified institutional buyers has developed for certain unregistered securities purchased by the Fund pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, the Fund intends to treat such securities as liquid securities in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”). Because it is not possible to predict with assurance how the market for Rule 144A Securities will develop, the Board directs FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree Asset Management Credit Advisor LLC (the “GoldenTree Sub-Advisor,” and together with FS Credit Income Advisor, the “Advisors”), a wholly owned subsidiary of GoldenTree Asset Management LP (“GoldenTree”), to carefully monitor the Fund’s investments in such securities with

particular regard to trading activity, availability of reliable price information and other relevant information. To the extent that, for a period of time, qualified institutional buyers cease purchasing restricted securities pursuant to Rule 144A, the Fund's investing in such securities may have the effect of increasing the level of illiquidity in its investment portfolio during such period.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (“CDOs”)

The Fund may invest in CDOs, which include collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and other securitized products. CDOs are types of asset-backed securities. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Additionally, the value of asset-backed securities is subject to risks associated with the servicers' performance. In some circumstances, a servicer's or originator's mishandling of documentation related to the underlying collateral (e.g., a failure to properly document a security interest in the underlying collateral) may affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral. Normally, CDOs, including CBOs, CLOs and other securitized products, are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid investments. However, an active dealer market may exist for CDOs, allowing a CDO to qualify for transactions under Rule 144A of the Securities Act. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed-income securities and asset-backed securities generally discussed elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information, CDOs carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default or decline in value or be downgraded, if rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; (iii) the Fund is likely to invest in tranches of CDOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; (v) the investment return achieved by the Fund could be significantly different than those predicted by financial models; (vi) the lack of a readily available secondary market for CDOs; (vii) risk of forced “fire sale” liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (viii) the CDO's manager may perform poorly.

Structured Products Risk. The Fund may invest in structured products, consisting of CLOs and credit-linked notes. CLOs and structured products are generally backed by an asset or a pool of assets (often senior secured loans and other credit-related assets in the case of a CLO) that serve as collateral. Holders of structured products bear the risks, including credit risk, of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to prepayment and counterparty risks.

In some instances, such as in the case of most CLOs, structured products are issued in multiple tranches, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics, often categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity according to their degree of risk. If there are defaults or the relevant collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches of such securities take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches.

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

Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. CLOs and credit-linked notes are typically privately offered and sold. Structured products, and particularly

subordinated interests thereof, are less liquid than many other types of securities and may be more volatile than the underlying assets. As a result, investments in CLOs and credit-linked notes may be subject to liquidity risk and may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid investments. In addition to the general risks associated with debt securities discussed herein, CLOs carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the fact that investments in CLO equity and junior debt tranches will likely be subordinate to other senior classes of CLO debt; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

In addition, changes in the collateral held by a CLO may cause payments on the instruments the Fund holds to be reduced, either temporarily or permanently. Further, the performance of a CLO or other structured products will be affected by a variety of factors, including the security's priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying receivables, loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets. There are also the risks that the trustee of a CLO does not properly carry out its duties to the CLO, potentially resulting in loss to the CLO. In addition, the complex structure of the security may produce unexpected investment results, especially during times of market stress or volatility.

Rights Offerings and Warrants to Purchase

The Fund may participate in rights offerings and may purchase warrants, which are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe for and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at a specified price during a specified period of time. Subscription rights normally have a short life span to expiration. The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe for additional shares is not exercised prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the related security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

Equity Securities

In addition to common stock, the Fund may invest in other equity securities, including preferred stock, convertible securities and depositary receipts. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of bankruptcy and/or insolvency of the issuer. Equity securities other than common stock are subject to many of the same risks as common stock, although possibly to different degrees. The risks of equity securities are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock has a preference over common stock in liquidation (and generally dividends as well) but is subordinated to the liabilities of the issuer in all respects. As a general rule, the market value of preferred stock with a fixed dividend rate and no conversion element varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, while the market price of convertible preferred stock generally also reflects some element of conversion value. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies. Because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of the issuer's preferred stock than in more senior credit securities with similar stated yield characteristics. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Preferred stock also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock or other equity security of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or

formula. A convertible security entitles its holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to nonconvertible income securities in that they ordinarily provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities. The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument.

Depository Receipts. The Fund may hold investments in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and other similar global instruments. ADRs typically are issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a non-U.S. corporation. EDRs, which are sometimes referred to as continental depositary receipts, are receipts issued in Europe, typically by non-U.S. banks and trust companies, that evidence ownership of either non-U.S. or domestic underlying securities. GDRs are depositary receipts structured like global debt issues to facilitate trading on an international basis. Unsponsored ADR, EDR and GDR programs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. As a result, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, and the prices of unsponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer. Investments in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs present the additional investment considerations of non-U.S. securities.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Debt Securities

For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash equivalents and short-term debt securities. Short-term debt securities are defined to include, without limitation, the following:

- (1) U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. government securities include securities issued by: (a) the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration and Government National Mortgage Association, the securities of which are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; (b) the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Tennessee Valley Authority, the securities of which are supported by the right of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (c) the Federal National Mortgage Association, the securities of which are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and (d) the Student Loan Marketing Association, the securities of which are supported only by its credit. While the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it always will do so since it is not so obligated by law. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities. Consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. Additionally, the maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. The economic crisis in the United States during 2008 and 2009 negatively impacted government-sponsored entities. As the real estate market deteriorated through declining home prices and increasing foreclosure, government-sponsored entities, which back the majority of U.S. mortgages experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases, a lack of liquidity. The Advisors will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

- (2) Certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return and are normally negotiable. The issuer of a certificate of deposit agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Certificates of deposit purchased by the Fund may not be fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- (3) Repurchase agreements, which involve purchases of debt securities. At the time the Fund purchases securities pursuant to a repurchase agreement, it simultaneously agrees to resell and redeliver such securities to the seller, who also simultaneously agrees to buy back the securities at a fixed price and time. This assures a predetermined yield for the Fund during its holding period, since the resale price is always greater than the purchase price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate. Such actions afford an opportunity for the Fund to invest temporarily available cash. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements only with respect to obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposit; or bankers' acceptances in which the Fund may invest. Repurchase agreements may be considered loans to the seller, collateralized by the underlying securities. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the repurchase date; in the event of default, the repurchase agreement provides that the Fund is entitled to sell the underlying collateral. If the value of the collateral declines after the agreement is entered into, and if the seller defaults under a repurchase agreement when the value of the underlying collateral is less than the repurchase price, the Fund could incur a loss of both principal and interest. The Advisors will monitor the value of the collateral at the time the action is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement. The Advisors will do so in an effort to determine that the value of the collateral always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price to be paid to the Fund. If the seller were to be subject to a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the ability of the Fund to liquidate the collateral could be delayed or impaired because of certain provisions of the bankruptcy laws.
- (4) Commercial paper, which consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for such notes. However, they are redeemable by the Fund at any time. The Advisors will consider the financial condition of the corporation (e.g., earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios) and will continuously monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation were unable to pay principal and interest on demand. Investments in commercial paper will be limited to commercial paper rated in the highest categories by a major rating agency and which mature within one year of the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest.

Risks of Foreign Investments

Investments in foreign issuers or securities principally traded outside the United States may involve special risks due to foreign economic, political and legal developments, including favorable or unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation of assets, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against foreign entities. The Fund may be subject to foreign taxation on realized capital gains, dividends or interest payable on foreign securities, on transactions in those securities and on the repatriation of proceeds generated from those securities. Transaction-based charges are generally calculated as a percentage of the transaction amount and are paid upon the sale or transfer of portfolio securities subject to such taxes. Any taxes or other charges paid or incurred by the Fund in respect of its foreign securities will reduce the Fund's yield.

In addition, the tax laws of some foreign jurisdictions in which the Fund may invest are unclear and interpretations of such laws can change over time. As a result, to comply with guidance related to the accounting and disclosure of uncertain tax positions under generally accepted accounting principles

("GAAP"), the Fund may be required to accrue for book purposes certain foreign taxes in respect of its foreign securities or other foreign investments that it may or may not ultimately pay. Such tax accruals will reduce the Fund's NAV at the time accrued, even though, in some cases, the Fund ultimately will not pay the related tax liabilities. Conversely, the Fund's NAV will be increased by any tax accruals that are ultimately reversed.

Issuers of foreign securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive, accounting, custody, reporting and disclosure requirements than U.S. issuers. The securities of some foreign governments, companies and securities markets are less liquid, and at times more volatile, than comparable U.S. securities and securities markets. Foreign brokerage commissions and related fees also are generally higher than those in the United States. Investments in foreign securities also may be affected by different custody and/or settlement practices or delayed settlements in some foreign markets, less publicly available information and less stringent investor protections. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the Fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries. Foreign countries may have reporting requirements with respect to the ownership of securities, and those reporting requirements may be subject to interpretation or change without prior notice to investors. No assurance can be given that the Fund will satisfy applicable foreign reporting requirements at all times.

The United Kingdom ("UK") left the European Union ("EU") on January 31, 2020, and a transition period during which the UK and EU negotiated terms of departure ended on December 31, 2020. The departure is commonly referred to as "Brexit." The UK and EU reached an agreement, effective January 1, 2021, on the terms of their future trading relationship, which principally relates to the trading of goods. Further discussions are expected to be held between the UK and the EU in relation to matters not covered by the trade agreement, such as financial services. Brexit may have significant political and financial consequences for the Eurozone markets and broader global economy, including greater volatility in the global stock markets and illiquidity, fluctuations in currency and exchange rates, and an increased likelihood of a recession in the UK. Securities issued by companies domiciled in the UK could be subject to changing regulatory and tax regimes. Banking and financial services companies that operate in the UK or EU could be disproportionately impacted by these actions. Further insecurity in EU membership or the abandonment of the euro could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. Brexit also may cause additional member states to contemplate departing the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. As a result, markets in the UK, Europe and globally could experience increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth which in return could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments. Market disruption in the EU and globally may have a negative effect on the value of the Fund's investments. Additionally, there could be additional risks if one or more additional EU member states seek to leave the EU.

When-Issued and Forward Commitment Securities

The Fund may purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis and may purchase or sell securities on a "forward commitment" basis to acquire the security or to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. When such transactions are negotiated, the price, which is generally expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. When-issued securities and forward commitments may be sold prior to the settlement date, but the Fund will enter into when-issued and forward commitments only with the intention of actually receiving or delivering the securities, as the case may be. If the Fund disposes of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition or disposes of its right to deliver or receive against a forward commitment, it might incur a gain or loss.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment or when-issued basis are subject to changes in value (generally changing in the same way, i.e., appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise) based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, actual or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities purchased on a forward commitment or when-issued basis may expose the Fund to risks because they may experience such

fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a when-issued basis can involve the additional risks that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis when the Fund is fully invested may result in greater potential fluctuation in the Fund's NAV.

The risks and effect of settlements in the ordinary course on the Fund's NAV are not the same as the risks and effect of when-issued and forward commitment securities.

The purchase price of when-issued and forward commitment securities are expressed in yield terms, which reference a floating rate of interest, and is therefore subject to fluctuations of the security's value in the market from the date of the Fund's commitment (the "Commitment Date") to the date of the actual delivery and payment for such securities (the "Settlement Date"). There is a risk that, on the Settlement Date, the Fund's payment of the final purchase price, which is calculated on the yield negotiated on the Commitment Date, will be higher than the market's valuation of the security on the Settlement Date. This same risk is also borne if the Fund disposes of its right to acquire a when-issued security, or its right to deliver or receive, a forward commitment security, and there is a downward market movement in the value of the security from the Commitment Date to the Settlement Date. In some instances, no income accrues to the Fund during the period from the Commitment Date to the Settlement Date. On the other hand, the Fund may incur a gain if the Fund invests in when-issued and forward commitment securities and correctly anticipates the rise in interest rates and prices in the market.

The settlements of secondary market purchases of senior loans in the ordinary course, on a settlement date beyond the period expected by loan market participants (i.e., T+7 for par loans and T+20 for distressed loans, in other words more than seven or twenty business days beyond the trade date, respectively) are subject to the delayed compensation mechanics prescribed by the Loan Syndications and Trading Association ("LSTA"). For par loans, income accrues to the buyer of the senior loan (the "Buyer") during the period beginning on the last date by which the senior loan purchase should have settled (T+7) to and including the actual settlement date. Should settlement of a par senior loan purchase in the secondary market be delayed beyond the T+7 period prescribed by the LSTA, the Buyer is typically compensated for such delay through a payment from the seller of the senior loan (this payment may be netted from the wire released on settlement date for the purchase price of the senior loan paid by the Buyer). In brief, the adjustment is typically calculated by multiplying the notional amount of the trade by the applicable margin in the Loan Agreement prorated for the number of business days (calculated using a year of 360 days) beyond the settlement period prescribed by the LSTA, plus any amendment or consent fees that the buyer should have received. Furthermore, the purchase of a senior loan in the secondary market is typically negotiated and finalized pursuant to a binding trade confirmation, and therefore, the risk of non-delivery of the security to the Fund is reduced or eliminated when compared with such risk when investing in when-issued or forward commitment securities.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits the Fund to enter into when-issued or forward-settling securities and non-standard settlement cycle securities notwithstanding the limitation on the issuance of senior securities in Section 18 of the 1940 Act, provided that the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the "Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision"). If a when-issued, forward-settling or non-standard settlement cycle security does not satisfy the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision, then it is treated as a derivatives transaction under Rule 18f-4. See "Restrictions on the Use of Derivative and Other Transactions" in the Prospectus for additional information.

Special Situations

The Fund invests in securities and other obligations of companies that are in special situations involving significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or new securities, the value of which may

be less than the purchase price paid by the Fund for the securities or other financial instruments 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. The consummation of such transactions can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including, but not limited to: (i) intervention of a regulatory agency; (ii) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (iii) compliance with any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or securities laws; and/or (iv) the inability to obtain adequate financing. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Fund invests, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such companies.

Certain Bankruptcy and Insolvency Issues

Some of the companies in which the Fund invests may be involved in complex bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings in the United States or elsewhere. There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy or insolvency process. The Fund cannot guarantee the outcome of any bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding.

Under U.S. bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings, the Fund may risk taking a loss on its investment and having its claim released or discharged against the debtor and third parties. For example, under a plan of reorganization, the Fund could receive a cash distribution for less than its initial investment or receive securities or other financial instruments in exchange for its claims, which then could be discharged and released against the debtor or other third parties. In addition, through U.S. bankruptcy proceedings, a debtor can effectuate a sale of assets with a purchaser acquiring such assets free and clear of any claims or liens underlying the Fund's investment, with the Fund having only potential recourse to the proceeds of the sale.

Under certain circumstances, payments or grants of security to the Fund may be reclaimed, recharacterized or avoided if any such payment or grant is later determined by the applicable court to have been a fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer, preferential payment or otherwise subject to avoidance under applicable law. In addition, especially in the case of investments made prior to the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, creditors can lose their ranking and priority if they exercise "domination and control" of a debtor and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions.

Many events in a bankruptcy are often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors may be given an opportunity to object to or otherwise participate in significant actions, there can be no assurance that a court in the exercise of its broad powers or discretion would not approve actions that would be contrary to the interests of the Fund.

The duration of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding is difficult to predict. A creditor's return on investment can be adversely impacted by delays while a plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court and until the plan ultimately becomes effective. Similar delays can occur while a court considers a sale or other restructuring transaction. In addition, the administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to unsecured creditors or equity holders. If a proceeding involves protracted or difficult litigation, or turns into a liquidation, substantial assets may be devoted to administrative costs. Also, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. Further, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite substantial.

The effect of a bankruptcy filing on or by a portfolio company may adversely and permanently affect the portfolio company. The portfolio company may lose its market position, going concern value and key employees and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the liquidation value of the portfolio company may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment.

Other Portfolio Strategies

Short Sales

The Fund may engage in short sales of securities, particularly of corporate bonds and other fixed-income instruments. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own as a means of attractive financing for purchasing other assets or in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. The Fund may make short sales for financing, for risk management, to maintain portfolio flexibility or to enhance income or gain.

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

The Fund's obligation to replace the borrowed security may be secured by collateral deposited with the broker-dealer, usually cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities. The Fund may also be required to designate on its books and records similar collateral with its custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the aggregate collateral value is at all times at least equal to the current market value of the security sold short. Depending on arrangements made with the broker-dealer from which it borrowed the security regarding any payments received by the Fund on such security, the Fund may not receive any payments (including interest) on its collateral deposited with such broker-dealer.

Short selling involves a number of risks. If a security sold short increases in price, the Fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. The Fund may, but is not expected to, have substantial short positions and may engage in short sales where it does not own or have the immediate right to acquire the security sold short, and as such must borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer under the short sale transaction. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions earlier than it had expected. Thus, the Fund may not be able to successfully implement any short sale strategy it employs due to limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

Until the Fund replaces a security borrowed in connection with a short sale, it may be required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund's short position.

Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Fund's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker becomes bankrupt, insolvent or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances, the Fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral and may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding.

In times of unusual or adverse market, economic, regulatory or political conditions, the Fund may not be able, fully or partially, to implement its short selling strategy. Periods of unusual or adverse market, economic, regulatory or political conditions generally may exist for as long as six months and, in some cases, much longer.

See "Derivatives" below and "Restrictions on the Use of Derivatives and Other Transactions" in the Prospectus for additional information.

Derivatives

General Limitations on Futures and Options Transactions. FS Credit Income Advisor has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with CFTC Regulation 4.5 so that FS Credit Income Advisor is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") with respect to the Fund. In order to maintain the exclusion for FS Credit Income Advisor, the Fund must invest no more than a prescribed level of its liquidation value in certain futures, certain swap contracts and certain

other derivatives subject to the CEA's jurisdiction, and the Fund must not market itself as providing investment exposure to such instruments. If the Fund's investments no longer qualify FS Credit Income Advisor for the exclusion, FS Credit Income Advisor may be subject to the CFTC's CPO registration requirements with respect to the Fund, and the disclosure and operations of the Fund would need to comply with all applicable regulations governing commodity pools registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act and commodity pool operators. Compliance with the additional registration and regulatory requirements may increase operating expenses. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could also develop.

Various exchanges and regulatory authorities have undertaken reviews of options and futures trading in light of market volatility. Among the possible actions that have been presented are proposals to adopt new or more stringent daily price fluctuation limits for futures and options transactions and proposals to increase the margin requirements for various types of futures transactions.

Options. The Fund may purchase put and call options on currencies or securities. A put option gives the purchaser the right to compel the writer of the option to purchase from the option holder an underlying currency or security or its equivalent at a specified price at any time during the option period. In contrast, a call option gives the purchaser the right to buy the underlying currency or security covered by the option or its equivalent from the writer of the option at the stated exercise price.

As a holder of a put option, the Fund will have the right to sell the currencies or securities underlying the option and as the holder of a call option, the Fund will have the right to purchase the currencies or securities underlying the option, in each case at their exercise price at any time prior to the option's expiration date. The Fund may seek to terminate its option positions prior to their expiration by entering into closing transactions. The ability of the Fund to enter into a closing sale transaction depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund so desires.

Certain Considerations Regarding Options. The hours of trading for options may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. The purchase of options is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The purchase of options involves the risk that the premium and transaction costs paid by the Fund in purchasing an option will be lost as a result of unanticipated movements in prices of the securities on which the option is based. Imperfect correlation between the options and securities markets may detract from the effectiveness of attempted hedging. Options transactions may result in significantly higher transaction costs and portfolio turnover for the Fund.

Some, but not all, of the Fund's derivative instruments may be traded and listed on an exchange. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an options exchange will exist for any particular option at any particular time, and for some options no secondary market on an exchange or elsewhere may exist. If the Fund is unable to effect a closing sale transaction with respect to options on securities that it has purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase and sale of the underlying securities.

Futures Contracts. The Fund may enter into securities-related futures contracts, including security futures contracts, as an anticipatory hedge. The Fund's derivative investments may include sales of futures as an offset against the effect of expected declines in securities prices and purchases of futures as an offset against the effect of expected increases in securities prices. The Fund does not enter into futures contracts which are prohibited under the CEA and will, to the extent required by regulatory authorities, enter only into futures contracts that are traded on exchanges and are standardized as to maturity date and underlying financial instrument. A security futures contract is a legally binding agreement between two parties to purchase or sell in the future a specific quantity of a security or of the component securities of a narrow-based security index, at a certain price. A person who buys a security futures contract enters into a contract to purchase an underlying security and is said to be

“long” the contract. A person who sells a security futures contract enters into a contract to sell the underlying security and is said to be “short” the contract. The price at which the contract trades (the “contract price”) is determined by relative buying and selling interest on a regulated exchange.

Transaction costs are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold and margin deposits must be maintained. In order to enter into a security futures contract, the Fund must deposit funds with its custodian in the name of the futures commodities merchant equal to a specified percentage of the current market value of the contract as a performance bond. Moreover, all security futures contracts are marked-to-market at least daily, usually after the close of trading. At that time, the account of each buyer and seller reflects the amount of any gain or loss on the security futures contract based on the contract price established at the end of the day for settlement purposes.

An open position, either a long or short position, is closed or liquidated by entering into an offsetting transaction (i.e., an equal and opposite transaction to the one that opened the position) prior to the contract expiration. Traditionally, most futures contracts are liquidated prior to expiration through an offsetting transaction and, thus, holders do not incur a settlement obligation. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a gain will be realized; if it is more, a loss will be realized. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a gain will be realized; if it is less, a loss will be realized. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to a particular futures contract at a particular time. If the Fund is not able to enter into an offsetting transaction, the Fund will continue to be required to maintain the margin deposits on the futures contract and the Fund may not be able to realize a gain in the value of its future position or prevent losses from mounting. This inability to liquidate could occur, for example, if trading is halted due to unusual trading activity in either the security futures contract or the underlying security; if trading is halted due to recent news events involving the issuer of the underlying security; if systems failures occur on an exchange or at the firm carrying the position; or, if the position is on an illiquid market. Even if the Fund can liquidate its position, it may be forced to do so at a price that involves a large loss.

Under certain market conditions, it may also be difficult or impossible to manage the risk from open security futures positions by entering into an equivalent but opposite position in another contract month, on another market, or in the underlying security. This inability to take positions to limit the risk could occur, for example, if trading is halted across markets due to unusual trading activity in the security futures contract or the underlying security or due to recent news events involving the issuer of the underlying security.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract position. The Fund would continue to be required to meet margin requirements until the position is closed, possibly resulting in a decline in the Fund’s NAV. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

Security futures contracts that are not liquidated prior to expiration must be settled in accordance with the terms of the contract. Depending on the terms of the contract, some security futures contracts are settled by physical delivery of the underlying security. At the expiration of a security futures contract that is settled through physical delivery, a person who is long the contract must pay the final settlement price set by the regulated exchange or the clearing organization and take delivery of the underlying securities. Conversely, a person who is short the contract must make delivery of the underlying securities in exchange for the final settlement price. Settlement with physical delivery may involve additional costs.

Depending on the terms of the contract, other security futures contracts are settled through cash settlement. In this case, the underlying security is not delivered. Instead, any positions in such security futures contracts that are open at the end of the last trading day are settled through a final cash payment based on a final settlement price determined by the exchange or clearing organization. Once this payment is made, neither party has any further obligations on the contract.

As noted above, margin is the amount of funds that must be deposited by the Fund in order to initiate futures trading and to maintain the Fund’s open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is

intended to ensure the Fund's performance of the futures contract. The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the futures contract is traded and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the futures contract.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to the Fund. In computing daily NAV, the Fund marks to market the current value of its open futures contracts. The Fund expects to earn interest income on its margin deposits.

Because of the low margin deposits required, futures contracts trading involves an extremely high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in an immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

In addition to the foregoing, imperfect correlation between futures contracts and the underlying securities may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. Under certain market conditions, the prices of security futures contracts may not maintain their customary or anticipated relationships to the prices of the underlying security or index. These pricing disparities could occur, for example, when the market for the security futures contract is illiquid, when the primary market for the underlying security is closed, or when the reporting of transactions in the underlying security has been delayed.

In addition, the value of a position in security futures contracts could be affected if trading is halted in either the security futures contract or the underlying security. In certain circumstances, regulated exchanges are required by law to halt trading in security futures contracts. For example, trading on a particular security futures contract must be halted if trading is halted on the listed market for the underlying security as a result of pending news, regulatory concerns or market volatility. Similarly, trading of a security futures contract on a narrow-based security index must be halted under circumstances where trading is halted on securities accounting for at least 50% of the market capitalization of the index. In addition, regulated exchanges are required to halt trading in all security futures contracts for a specified period of time when the Dow Jones Industrial Average experiences one-day declines of 10%, 20% and 30%. The regulated exchanges may also have discretion under their rules to halt trading in other circumstances, such as when the exchange determines that the halt would be advisable in maintaining a fair and orderly market.

A trading halt, either by a regulated exchange that trades security futures or an exchange trading the underlying security or instrument, could prevent the Fund from liquidating a position in security futures contracts in a timely manner, which could expose the Fund to a loss.

Each regulated exchange trading a security futures contract may also open and close for trading at different times than other regulated exchanges trading security futures contracts or markets trading the underlying security or securities. Trading in security futures contracts prior to the opening or after the close of the primary market for the underlying security may be less liquid than trading during regular market hours.

Swap Agreements. The Fund may enter into swap agreements. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted

for an interest factor. Some swaps are structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors, such as interest rates, commodity prices, non-U.S. currency rates, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, security prices, indexes or inflation rates. Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Certain risks are reduced (but not eliminated) if a fund invests in cleared swaps. Certain standardized swaps, including certain credit default swaps, are subject to mandatory clearing, and more are expected to be in the future. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared derivatives, but cleared contracts are not risk-free.

The Fund may enter into combinations of swap agreements in order to achieve economic results. For example, the Fund may enter into two swap transactions, one of which offsets the other for a period of time. After the offsetting swap transaction expires, the Fund would be left with the economic exposure provided by the remaining swap transaction. The intent of such an arrangement would be to lock in certain terms of the remaining swap transaction that the Fund may wish to gain exposure to in the future without having that exposure during the period the offsetting swap is in place.

Swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Fund's investments and the price of Fund Shares. The performance of swap agreements may be affected by a change in the specific interest rate, currency or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement would likely decline, potentially resulting in losses.

Generally, swap agreements have fixed maturity dates that are agreed upon by the parties to the swap. The agreement can be terminated before the maturity date only under limited circumstances, such as default by or insolvency of one of the parties and can be transferred by a party only with the prior written consent of the other party. The Fund may be able to eliminate its exposure under a swap agreement either by assignment or other disposition, or by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party. If the counterparty is unable to meet its obligations under the contract, declares bankruptcy, defaults or becomes insolvent, the Fund may not be able to recover the money it expected to receive under the contract.

The use of swaps can cause the Fund to be subject to additional regulatory requirements, which may generate additional Fund expenses.

The Fund monitors any swaps with a view towards ensuring that the Fund remains in compliance with all applicable regulatory, investment and tax requirements.

Equity Swaps. In a typical equity swap, one party agrees to pay another party the return on a security, security index or basket of securities in return for a specified interest rate. By entering into an equity index swap, the index receiver can gain exposure to securities making up the index of securities without actually purchasing those securities. Equity index swaps involve not only the risk associated with investment in the securities represented in the index, but also the risk that the performance of such securities, including dividends, will not exceed the interest that the Fund will be committed to pay under the swap.

Risks of Potential Government Regulation of Derivatives. It is possible that additional government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures, options and swap agreements, and regulation of certain market participants' use of the same, may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategy, and could ultimately prevent the Fund from being able to achieve its investment objectives. It is impossible to fully predict the effects of past, present or future legislation and regulation by multiple regulators in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse. It is possible that legislative and regulatory activity could limit or restrict the ability of the Fund to use certain instruments as a part of its investment strategy. On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act relating to a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. By August 19, 2022, the Fund was required to implement and comply with new Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which eliminated the asset segregation framework used by funds

to comply with Section 18 of the 1940 Act with respect to funds' use of derivatives and imposes limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, treats derivatives as senior securities so that a failure to comply with the limits will result in a statutory violation and requires funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager. The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. Please see "Restrictions on the Use of Derivatives and Other Transactions" in the Prospectus for additional information.

There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Fund or the ability of the Fund to continue to implement its investment strategies. The futures, options and swaps markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

The regulation of futures, options and swaps transactions in the United States is a changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") sets forth a legislative framework for OTC derivatives, including financial instruments, such as swaps, in which the Fund may invest. Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act makes broad changes to the OTC derivatives markets, grants significant authority to the SEC and CFTC to regulate OTC derivatives and market participants and requires clearing and exchange trading of many OTC derivatives transactions.

Provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act include capital and margin requirements and the mandatory use of clearinghouse mechanisms for many OTC derivatives transactions. The CFTC, SEC and other federal regulators have adapted the rules and regulations enacting the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. However, swap dealers, major market participants and swap counterparties are experiencing, and will continue to experience, new and additional regulations, requirements, compliance burdens and associated costs. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder may negatively impact the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective either through limits or requirements imposed on it or upon its counterparties. In particular, new position limits imposed on the Fund or its counterparties may impact its ability to invest in futures, options and swaps in a manner that efficiently meets its investment objective. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Fund, including margin requirements, changes to the CFTC speculative position limits regime and mandatory clearing may increase the cost of the Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

Additionally, the U.S. government and the EU have adopted mandatory minimum margin requirements for bilateral derivatives. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin required to be provided by the Fund in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make derivatives transactions more expensive. Also, in the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the possibility exists that the Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the EU and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, in the EU, governmental authorities could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity the liabilities to the Fund of a counterparty experiencing financial difficulties (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

Zero Coupon and Paid-In-Kind ("PIK") Bonds

The Fund may invest in zero coupon or PIK bonds. Because investors in zero coupon or PIK bonds receive no cash prior to the maturity or cash payment date applicable thereto, an investment in such securities generally has a greater potential for complete loss of principal and/or return than an investment in debt securities that make periodic interest payments. Such investments are more vulnerable to the creditworthiness of the issuer and any other parties upon which performance relies.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to its portfolio investments subject to the investment restrictions set forth herein. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price, date and interest payment.

In accordance with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, when the Fund engages in reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, the Fund may either (i) maintain asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to such transactions and any other borrowings in the aggregate, or (ii) treat such transactions as “derivatives transactions” and comply with Rule 18f-4 with respect to such transactions. See “Restrictions on the Use of Derivative and Other Transactions” in the Prospectus for additional information.

The use by the Fund of reverse repurchase agreements involves many of the same risks of leverage since the proceeds derived from such reverse repurchase agreements may be invested in additional securities. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities acquired in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase. Also, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale by the Fund in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement may decline in price.

If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Fund’s obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund’s use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision. Also, the Fund would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the securities subject to such agreement.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a contractual agreement whereby the seller of securities agrees to repurchase the same security at a specified price on a future date agreed upon by the parties. The agreed-upon repurchase price determines the yield during the Fund’s holding period. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans collateralized by the underlying security that is the subject of the repurchase contract. The Fund will only enter into repurchase agreements with registered securities dealers or domestic banks that, in the opinions of the Advisors, present minimal credit risk. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the issuer to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the delivery date; however, although the value of the underlying collateral at the time the transaction is entered into always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price, if the value of the collateral declines there is a risk of loss of both principal and interest. In the event of default, the collateral may be sold but the Fund might incur a loss if the value of the collateral declines, and might incur disposition costs or experience delays in connection with liquidating the collateral. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization upon the collateral by the Fund may be delayed or limited. The Advisors will monitor the value of the collateral at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times subsequent during the term of the repurchase agreement in an effort to determine that such value always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price. In the event the value of the collateral declines below the repurchase price, the Advisors will demand additional collateral from the issuer to increase the value of the collateral to at least that of the repurchase price, including interest.

Securities Lending

To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the Fund may make secured loans of its marginable securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions; provided, however, that the value of such loaned securities may not exceed one-third of the Fund’s total asset value, including collateral received in respect of such loans. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should

the borrower fail financially. However, such loans will be made only to broker-dealers and other financial institutions that are believed by the Advisors to be of relatively high credit standing. Loans of securities are made to broker-dealers pursuant to agreements requiring that such loans be continuously secured by collateral consisting of U.S. government securities, cash or cash equivalents (negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit) maintained on a daily mark-to-market basis in an amount at least equal at all times to the market value of the securities lent.

The borrower pays to the Fund, as the lender, an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on the securities lent. The collateral must have a market value at least equal to 100% of the market value of the loaned securities at all times during the duration of the loan. The Fund invests the cash collateral received in accordance with its investment objectives, subject to the Fund's agreement with the borrower of the securities. In the case of cash collateral, the Fund typically pays a rebate to the borrower. The reinvestment of cash collateral will result in a form of effective leverage for the Fund. Although voting rights or rights to consent with respect to the loaned securities pass to the borrower, the Fund, as the lender, retains the right to call the loans and obtain the return of the securities loaned at any time on reasonable notice, and it will do so in order that the securities may be voted by the Fund if the holders of such securities are asked to vote upon or consent to matters materially affecting the Fund's investment. The Fund may also call such loans to sell the securities involved. When engaged in securities lending, the Fund's performance will continue to reflect changes in the value of the securities loaned and will also reflect the receipt of interest through investment of cash collateral by the Fund in permissible investments.

Regulatory Risk

Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way the Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects.

Actions by governmental entities may also impact certain instruments in which the Fund invests. For example, certain instruments in which the Fund may invest rely in some fashion upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an average interest rate, determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration, that banks charge one another for the use of short-term money. In July of 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. Most LIBOR settings are no longer published as of December 31, 2021, and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease publication after June 30, 2023. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing Secured Overnight Financial Rate Data ("SOFR") that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference rates. Uncertainty related to the liquidity impact of the change in rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, poses risks for the Fund. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the Fund's investments until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts are commercially accepted and market practices become settled. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the completion of the transition. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund's performance or NAV.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies. The Fund's trading of derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations is subject to value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limits and derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless the Fund satisfies a "limited derivatives users" exception that is included in the final rule. Under the rule, when a fund trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating a fund's asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a fund satisfies the limited derivatives users exception, but for funds subject to the VaR testing requirement, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. The SEC also provided guidance in connection with the rule regarding the use of securities lending collateral that may limit a fund's securities lending activities. In addition, under the final rule, the Fund is permitted to invest in a security on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security (as defined under Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act), provided that, (i) the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date. The Fund may otherwise engage in when-issued, forward-settling and non-standard settlement cycle securities transactions that do not meet the conditions of the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision so long as the Fund treats any such transaction as a "derivatives transaction" for purposes of compliance with the final rule. Furthermore, under the rule, a fund is permitted to enter into an unfunded commitment agreement, and such unfunded commitment agreement will not be subject to the asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act, if the fund reasonably believes, at the time it enters into such agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all such agreements as they come due. These requirements may limit the ability of a fund, such as the Fund, to use derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions, and unfunded commitment agreements as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of the Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted certain regulatory changes and took other actions related to the ability of registered investment companies to invest in other registered investment companies. These changes include, among other things, the adoption of Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Fund of Funds Rule"), the rescission of Rule 12d1-2 under the 1940 Act, and the withdrawal of certain related exemptive relief and no-action assurances. Such changes could adversely impact the investment strategies and operations of the Fund and any other registered investment companies in which it may invest.

In addition, regulatory actions or actions taken by law enforcement entities in the United States or outside of the United States may also adversely affect the Fund's portfolio investments. For example, assets that become subject to sanctions or that are involved in illegal activities such as money laundering or kleptocracy, may be seized, subject to forfeiture, frozen or otherwise become unmarketable, will lose value or become worthless and consequently adversely affect the Fund's value. Actions such as geographical targeting orders for, or new rulemaking related to, real estate investments issued by FinCEN may also lengthen the settlement process, make a real estate asset less liquid and harder to sell, and/or increase costs associated with these portfolio investments.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

As fundamental policies, the Fund may:

- (1) Borrow money, make loans or issue senior securities to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, including the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC, as such statute, rules, regulations or orders may be amended from time to time.
- (2) Not underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the sale of portfolio securities by the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriting or as otherwise permitted by law.
- (3) Purchase or sell commodities, commodities contracts, futures contracts and related options, options or forward contracts to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, including the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC, as such statute, rules, regulations or orders may be amended from time to time.
- (4) Purchase or sell real estate and real estate mortgages to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, including the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC, as such statute, rules regulations or orders may be amended from time to time.
- (5) Engage in short sales, purchases on margin and the writing of put and call options to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, including the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or applicable orders of the SEC, as such statute, rules, regulations or orders may be amended from time to time.

In addition, as a fundamental policy, the Fund will not concentrate its investments in any one industry or group of industries. The Fund interprets its policy with respect to concentration in a particular industry to apply to direct investments in the securities of issuers in a particular industry, and to any other investments, such as derivatives, that may properly be assigned to a particular industry. For assets invested in senior loans and loan participations where the Fund does not assume a contractual lending relationship with the borrower, the Fund will treat both the financial intermediary and the ultimate borrower as issuers when applying the Fund's industry concentration policy. In the case of any asset-backed securities, the Fund relies on a third-party industry classification system which assigns asset-backed securities to sectors based on the economic characteristics of those securities, and also classifies asset-backed securities based upon the currency in which they are denominated within these sectors. In addition the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the 1940 Act, as such rule may be amended from time to time, for no less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Shares outstanding at NAV, less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline (as defined in the Prospectus), or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day. Shareholders will be notified in writing about each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their Shares and the Repurchase Request Deadline, which is the date the repurchase offer ends.

The fundamental investment limitations set forth above restrict the ability of the Fund to engage in certain practices and purchase securities and other instruments other than as permitted by, or consistent with, applicable law, including 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 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 statutes, rules, regulations or orders (or, if applicable, interpretations) that relate to the meaning and effect of these policies change, and no vote of the holders of the Fund's Shares ("Shareholders") will be required or sought.

There are no limits on the Fund's portfolio turnover, and the Fund may buy and sell securities to take advantage of potential short-term trading opportunities without regard to the length of time and when FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree Sub-Advisor believe investment considerations warrant such action.

Notations Regarding Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The following notations are not considered to be part of the Fund's fundamental investment policies described above and are subject to change without Shareholder approval.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to borrowing money set forth in (1) above, the 1940 Act permits the Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. The Fund's total assets include the amounts being borrowed. To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain at all times an "asset coverage" of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of the Fund's total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices and investments, such as reverse repurchase agreements, may be considered to be borrowings or involve leverage and thus are subject to the 1940 Act restrictions. In accordance with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, when the Fund engages in reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, the Fund may either (i) maintain asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to such transactions and any other borrowings in the aggregate; or (ii) treat such transactions as "derivatives transactions" and comply with Rule 18f-4 with respect to such transactions. The policy in (1) above will be interpreted to permit the Fund to engage in trading practices and investments that may be considered to be borrowings or to involve leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Short-term credits necessary for the settlement of securities transactions and arrangements with respect to securities lending will not be considered to be borrowings under the policy. Practices and investments that may involve leverage but are not considered to be borrowings are not subject to the policy.

Additionally, the 1940 Act does not prohibit the Fund from making loans (including lending its securities); however, SEC staff interpretations currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets (including lending its securities), except through the purchase of debt obligations or the use of repurchase agreements. In addition, collateral arrangements with respect to options, forward currency and futures transactions and other derivative instruments (as applicable), as well as delays in the settlement of securities transactions, will not be considered loans.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to underwriting set forth in (2) above, the 1940 Act does not prohibit the Fund from engaging in the underwriting business or from underwriting the securities of other issuers; in fact, in the case of diversified funds, the 1940 Act permits the Fund to have underwriting commitments of up to 25% of its assets under certain circumstances. Those circumstances currently are that the amount of the Fund's underwriting commitments, when added to the value of the Fund's investments in issuers where the Fund owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of those issuers, cannot exceed the 25% cap. A fund engaging in transactions involving the acquisition or disposition of portfolio securities may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act. Although it is not believed that the application of the Securities Act provisions described above would cause the Fund to be engaged in the business of underwriting, the policy in (2) above will be interpreted not to prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving the acquisition or disposition of portfolio securities, regardless of whether the Fund may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act or is otherwise engaged in the underwriting business to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Altering Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The restrictions listed above (but not the notations with respect thereto) are fundamental policies of the Fund. The Fund may not alter these fundamental policies without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. For purposes of the foregoing, "a majority of the outstanding Shares" means (i) 67% or more of such Shares present at a meeting, if the Shareholders of more than 50% of such Shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of such Shares, whichever is less.

Other than the fundamental policies listed above, the Fund's investment policies are non-fundamental policies and may be changed by the Board without prior Shareholder approval.

Unless otherwise indicated, all limitations applicable to the investments (as stated above and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information and the Prospectus) of the Fund apply only at the time a transaction is entered into, and subsequent changes in value, ratings downgrades or changes in credit quality will not result in the Fund being required to dispose of any portfolio security. Except as otherwise noted, all percentage limitations set forth above apply immediately after a purchase and any subsequent change in any applicable percentage resulting from market fluctuations does not require any action. With respect to the limitations on the issuance of senior securities and in the case of borrowings, the percentage limitations apply at the time of issuance and on an ongoing basis.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Pursuant to the Fund's declaration of trust and bylaws, the Fund's business and affairs are managed under the direction of the Board, which has overall responsibility for monitoring and overseeing the Fund's management and operations. The officers of the Fund conduct and supervise the Fund's daily business operations.

Board of Trustees and Executive Officers

Board Leadership Structure

The Board consists of six members, four of whom are considered independent and are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor the GoldenTree Sub-Advisor or GoldenTree (collectively, "Independent Trustees"). Among other things, the Board sets broad policies for the Fund and appoints the Fund's officers. The role of the Board, and of any individual Trustee, is one of oversight and not of management of the Fund's day-to-day affairs. Each Trustee will serve until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified. The Trustees are subject to removal or replacement in accordance with Delaware law and the Fund's declaration of trust. Four of the six Trustees serving on the Board were elected by the organizational Shareholder of the Fund.

Michael C. Forman serves as chairman of the Board and is not an Independent Trustee by virtue of his relationship with FS Credit Income Advisor. The Board feels that Mr. Forman, as the Fund's co-founder and chief executive officer, is the Trustee with the most knowledge of the Fund's business strategy and is best situated to serve as chairman of the Board. The Board does not currently have a lead independent trustee, and each Independent Trustee plays an active role on the Board. The Independent Trustees are expected to meet separately in executive session as often as necessary to exercise their oversight responsibilities. The Board believes that its leadership structure is the optimal structure for the Fund at this time given the Fund's current size and complexity. The Board, which reviews its leadership structure periodically, further believes that its structure is presently appropriate to enable it to exercise its oversight of the Fund.

Board Role in Risk Oversight

Through its direct oversight role, and indirectly through its committees, the Board performs a risk oversight function for the Fund consisting of, among other things, the following activities: (i) at regular and special Board meetings, and on an ad hoc basis as needed, receiving and reviewing reports related to the Fund's performance and operations; (ii) reviewing and approving, as applicable, the Fund's compliance policies and procedures; (iii) meeting with members of FS Credit Income Advisor's and GoldenTree's portfolio management team to review investment strategies, techniques and the processes used to manage related risks; (iv) meeting with, or reviewing reports prepared by, the representatives of key service providers, including FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree and the Fund's administrator, distributor, transfer agent, custodian and independent registered public accounting firm, to review and discuss the Fund's activities and to provide direction with respect thereto; and (v) engaging the services of the Fund's chief compliance officer to test the compliance procedures of the Fund and its service providers. However, not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified or processes and controls developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects, and some risks are beyond the control of the Fund and its service providers.

Trustees

Information regarding the members of the Board is set forth below. The Trustees have been divided into two groups — Interested Trustees and Independent Trustees. The address for each Trustee is c/o FS Credit Income Fund, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112. As set forth in the Fund’s declaration of trust, a Trustee’s term of office shall continue until his or her death, resignation or removal.

Name	Age	Trustee Since	Title	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex* Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustees</i>						
Michael C. Forman ⁽¹⁾	61	October 2016	Chairman	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of FS Investments	2	FS Credit Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (since 2016); FS Credit Opportunities Corp. (since 2013); FS Energy and Power Fund (since 2010); and FS KKR Capital Corp. (since 2007)
Steven Shapiro ⁽²⁾	55	September 2017	Trustee	Partner and Executive Committee Member of GoldenTree Asset Management	1	Heartland Media Acquisition Corp. (since 2022)
<i>Independent Trustees</i>						
Holly E. Flanagan	51	September 2017	Trustee	Managing Director of Gabriel Investments (since 2013)	1	
Brian R. Ford	74	September 2017	Trustee	Retired; Partner of Ernst & Young LLP (1971 – 2008)	1	FS KKR Capital Corp. (since 2018) and Clearway Energy Inc. (formerly, NRG Yield, Inc.) (since 2013)
Daniel J. Hilferty III	66	March 2019	Trustee	Chief Executive Officer of Comcast Spectacor (sports and entertainment company) (since February 2023); Chairman of Dune View Strategies (investment advisory firm) (since July 2021); Chief Executive Officer of Independence Health Group (2010 – 2020)	1	Health Pilot Inc. (since July 2021); Essential Utilities, Inc. (formerly, Aqua America Inc.) (since 2017)
Tyson A. Pratcher	48	March 2021	Trustee	Managing Director of RockCreek Group (global investment management firm) (since 2020); Senior Advisor at 7 Acquisition Corp. (special purpose acquisition company) (since November 2021); Managing Partner of Cane Wells, Inc. (2019 – 2020); Co-Head of Investments of TFO USA (2017 – 2019)	1	Finance of America (since April 2021)

* The “Fund Complex” consists of the Fund and FS Credit Opportunities Corp.

- (1) Mr. Forman is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, due to his role as a controlling person of FS Credit Income Advisor.
- (2) Mr. Shapiro is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, due to his role as a partner and executive committee member of the parent company to GoldenTree Asset Management Credit Advisor LLC, the investment sub-advisor to the Fund.

Interested Trustees

Michael C. Forman is chairman and chief executive officer of FS Investments and has been leading the company since founding it in 2007. He has served as the president and chief executive officer of the Fund and FS Credit Income Advisor since their inception in October 2016 and as chairman of the Fund since September 2017. Mr. Forman also currently serves as chairman, president and/or chief executive officer of certain of the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. Prior to founding FS Investments, Mr. Forman founded a private equity and real estate investment firm. He started his career as an attorney in the Corporate and Securities Department at the Philadelphia based law firm of Klehr Harrison Harvey Branzburg LLP. In addition to his career as an attorney and investor, Mr. Forman has been an active entrepreneur and has founded several companies, including companies engaged in the gaming, specialty finance and asset management industries. Mr. Forman is a member of a number of civic and charitable boards, including Drexel University and the Philadelphia Center City District Foundation. Mr. Forman received his B.A., summa cum laude, from the University of Rhode Island, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa, and received his J.D. from Rutgers University.

Mr. Forman has extensive experience in corporate and securities law and has founded and served in a leadership role of various companies, including FS Credit Income Advisor, which serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Fund's board believes Mr. Forman's experience and his positions as the Fund's and FS Credit Income Advisor's chief executive officer make him a significant asset to the Fund.

Steven Shapiro's biography can be found in the Prospectus. The Board believes Mr. Shapiro's deep experience as an investment manager and his positions as Partner and Executive Committee member at GoldenTree make him a significant asset to the Fund.

Independent Trustees

Holly E. Flanagan has served as a managing director of Gabriel Investments, a venture capital firm, since April 2013. She is responsible for sourcing and leading investments, diligence efforts and portfolio management. Before Gabriel Investments, Ms. Flanagan spent over 20 years in financial services and held various leadership positions in sales and business development for industry leaders such as MBNA America (now Bank of America) and Barclays. Ms. Flanagan has served as a member of the board of directors of Hamilton Lane Alliance Holdings I, Inc., a special-purpose acquisition company, since January 2021, and serves on its audit committee and compensation committee. In addition, Ms. Flanagan is an Eisenhower Fellow, focused on women entrepreneurs and investment in China and participated in a TiE sponsored US State Department initiative in India to empower and motivate women entrepreneurs. Ms. Flanagan is a member of the Board of Directors of The Philadelphia Foundation. In addition, Ms. Flanagan is a member of the Circle of Aunts and Uncles Investment Group, providing low-interest loans and social capital to under-resourced community-focused entrepreneurs. Ms. Flanagan received her M.B.A. and B.A. in Organizational & Interpersonal Communication from the University of Delaware.

Ms. Flanagan's extensive business development and strategy experience has provided her, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Fund.

Brian R. Ford retired as a partner of Ernst & Young LLP, a multinational professional services firm, in July 2008, where he was employed since 1971. Mr. Ford has served on the boards of various public companies, including Clearway Energy, Inc. (formerly NRG Yield, Inc.) ("Clearway"), which invests in contracted renewable and conventional generation and infrastructure assets. He has served on the Clearway board since July 2013, has served on its audit committee, compensation committee and corporate governance, conflicts and nominating committee since July 2013 and has served as the chairman of its audit committee and lead independent director since January 2016. He previously served on the board of AmeriGas Propane, Inc., a propane company, from November 2013 to October 2019, and served as a member of its audit committee and corporate governance committee. In addition, Mr. Ford previously served on the board of GulfMark Offshore, Inc. ("GulfMark"), a global provider of marine transportation, from March 2009 to November 2018 and served as the chairman of its audit committee from March 2011 to November 2018. In addition, Mr. Ford has served on the board of trustees of Bayada Home Health, a home health care provider, since 2019. Mr. Ford was previously

the chief executive officer of Washington Philadelphia Partners, LP, a real estate investment company, from July 2008 to April 2010. He also has served on the boards of Drexel University and Drexel University College of Medicine since March 2004 and March 2009, respectively. Mr. Ford received his B.S. in Economics from Rutgers University. He practiced as a Certified Public Accountant with Ernst & Young LLP.

Mr. Ford's extensive financial accounting experience and service on the boards of public companies, in the opinion of the Board, provides him with insight which is beneficial to the Fund.

Daniel J. Hilferty III currently serves as the chief executive officer of Comcast Spectacor, a Philadelphia-based American sports and entertainment company, and has served in this capacity since February 2023. Mr. Hilferty also serves as chairman of Dune View Strategies, an investment advisory firm, and has served in this capacity since July 2021. Mr. Hilferty previously served as the chief executive officer of IHG from December 2010 to December 2020. He also served as president of IHG from December 2010 to December 2018 and again from October 2020 to December 2020. He previously served as the president of Independence Blue Cross' health markets division from December 2009 to December 2010 and as the president and chief executive officer of AmeriHealth Caritas Family of Companies (formerly AmeriHealth Mercy), a managed-care company, from March 1996 to December 2009. Mr. Hilferty currently serves on the board of directors of Healthpilot, Inc., a digital engagement platform that simplifies the Medicare health insurance plan selection and enrollment process. Mr. Hilferty has served as a member of the board of directors of Aqua America, Inc. (NYSE: WTR), a holding company for regulated utilities providing water or waste water services, since June 2017. He also currently serves on its corporate governance, executive and executive compensation committees, has served as the chairman of its corporate governance committee since January 2018, and has served as its lead independent director since December 2017. Mr. Hilferty previously served as a member of the board of directors of FS Investment Corporation III, a business development company that primarily invests in floating rate, senior secured loans of private U.S. middle-market companies, and its nominating and corporate governance committee from February 2014 to December 2018. Mr. Hilferty has also served on the boards of various private companies and organizations, including as vice chairman of the board of directors of IHG since 2018, chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce for Greater Philadelphia from 2018 to 2020, a member of the board of directors of America's Health Insurance Plans and its executive committee since 2013 and a member of the board of directors of Blue Cross Blue Shield Association since 2011. Mr. Hilferty graduated from the American University Graduate School for Government and Public Administration with a Master's in Public Administration and received his B.S. in Accounting at Saint Joseph's University.

Mr. Hilferty's extensive leadership experience has provided him, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Fund.

Tyson A. Pratcher has served as the managing director of RockCreek Group, a global asset management firm, since May 2020 and as a senior advisor at 7 Acquisition Corp., a special purpose acquisition company since November 2021. Prior to RockCreek, Mr. Tyson was the managing partner of Cane Wells, Inc., a consulting firm that provides strategic advice to alternative management firms from 2019 to 2020. Mr. Pratcher also served as the Co-Head of Investments at TFO USA, the asset management arm of the largest multi-family office in the Middle East, from July 2017 to February 2019.

At TFO USA, Mr. Pratcher led the restructuring of the asset management business, while supervising investment teams based in New York, London, Riyadh and Bahrain. Prior to his role with TFO USA, Mr. Pratcher served as the Director of Opportunistic Investments, the Director of Absolute Return Strategies and the Director of Emerging Managers at the New York State Common Retirement Fund from 2007 to 2017. From 2003 until 2006, Mr. Pratcher served as the Deputy State Director (Deputy Chief of Staff) for U.S. Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton. Immediately preceding his time on Senator Clinton's staff, Mr. Pratcher spent three years as an associate in the New York City and Menlo Park, CA offices of a global law firm. Mr. Pratcher has served as a member of the board of directors of Finance of America Companies Inc., a lending platform that connects borrowers with investors, since

April 2021. Mr. Pratcher previously served as a member of the boards of directors of Organix Recycling, Inc., Citizens Parking and Grip Invest from 2017 to 2019. Mr. Pratcher holds a J.D. from Columbia Law School and a B.S. in Political Science from Hampton University.

Mr. Pratcher's extensive and diverse asset management experience has provided him, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Fund.

Executive Officers

The following persons serve as the Fund's executive officers in the following capacities:

Name	Age	Position Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
Michael C. Forman	61	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer & President	Since 2016	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, FS Investments
Edward T. Gallivan, Jr.	60	Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer	Since 2017	Chief Financial Officer, FS Energy and Power Fund, FS Credit Opportunities Corp. and FS Credit Real Estate Income Trust, Inc.
Stephen S. Sypherd	45	General Counsel & Secretary	Since 2016	General Counsel, FS Investments
James F. Volk	60	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2016	Managing Director, Fund Compliance, FS Investments

The address for each executive officer is c/o FS Credit Income Fund, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112.

Executive Officers Who Are Not Trustees

Edward T. Gallivan, Jr. has served as the Fund's chief financial officer and treasurer since September 2017 and March 2019, respectively. Mr. Gallivan has also served as the chief financial officer of certain of the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. Prior to joining FS Investments, Mr. Gallivan was a director at BlackRock, Inc. from 2005 to October 2012, where he was head of financial reporting for over 350 mutual funds. From 1988 to 2005, Mr. Gallivan worked at State Street Research & Management Company, where he served as the assistant treasurer of mutual funds. Mr. Gallivan began his career as an auditor at the global accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, where he practiced as a certified public accountant. Mr. Gallivan received his B.S. in Business Administration (Accounting) degree at Stonehill College.

Stephen S. Sypherd has served as the Fund's general counsel and secretary since March 2019, and previously served as the Fund's vice president, treasurer and secretary since its inception in October 2016. Mr. Sypherd also currently serves as the general counsel, vice president, treasurer and/or secretary of certain of the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. Mr. Sypherd has also served in various senior officer capacities for FS Investments and its affiliated investment advisers, including as senior vice president from December 2011 to August 2014, general counsel since January 2013 and managing director since August 2014. He is responsible for legal and compliance matters across various entities and investment products of FS Investments. Prior to joining FS Investments, Mr. Sypherd served for eight years as an attorney at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, where he practiced corporate and securities law. Mr. Sypherd received his B.A. in Economics from Villanova University and his J.D. from the Georgetown University Law Center, where he was an executive editor of the Georgetown Law Journal. He serves on the board of trustees of the University of the Arts (and on the advancement and governance committees of that board).

James F. Volk has served as the Fund's chief compliance officer since its inception in October 2016. Mr. Volk also serves as the chief compliance officer of certain of the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. He is responsible for all compliance and regulatory issues affecting us and the foregoing companies. Before joining FS Investments and its affiliated investment advisers in October 2014, Mr. Volk was the chief compliance officer, chief accounting officer and head of traditional fund

operations at SEI's Investment Manager Services market unit. Mr. Volk was also formerly the assistant chief accountant at the SEC's Division of Investment Management and a senior manager for PwC. Mr. Volk graduated from the University of Delaware with a B.S. in Accounting.

Compensation of Trustees

Trustees who do not also serve in an executive officer capacity for the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree are entitled to receive from the Fund an annual cash retainer, fees for attending in-person Board meetings and committee meetings and annual fees for serving as a committee chairperson, determined based on the net assets of the Fund (and any other interval funds of the same family of investment companies (collectively with the Fund, the "Interval Fund Complex")) as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Annual cash retainers and annual fees for serving as a committee chairperson will be split among the funds in the Interval Fund Complex based on each fund's net assets as of the end of such fiscal quarter. These Trustees are Holly E. Flanagan, Brian R. Ford, Daniel J. Hilferty III and Tyson A. Pratcher. Amounts payable under the arrangement are determined and paid quarterly in arrears as follows:

Net Assets Under Management	Annual Cash Retainer	Board and Committee Meeting Fee ⁽¹⁾	Annual Committee Chair Cash Retainer	
			Audit	Nominating and Corporate Governance
\$0 to \$200 million	—	\$1,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,200
\$200 million to \$500 million	\$ 10,000	\$1,000	\$ 6,500	\$ 2,600
\$500 million to \$2 billion	\$ 25,000	\$1,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 3,200
\$2 billion to \$5 billion	\$ 50,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	\$ 4,400
\$5 billion to \$10 billion	\$100,000	\$1,000	\$15,000	\$ 6,000
> \$10 billion	\$250,000	\$1,000	\$25,000	\$10,000

(1) Meeting fees commenced after four quarterly meetings. Only one meeting fee will be paid for joint meetings with two or more boards or committees of funds in the Interval Fund Complex.

The Fund will also reimburse each of the Trustees for all reasonable and authorized business expenses in accordance with the Fund's policies as in effect from time to time, including reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each in-person Board meeting and each committee meeting not held concurrently with a Board meeting.

The Fund does not pay compensation to Trustees who also serve in an executive officer capacity for the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree.

The following table sets forth information covering the total compensation paid by the Fund during the year ended October 31, 2022 to the independent trustees:

Name of Independent Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from Fund	Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex
Holly E. Flanagan	\$21,600	\$21,600
Brian R. Ford	\$25,448	\$25,448
Daniel J. Hilferty III	\$17,000	\$17,000
Tyson A. Pratcher	\$13,914	\$13,914

Board Committees

In addition to serving on the Board, Trustees may also serve on one or more of the following committees which have been established by the Board to handle certain designated responsibilities. The Board has designated a chairman of each committee. Subject to applicable law, the Board may establish additional committees, change the membership of any committee, fill all vacancies and designate alternate members to replace any absent or disqualified member of any committee, or to dissolve any committee as it deems necessary and in the Fund's best interest.

Audit Committee

The audit committee is responsible for selecting, engaging and discharging the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, reviewing the plans, scope and results of the audit engagement with the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, approving professional services provided by the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm (including compensation therefor), reviewing the independence of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and reviewing the adequacy of the Fund's internal controls over financial reporting. The audit committee of the Board also establishes policies and procedures regarding the valuation of the Fund's investments. On a quarterly basis, the Board's audit committee reviews the valuation determinations made with respect to the Fund's investments during the preceding quarter and evaluates whether such determinations were made in a manner consistent with the Fund's valuation process. The members of the audit committee are Holly E. Flanagan, Brian R. Ford and Daniel J. Hilferty III, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. Mr. Ford serves as the chairman of the audit committee. The Board has determined that Mr. Ford is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined under SEC rules. The audit committee met five times during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee selects and nominates Trustees for membership on the Board, selects nominees to fill vacancies on the Board or a committee thereof, develops and recommends to the Board a set of corporate governance principles and oversees the evaluation of the Board. The nominating and corporate governance committee considers candidates suggested by its members and other Trustees, as well as the Fund's management and Shareholders. Shareholders wishing to recommend candidates to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee should submit such recommendations to the Secretary of the Fund at the principal executive office of the Fund, who will forward the recommendations to the committee for consideration. The members of the nominating and corporate governance committee are Holly E. Flanagan, Brian R. Ford and Daniel J. Hilferty III. Ms. Flanagan serves as the chairwoman of the nominating and corporate governance committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee met one time during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

Trustee Beneficial Ownership of Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of Shares beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2022 based on the NAV per Class I Share of \$11.58 on December 31, 2022 and the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by each Trustee in the family of investment companies that includes the Fund, based on their respective NAVs per share as of December 31, 2022.

Name	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustees in Family of Investment Companies⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
<i>Interested Trustees</i>		
Michael C. Forman	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Steven Shapiro	\$10,001 – \$50,000	\$10,001 – \$50,000
<i>Independent Trustees</i>		
Holly E. Flanagan	None	None
Brian R. Ford	\$10,001 – \$50,000	\$50,001 – \$100,000
Daniel J. Hilferty III	None	None
Tyson A. Pratcher	None	None

(1) Dollar ranges are as follows: None, \$1 – \$10,000, \$10,001 – \$50,000, \$50,001 – \$100,000 or Over \$100,000.

(2) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

Shareholder Communication

Shareholders may send communications to the Board. Shareholders should send communications intended for the Board by addressing the communication directly to the Board (or individual Trustee(s)) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Trustee(s)) and by sending the communication to the Fund's offices at 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112. Other Shareholder communications received by the Fund not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management, and will be forwarded to the Board only at management's discretion based on the matters contained therein.

Codes of Ethics

The Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor, the Fund's distributor and GoldenTree have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that establishes procedures for personal investments and restrict certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to these codes may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts so long as such investments are made in accordance with the applicable code's requirements; however, they may not invest in securities held by the Fund.

The codes of ethics are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at *sec.gov*, and may also be obtained after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: *publicinfo@sec.gov*.

The Adviser

FS Credit Income Advisor, an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), serves as the Fund's investment adviser. FS Credit Income Advisor is an affiliate of FS Investments, a national sponsor of alternative investment funds designed for the individual investor. FS Credit Income Advisor's principal office is located at 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112. For more information regarding FS Credit Income Advisor, see "The Adviser" in the Prospectus. For more information on the services provided by FS Credit Income Advisor to the Fund, see "Management of the Fund" in the Prospectus.

The Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Investment Advisory Agreement") became effective on November 1, 2017 and continued in effect for a period of two years from its effective date. If not sooner terminated, the Investment Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for successive periods of twelve months thereafter, provided that each continuance is specifically approved at least annually by both (i) the vote of a majority of the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding securities of the Fund entitled to vote and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. In addition, the Investment Advisory Agreement has termination provisions that allow the parties to terminate the agreement without penalty. The Investment Advisory Agreement and the Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by FS Credit Income Advisor, upon 60 days' notice to the Fund.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, FS Credit Income Advisor is entitled to a management fee, calculated and payable quarterly in arrears, at the annual rate of 1.60% of the Fund's average daily gross assets during such period (the "Management Fee"). Prior to April 6, 2018, the management fee was 1.75%. The Management Fee may or may not be taken in whole or in part at the discretion of FS Credit Income Advisor; provided, however that whether or not FS Credit Income Advisor takes the management fee shall not affect the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser's receipt of the sub-advisory fee. All or any part of the Management Fee not taken as to any quarter will be deferred without interest and may be taken in any such other quarter as FS Credit Income Advisor may determine. The Management Fee for any partial quarter will be appropriately prorated.

FS Credit Income Advisor and the Fund have entered into an amended and restated expense limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which FS Credit Income Advisor has agreed to pay or waive, on a quarterly basis, the "ordinary operating expenses" (as defined below) of the Fund to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets

attributable to the applicable class of Shares (the “Expense Limitation”). The Expense Limitation may be adjusted for other classes of Shares to account for class-specific expenses. In consideration of FS Credit Income Advisor’s agreement to limit the Fund’s expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay pro rata FS Credit Income Advisor in the amount of any Fund expense paid or waived by it as well as the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser for any administrative expense it paid or waived, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement for expenses will be made only if payable not more than three years following the time such payment or waiver was made; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the Fund’s then-current Expense Limitation, if any, and the Expense Limitation that was in effect at the time when the Advisor waived or reimbursed the ordinary operating expenses that are the subject of the repayment, to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will continue indefinitely until terminated by the Board on written notice to FS Credit Income Advisor. The Expense Limitation Agreement may not be terminated by FS Credit Income Advisor.

For the purposes of the Expense Limitation Agreement, “ordinary operating expenses” for a class of Shares consist of all ordinary expenses of the Fund attributable to such class, including administration fees, transfer agent fees, fees paid to the Fund’s trustees, legal expenses relating to the Fund’s registration statements (and any amendments or supplements thereto) and other filings with the SEC, administrative services expenses, and related costs associated with legal, regulatory compliance and investor relations, but excluding the following: (a) investment advisory fees, (b) portfolio transaction and other investment-related costs (including brokerage commissions, dealer and underwriter spreads, commitment fees on leverage facilities, prime broker fees and expenses, and dividend expenses related to short sales), (c) interest expense and other financing costs, (d) taxes, (e) distribution or shareholder servicing fees and (f) extraordinary expenses.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, the Fund paid management fees (after waivers and reimbursements) as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Management Fees</u>	<u>Waivers</u>	<u>Reimbursements</u>	<u>Management Fees Paid (After Waivers and Reimbursements)</u>
Investment Adviser				
2020	\$4,370	\$0	\$ 767	\$3,603
2021	\$7,025	\$0	\$1,033	\$5,992
2022	\$9,162	\$0	\$ 786	\$8,376
Sub-Adviser⁽¹⁾				
2020	\$2,117	\$0	\$ 0	\$2,117
2021	\$3,403	\$0	\$ 0	\$3,403
2022	\$4,438	\$0	\$ 0	\$4,438

(1) Pursuant to the investment sub-advisory agreement by and among the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor and the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser, the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser is entitled to receive a sub-advisory fee (payable out of the Management Fee) equal to 0.775% (on an annualized basis) of the Fund’s average daily gross assets. The amounts shown above are included in, and not in addition to, the management fees paid by the Fund to FS Credit Income Advisor.

The Sub-Adviser

FS Credit Income Advisor has engaged the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser to act as the Fund’s investment sub-adviser pursuant to the Fund’s Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement (the “Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement”). The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser identifies investment opportunities and executes on its trading strategies subject to guidelines agreed to by FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree Sub-Adviser. The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser, an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act, is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal office located at 300 Park Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022. For more information regarding the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser and GoldenTree, see “The Sub-Adviser” in the Prospectus.

The Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, upon 60 days’ written notice by the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser or, if the Board or the holders of a

majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities determine that the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement with the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser should be terminated, by FS Credit Income Advisor. The Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement shall automatically terminate in the event of its assignment (as such term is defined for purposes of Section 15(a)(4) of the 1940 Act) or the termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement.

The Fund's Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser will receive a sub-advisory fee (payable out of the Management Fee) equal to 0.775% (on an annualized basis) of the Fund's average daily gross assets.

Portfolio Management

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund also manage other registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts, as indicated below. The following table identifies, as of October 31, 2021: (i) the number of other registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by each portfolio manager; (ii) the total assets of such companies, vehicles and accounts; and (iii) the number and total assets of such companies, vehicles and accounts that are subject to an advisory fee based on performance, unless otherwise noted:

	Number of Accounts	Assets of Accounts (in thousands) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee	Assets Subject to a Performance Fee (in thousands) ⁽¹⁾
Michael Kelly				
Registered Investment Companies . .	5	\$ 3,635,907	—	—
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles . .	3	\$27,003,810	3	\$27,003,810
Other Accounts	—	—	—	—
Kenneth G. Miller				
Registered Investment Companies . .	—	—	—	—
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles . .	—	—	—	—
Other Accounts	—	—	—	—
Robert Hoffman				
Registered Investment Companies . .	1	\$ 2,144,881	1	\$ 2,144,881
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles . .	—	—	—	—
Other Accounts	—	—	—	—

(1) The assets for the accounts with fiscal year ends of December 31 represent assets as of September 30, 2022.

Compensation of Portfolio Managers

FS Credit Income Advisor's investment personnel are not employed by the Fund and receive no direct compensation from the Fund in connection with their investment management activities.

Consistent with FS Investments' integrated culture, FS Investments has one firm-wide compensation and incentive structure, which covers investment personnel who render services to the Fund on behalf of FS Credit Income Advisor. FS Investments' compensation structure is designed to align the interests of the investment personnel serving the Fund with those of Shareholders and to give everyone a direct financial incentive to ensure that all of FS Investments' resources, knowledge and relationships are utilized to maximize risk-adjusted returns for each strategy.

Each of FS Investments' senior executives, including each of the investment personnel who render services to the Fund on behalf of FS Credit Income Advisor, receives a base salary and is eligible for a discretionary bonus.

All final compensation decisions are made by the executive committee of FS Investments based on input from managers. Compensation and other incentives are not formulaic, but rather are judgment and merit driven, and are determined based on a combination of overall firm performance, individual contribution and performance and relevant market and competitive compensation practices for other businesses.

Securities Ownership of Portfolio Managers

The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities in the Fund beneficially owned by each portfolio manager as of October 31, 2022 based on the NAV per Class I Share of \$11.47 on October 31, 2022.

Name of Investment Committee Member	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund ⁽¹⁾
Michael Kelly	Over \$1,000,000
Kenneth Miller	\$10,001 – \$50,000
Robert Hoffman	\$1 – \$10,000

(1) Dollar ranges are as follows: None, \$1 – \$10,000, \$10,001 – \$50,000, \$50,001 – \$100,000, \$100,001 – \$500,000, \$500,001 – \$1,000,000 or Over \$1,000,000.

Conflicts of Interest

FS Credit Income Advisor, GoldenTree and certain of their affiliates may experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Fund, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The managers, officers and other personnel of FS Credit Income Advisor allocate their time, as they deem appropriate, between advising the Fund and managing and operating other investment activities and business activities in which they may be involved;
- The personnel of GoldenTree allocate their time, as they deem appropriate, between assisting FS Credit Income Advisor in identifying investment opportunities and making investment decisions and performing similar functions for other business activities in which they may be involved;
- The principals of FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree Sub-Adviser may serve as officers, paid advisors, directors or in comparable management functions for portfolio companies in which the Fund invests, and may receive compensation in connection therewith;
- The Fund may now, or in the future, compete with certain affiliates for investments, subjecting FS Credit Income Advisor and its affiliates to certain conflicts of interest in evaluating the suitability of investment opportunities and making or recommending acquisitions or sales on the Fund’s behalf;
- The Fund may now, or in the future, compete with other funds or clients managed or advised by GoldenTree or affiliates of GoldenTree for investment opportunities, subjecting GoldenTree and its affiliates to certain conflicts of interest in evaluating the suitability of investment opportunities and making or recommending acquisitions on the Fund’s behalf;
- FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree are subject to conflicts of interest because of the varying compensation arrangements among their respective clients. For example, the Fund is not subject to incentive fees while certain other funds of FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree are, which could incentivize FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree to favor such funds over the Fund when allocating investments;

- GoldenTree also has an interest in an entity that it has retained to provide various services for clients in its structured products group, which includes the Fund, and the Fund pays its portion of the expenses for these services. Specifically, GoldenTree, through an affiliated entity, has acquired a 20% membership interest in Clarity Solutions Group LLC, the remaining 80% of which is controlled by a former employee of GoldenTree;
- Subject to applicable law, GoldenTree and its affiliates may now, or in the future, acquire, hold or sell securities in which the Fund invests;
- Regardless of the quality of the assets acquired by the Fund, the services provided to the Fund or whether the Fund makes distributions to Shareholders, FS Credit Income Advisor and the GoldenTree Sub-Advisor will receive the Management Fee in connection with the management of the Fund's portfolio;
- From time to time, to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, the Fund and other clients for which FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree provides investment management services or carry on investment activities may make investments at different levels of an issuer's capital structure or otherwise in different classes of an issuer's securities, as may be permitted by law and subject to compliance with appropriate procedures. These investments give rise to inherent conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest between or among the various classes of securities that may be held by the Fund and such other clients and may make certain investment opportunities, which might otherwise be desirable, unavailable or impractical even if appropriate procedures are in place. Additionally, investment at different levels of an issuer's capital structure or otherwise in different classes of an issuer's securities by the Fund and other clients of FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree may result in FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree coming into possession of confidential or material, non-public information that would limit the ability of the Fund to acquire or dispose of investments (or of GoldenTree to recommend to FS Credit Income Advisor the acquisition or disposition of an investment), even if such acquisition or disposition would otherwise be desirable. This could constrain the Fund's investment flexibility and result in the Fund being unable or restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities or liquidating or selling certain investments at a time when FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree would otherwise take an action;
- FS Credit Income Advisor, GoldenTree and their respective affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to other clients, family or friends, in accordance with the investment objectives and strategies of such other clients, family or friends, which may differ from advice given to, or the timing or nature of the action taken with respect to, the Fund so long as it is their policy, to the extent practicable, to recommend for allocation and/or allocate investment opportunities to the Fund on a fair and equitable basis relative to their other clients, family and friends, even though their investment objectives may overlap with those of the Fund;
- GoldenTree and its affiliates may have existing business relationships or access to material non-public information that would prevent GoldenTree from recommending, considering or consummating certain investment opportunities (including a disposition of an existing investment) that would otherwise fit within the Fund's investment objective and strategies. Similarly, FS Credit Income Advisor and its affiliates may have existing business relationships or access to material non-public information that would prevent it from considering, approving or consummating an investment opportunity (including a disposition of an existing investment) that would otherwise fit within the Fund's investment objective and strategies. This could constrain the Fund's investment flexibility and result in the Fund being unable or restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities or liquidating or selling certain investments at a time when FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree would otherwise take such an action;

- From time to time, to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, GoldenTree and/or its affiliates may receive fees, other compensation (including management fees) or reimbursements for costs or expenses in connection with the provision of portfolio management, asset management and/or investment advisory services (collectively, "Portfolio Management Services") to portfolio companies that are owned by the Fund. No such fees, compensation or reimbursements for costs or expenses will be paid to the Fund (or offset against, or otherwise be applied to reduce, fees received by GoldenTree); provided that, any such fees or other compensation paid to GoldenTree and/or its affiliates by such portfolio companies will be charged at rates no less favorable to such portfolio companies than the rates charged by a third-party provider of the applicable services in arms' length transactions. GoldenTree believes that the potential conflict that exists when it and/or its affiliates receive fees or other compensation from portfolio companies (including portfolio companies that may be owned by clients in their managed accounts) for the provision of Portfolio Management Services to such portfolio companies is, in large part, mitigated by the fact that (i) GoldenTree's investment decisions in respect of the client are intended to be made independent of any perceived opportunities to capitalize on the provision of Portfolio Management Services to potential portfolio companies, (ii) such portfolio companies would typically have to contract with third parties to provide such services, and (iii) GoldenTree and its affiliates have agreed not to charge above market rates from what would be charged by third party providers in consideration of the provision of such Portfolio Management Services. In addition, GoldenTree believes that, given its knowledge of such portfolio companies (and the operations, finances, strategic objectives and investment goals for such portfolio companies), there may be value to it and its personnel providing such Portfolio Management Services to such portfolio companies instead of third party providers who may have less close knowledge of such portfolio companies and/or less incentive to perform such Portfolio Management Services in a manner that maximizes the value of such portfolio companies;
- To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and interpretations of the staff of the SEC, and subject to their respective allocation policies, FS Credit Income Advisor, GoldenTree and any of their respective affiliates may deem it appropriate for the Fund and one or more other investment accounts managed by FS Credit Income Advisor, GoldenTree or any of their respective affiliates to participate in an investment opportunity. The Fund is a party to an exemptive relief order that was granted by the SEC to GoldenTree that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated co-investments alongside other funds managed by FS Credit Income Advisor, GoldenTree or certain of its affiliates, subject to various enumerated conditions, including (i) that a majority of the Board who have no financial interest in the co-investment transaction and a majority of the Board who are not "interested persons," as defined in the 1940 Act, approve the co-investment and (ii) that the price, terms and conditions of the co-investment will be identical for each fund participating pursuant to the exemptive relief. A copy of the application for exemptive relief, including all of the conditions, and the related order are available on the SEC's website at sec.gov. Any co-investment opportunity may give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest among the Fund and the other participating accounts. To mitigate these conflicts, FS Credit Income Advisor and/or GoldenTree, as applicable, will seek to execute such transactions for all of the participating investment accounts, including the Fund, on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with their respective allocation policies, taking into account such factors as the relative amounts of capital available for new investments and the investment programs and portfolio positions of the Fund, the clients for which participation is appropriate and any other factors deemed appropriate; and
- The 1940 Act prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain of the Fund's affiliates, which in certain circumstances could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without the prior approval of the SEC. If a person, directly or indirectly, acquires more than 5% of the voting securities of the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree (or either of their respective controlling entities), the Fund will be

prohibited from buying any securities or other property from or selling any securities or other property to such person or certain of that person's affiliates, or entering into joint transactions with such persons, absent the availability of an exemption or prior approval of the SEC. Similar restrictions limit the Fund's ability to transact business with its officers or Trustees or their affiliates. The SEC has interpreted the 1940 Act rules governing transactions with affiliates to prohibit certain "joint transactions" involving entities that share a common investment adviser. As a result of these restrictions, the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund may be limited.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

FS Credit Income Advisor has responsibility for decisions to buy and sell securities and other instruments for the Fund, the selection of brokers and dealers to effect the transactions and the negotiation of prices and any brokerage commissions on such transactions, although FS Credit Income Advisor has delegated the responsibilities to execute many of the Fund's portfolio transactions to GoldenTree. While GoldenTree will be primarily responsible for the placement of the Fund's portfolio business, the policies and practices in this regard are subject to review by the Board.

To the extent it executes securities transactions for the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree will seek to obtain the best execution of orders. Commission rates are a component of price and are considered along with other relevant factors. In determining the broker or dealer to be used and the commission rates to be paid, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree will consider the utility and reliability of brokerage services, including execution capability and performance, financial responsibility, investment information, market insights, other research provided by such brokers, and access to analysts, management and idea generation. Accordingly, the commissions charged by any such broker may be greater than the amount another firm might charge if FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree determines in good faith that the amount of such commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services and research information provided by such brokers. Consistent with the requirements of best execution, brokerage commissions on accounts may be directed to brokers in recognition of investment research and information furnished as well as for services rendered in execution of orders by such brokers. By allocating transactions in this manner, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree may be able to supplement their research and analysis with the views and information of brokerage firms. FS Credit Income Advisor may also allocate a portion of its brokerage business to firms whose employees participate as brokers in the introduction of investors to FS Credit Income Advisor or who agree to bear the expense of capital introduction, marketing or related services by third parties.

Eligible research or brokerage services provided by brokers through which portfolio transactions for the Fund are executed may include research reports on particular industries and companies, economic surveys and analyses, recommendations as to specific securities, online quotations, news and research services, financial publications and other products and services (e.g., software based applications for market quotes and news, database programs providing investment and industry data) providing lawful and appropriate assistance to the portfolio managers and their designees in the performance of their investment decision-making responsibilities on behalf of the Fund and other accounts which they and their affiliates manage (collectively, "Soft Dollar Items"). FS Credit Income Advisor, and GoldenTree and their affiliates generally will use such products and services (if any) for the benefit of all of their accounts. Soft Dollar Items may be provided directly by brokers, by third parties at the direction of brokers or purchased on behalf of the Fund and its affiliates with credits or rebates provided by brokers. Any Soft Dollar Items obtained in connection with portfolio transactions for the Fund are intended to fall within the "safe harbor" of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act.

FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree may also place portfolio transactions, to the extent permitted by law, with brokerage firms affiliated with the Fund, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree, as applicable, if they reasonably believe that the quality of execution and the commission are comparable to that available from other qualified firms. Similarly, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the same considerations on quality of execution and comparable commission rates, FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree may direct an executing broker to pay a portion or all of any commissions, concessions or discounts to a firm supplying research or other services.

Certain portfolio securities in which the Fund expects to invest (principally, fixed-income securities) normally will be purchased in principal transactions directly from the issuer or in the OTC market from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters of portfolio securities include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers serving as market makers include a spread or markup to the dealer between the bid and ask price. Sales to dealers generally will be effected at bid prices.

The Fund may also purchase certain money market instruments directly from an issuer, in which case no commissions or discounts are paid (although the Fund may indirectly bear fees and expenses of any money market funds in which it invests), or may purchase and sell listed securities on an exchange, which are effected through brokers who charge a commission for their services.

FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree may place portfolio transactions for the Fund at or about the same time as for other advisory accounts, including other investment companies. FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree will seek to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell securities for the Fund and another advisory account. In some cases, this procedure could have an adverse effect on the price or the amount of securities available to the Fund. In making such allocations among the Fund and other advisory accounts, the main factors considered by FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree are the respective sizes of the Fund and other advisory accounts, the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held and opinions of the persons responsible for recommending the investment.

The placing and execution of orders for the Fund also is subject to restrictions under U.S. securities laws, including certain prohibitions against trading among the Fund and its affiliates (including FS Credit Income Advisor, GoldenTree or their respective affiliates). Certain broker-dealers, through which the Fund may effect securities transactions, may be affiliated persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund or affiliated persons of such affiliates. The Board has adopted certain policies incorporating the standards of Rule 17e-1 issued by the SEC under the 1940 Act which require that the commissions paid to affiliates of the Fund be reasonable and fair compared to the commissions, fees or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities during a comparable period of time. The rule and procedures also contain review requirements and require FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree to furnish reports to the Trustees and to maintain records in connection with such reviews. In addition, the Fund may purchase securities in a placement for which affiliates of FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree have acted as agent to or for issuers, consistent with applicable rules adopted by the SEC or regulatory authorization, if necessary. The Fund does not purchase securities from or sell securities to any affiliate of FS Credit Income Advisor or GoldenTree acting as principal. FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree are prohibited from directing brokerage transactions on the basis of the referral of clients or the sale of shares of advised investment companies.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Fund paid \$2,095, \$8,203 and \$1,597, respectively, in brokerage commissions.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Fund has delegated its proxy voting responsibility to FS Credit Income Advisor. The proxy voting policies and procedures of FS Credit Income Advisor are set forth below. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by FS Credit Income Advisor and the Independent Trustees and, accordingly, are subject to change.

As investment advisers registered under the Advisers Act, FS Credit Income Advisor and the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser have a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of their respective clients. As part of this duty, they must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of their respective clients.

These policies and procedures for voting proxies for the investment advisory clients of FS Credit Income Advisor are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 promulgated under, the Advisers Act. FS Credit Income Advisor has delegated proxy voting authority for its investments to the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser. Accordingly, the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser reviews any pending proxy vote decisions seeking to ensure that all votes cast for the Fund are in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders. Vote decisions are made after the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser considers recommendations made by its proxy voting service, as applicable, and after considering how best to cast the vote such that its clients' best interests are served.

It is possible that the best interests of different clients of the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser, including the Fund, may not always be aligned.

The proxy voting decisions of FS Credit Income Advisor are made by the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser. To ensure that its vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser requires that: (a) anyone involved in the decision-making process disclose to the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (b) absent prior approval from the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser's senior management, employees involved in the decision making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how the Sub-Adviser intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser, including without limitation its designee, shall have the power to vote, either in person or by proxy, all securities and other investments in which the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser's assets may be invested from time to time, and shall not be required to seek or take instructions from, FS Credit Income Advisor or the Fund. The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser has established a written procedure for proxy voting in compliance with current applicable rules and regulations, including but not limited to Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act. The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser has established a process for the timely distribution of its voting record with respect to the Fund's securities and other information necessary for the Fund to complete information required by Form N-2 under the 1940 Act and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Form N-PX under the 1940 Act, and Form N-CSR under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended.

A copy of the Fund's proxy voting policy is attached as Appendix B. Information regarding how the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser votes proxies with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available upon request and without charge by (i) making a written request to the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112 or by calling the Fund collect at (215) 495-1150; and (ii) on the Commission's website at sec.gov.

Proxy Policies of the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser

As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser has a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of its clients. These policies and procedures for voting proxies for the investment advisory clients of the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 under, the Advisers Act.

The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser will vote proxies relating to the Fund's assets that it manages in a manner that it believes to be in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders.

The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser has engaged ISS to provide the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser with its independent analysis and recommendation with respect to proxy proposals voted on behalf of its clients. The GoldenTree Sub-Adviser utilizes ISS to assist with its proxy voting, however, the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser retains voting discretion with respect to its clients and may depart from an ISS recommendation in order to avoid voting decisions believed to be contrary to the best interests of its clients. In exercising voting discretion on behalf of its clients and in instances where the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser departs from an ISS recommendation, the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser will seek to avoid any direct or indirect conflict of interest.

You may obtain information regarding how the GoldenTree Sub-Adviser votes proxies with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Chief Compliance Officer, c/o Credit Income Fund, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of the Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. A control person can have a significant impact on the outcome of a shareholder vote.

As of February 1, 2023, the Board and individuals and entities affiliated with FS Credit Income Advisor and GoldenTree held 1,062,205 Shares, valued at approximately \$12.7 million based on the NAV per Share on such date. FS Investments, GoldenTree, and their respective employees, partners, officers and affiliates therefore may own a significant percentage of the Fund's outstanding Shares for the foreseeable future. This ownership will fluctuate as other investors subscribe for Shares in the Fund's unlimited offering, and as the Fund repurchases Shares pursuant to its quarterly repurchase offers. Depending on the size of this ownership at any given point in time, it is expected that these affiliates will, for the foreseeable future, either control the Fund or be in a position to exercise a significant influence on the outcome of any matter put to a vote of investors. See "Plan of Distribution" in the Prospectus.

As of February 1, 2023, the Shareholders indicated below were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Fund:

Class I

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	23.49%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	18.87%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC FBO a Customer of MSSB 1 New York Plaza New York NY 10004-1901	15.27%	Record
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	14.03%	Record

Class A

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	32.08%	Record
TD Ameritrade FBO a Customer P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	7.49%	Record
TD Ameritrade FBO a Customer P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	7.32%	Record

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	7.18%	Record

Class T

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Pershing LLC P.O. Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	97.37%	Record

Class U

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC FBO a Customer of MSSB 1 New York Plaza New York NY 10004-1901	98.51%	Record

Class U-2

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
UBS Financial Services Inc. FBO a Customer of UBS 1000 Weehawken, NJ 07086	27.76%	Record
UBS Financial Services Inc. FBO a Customer of UBS 1000 Weehawken, NJ 07086	6.54%	Record

The trustees and officers, as a group, owned approximately 1.29% of the Fund as of February 1, 2023.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

An independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund will perform an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements. The Board has engaged Ernst & Young LLP, located at One Commerce Square, Suite 700, 2005 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, to serve as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Certain legal matters regarding the Shares offered hereby have been passed upon by Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP.

ADMINISTRATOR

FS Credit Advisor serves as the Fund’s administrator. The Fund has also contracted with State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”) to provide various accounting and administrative services, including preparing preliminary financial information for review by FS Credit Income Advisor, preparing and monitoring expense budgets, maintaining accounting books and records, processing trade information for the Fund and performing certain portfolio compliance testing. For its services as accounting agent and administrator, the Fund pays State Street fees based on the average net assets of the Fund plus transaction costs. During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 the

Fund paid administrative and accounting fees to State Street of \$697,480, \$85,138 and \$441,334, respectively. Additionally, during the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, the Fund accrued administrative and accounting fees to State Street of \$662,633 and \$465,775, respectively.

CUSTODIAN

State Street, (the “Custodian”), serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Advisors or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian’s principal business address is at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A registration statement on Form N-2, including amendments thereto, relating to the Shares offered hereby, has been filed by the Fund with the SEC. The Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information do not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, including any exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the Fund and the Shares offered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement. A copy of the registration statement may be reviewed on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at *sec.gov*. Prospective investors can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC’s e-mail address (*publicinfo@sec.gov*).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund’s audited financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2022 and the related report of its independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, are available in the Fund’s annual report for the year ended October 31, 2022 (the “Annual Report”) and are incorporated into this Statement of Additional Information by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated herein. The Annual Report, which contains the referenced financial statements, are available upon request and without charge, and were filed electronically with the SEC on Form N-CSR on December 27, 2022.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** short-term issue credit rating is generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

“A-1” — A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

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

“A-3” — A short-term obligation rated “A-3” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” — A short-term obligation rated “B” is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

“C” — A short-term obligation rated “C” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“D” — A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings — S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

“NR” — This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

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

“P-1” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

“P-2” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

“P-3” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

“NP” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

“NR” — Is assigned to an unrated issuer, obligation and/or program.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention.¹ Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” — Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” — Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” — Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” — Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” — Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” — Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” — Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

“NR” — Is assigned to an issue of a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated.

The **DBRS Morningstar® Ratings Limited (“DBRS Morningstar”)** short-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of shorter than one year. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS Morningstar for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” — Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” — Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

¹ A long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity.

“R-1 (low)” — Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” — Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” — Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” — Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” — Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” — Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” — Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” — Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding-up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. DBRS Morningstar may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by **S&P Global Ratings** for long-term issues:

“AAA” — An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” — An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” — An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” — An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

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

“BB” — An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” — An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CCC” — An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CC” — An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” — An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” — An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring

Plus (+) or minus (-) — Ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

“NR” — This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings — S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” — Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” — Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” — Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” — Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” — Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B” — Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” — Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” — Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C” — Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

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

“NR” — Is assigned to unrated obligations, obligation and/or program.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by *Fitch*:

“AAA” — Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

“AA” — Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

“A” — Securities considered to be of high credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

“BBB” — Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” — Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicates an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” — Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

“CCC” — A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” — A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” — A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR” — Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The *DBRS* Morningstar long-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the long-term obligation was issued. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of one year or longer. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS Morningstar for long-term debt:

“AAA” — Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” — Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” — Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” — Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” — Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” — Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” — Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” — A security rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. DBRS Morningstar may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings’ analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule — the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment — the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” — A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” — A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” — A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

“D” — This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody’s uses the global short-term Prime rating scale (listed above under Short-Term Credit Ratings) for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer’s self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody's uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") and Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scales provided below.

Moody's uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, Moody's uses the MIG scale for bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to five years.

MIG Scale

"MIG-1" — This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

"MIG-2" — This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

"MIG-3" — This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

"SG" — This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

"NR" — Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), Moody's assigns both a long-term rating and a short-term payment obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term payment obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to meet any purchase price payment obligation resulting from optional tenders ("on demand") and/or mandatory tenders of the VRDO. The short-term payment obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. Transitions of VMIG ratings with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions of Prime ratings reflecting the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody's typically assigns the VMIG rating if the frequency of the payment obligation is less than every three years. If the frequency of the payment obligation is less than three years but the obligation is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the VMIG short-term rating is not assigned and it is denoted as "NR".

"VMIG-1" — This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-2" — This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-3" — This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"SG" — This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections.

"NR" — Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

About Credit Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is

denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Ratings assigned on **Moody's** global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities.

Fitch's credit ratings are forward-looking opinions on the relative ability of an entity or obligation to meet financial commitments. Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) are assigned to corporations, sovereign entities, financial institutions such as banks, leasing companies and insurers, and public finance entities (local and regional governments). Issue-level ratings are also assigned and often include an expectation of recovery, which may be notched above or below the issuer-level rating. Issue ratings are assigned to secured and unsecured debt securities, loans, preferred stock and other instruments. Credit ratings are indications of the likelihood of repayment in accordance with the terms of the issuance. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e., rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

DBRS Morningstar offers independent, transparent, and innovative credit analysis to the market. Credit ratings are forward-looking opinions about credit risk that reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, security and/or obligation based on DBRS Morningstar's quantitative and qualitative analysis in accordance with applicable methodologies and criteria. They are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of, or meant to predict, any specific default probability. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. DBRS Morningstar issues credit ratings using one or more categories, such as public, private, provisional, final(ized), solicited, or unsolicited. From time to time, credit ratings may also be subject to trends, placed under review, or discontinued. DBRS Morningstar credit ratings are determined by credit rating committees.

APPENDIX B

FS CREDIT INCOME FUND PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

FS Credit Income Fund (the “**Fund**”), has delegated its proxy voting responsibility to its investment adviser, FS Credit Income Advisor, LLC (the “**Adviser**”). The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Adviser are set forth below. (The guidelines are reviewed periodically by the Adviser and the Fund’s non-interested trustees, and, accordingly, are subject to change.)

Introduction

As an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”), the Adviser has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of its clients. As part of this duty, the Adviser recognizes that it must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of its clients.

These policies and procedures for voting proxies for the investment advisory clients of the Adviser are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 under, the Advisers Act.

Proxy Policies

The Adviser has delegated proxy voting authority for its investments to the Sub-Adviser. Accordingly, the Sub-Adviser reviews any pending proxy vote decisions seeking to ensure that all votes cast for the Fund are in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Vote decisions are made after the Sub-Adviser considers recommendations made by its proxy voting service, as applicable, and after considering how best to cast the vote such that its clients’ best interests are served.

It is possible that the best interests of different clients of the Sub-Adviser, including the Fund, may not always be aligned.

The proxy voting decisions of the Adviser are made by the Sub-Adviser. To ensure that its vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, the Sub-Adviser requires that: (i) anyone involved in the decision-making process disclose to the Sub-Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (ii) absent prior approval from the Sub-Adviser’s Senior Management, employees involved in the decision-making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how the Sub-Adviser intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

Proxy Voting Records

Information regarding how the Sub-Adviser voted proxies with respect to the Fund’s portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 will be available without charge by making a written request to the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112 or by calling the Fund collect at (215) 495-1150, or on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.