

KKR Income Opportunities Fund
Form 497

October 19, 2017

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT dated October 19, 2017
(to prospectus dated October 5, 2017)

Filed Pursuant to Rule 497(c)
File No. 333-219679

5,085,079 Common Shares

KKR Income Opportunities Fund

Issuable Upon Exercise of Transferable Rights to Subscribe for Common Shares

KKR Income Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company.

The Fund is issuing transferable rights ("Rights") to its common shareholders of record as of 5:00 p.m., Eastern time on October 19, 2017 (the "Record Date"), entitling the holders of Rights to subscribe (the "Offer") for up to an aggregate of 5,085,079 of the Fund's common shares of beneficial interest ("Common Shares"). The holders of Common Shares (the "Common Shareholders") of record on Record Date ("Record Date Shareholders") will receive one Right for each outstanding Common Share owned on the Record Date. The Rights entitle the holders to purchase one new Common Share for every three Rights held (1-for-3). Any Record Date Shareholder who owns fewer than three Common Shares as of the Record Date may subscribe for one full Common Share in the Offer. In addition, Record Date Shareholders who fully exercise their Rights (other than those Rights that cannot be exercised because they represent the right to acquire less than one Common Share) will be entitled to subscribe for additional Common Shares of the Fund that remain unsubscribed as a result of any unexercised Rights. This over-subscription privilege is subject to a number of limitations and subject to allotment.

The subscription price per Common Share to be issued in the Offer (the "Subscription Price") will be determined based upon a formula (the "Formula Price") equal to 90% of the average of the last reported sales price of a Common Share on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on the date on which the Offer expires (the "Expiration Date"), as such date may be extended from time to time, and each of the four (4) preceding trading days. If, however, the Formula Price is less than 82% of the net asset value ("NAV") per Common Share at the close of trading on the Expiration Date (as defined below), then the Subscription Price will be 82% of the Fund's NAV per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date. The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price. The Offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 17, 2017, unless extended as described in this prospectus supplement.

Rights holders may not know the Subscription Price at the time of exercise and will be required initially to pay for both the Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the primary subscription and, if eligible, any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the over-subscription privilege at the estimated Subscription Price of \$16.26 per Common Share and, except in limited circumstances, will not be able to rescind their subscription.

Investing in common shares through Rights involves certain risks that are described in the "Risks Related to the Offer" section beginning on page R-26 of this prospectus supplement.

SHAREHOLDERS WHO DO NOT FULLY EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS MAY, AT THE COMPLETION OF THE OFFERING, OWN A SMALLER PROPORTIONAL INTEREST IN THE FUND THAN IF THEY EXERCISED THEIR RIGHTS. AS A RESULT OF THE OFFERING YOU MAY EXPERIENCE SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION OR ACCRETION OF THE AGGREGATE NAV OF YOUR COMMON

SHARES DEPENDING UPON WHETHER THE FUND'S NAV PER COMMON SHARE IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ON THE EXPIRATION DATE. IN ADDITION, EXPENSES OF THE OFFERING WILL BE INCURRED BY THE FUND AND MAY FURTHER REDUCE THE NAV PER COMMON SHARE.

NEITHER THE SEC NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

(continued on inside front cover)

	Per Share	Total(1)
Estimated Subscription Price(2)	\$ 16.26	\$82,683,385
Estimated Sales Load (2)(3)	\$ 0.61	\$ 3,100,627
Proceeds, before expenses, to the Fund(4)(5)	\$ 15.65	\$79,582,758

(notes on inside front cover)

UBS Investment Bank

(notes from cover page)

(1) Assumes that all Rights are exercised at the estimated Subscription Price. All of the Rights may not be exercised.

(2) Estimated on the basis of 90% of the average of the last reported sales price per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on October 17, 2017 and each of the four (4) preceding trading days. See "Terms of the Offer Subscription Price."

(3) In connection with the Offer, UBS Securities LLC, the dealer manager for the Offer ("UBS" or the "Dealer Manager") will receive a fee for its financial structuring and soliciting services equal to 3.75% of the aggregate Subscription Price per Common Share for each Common Share issued pursuant to the Offer (including the Over-Subscription Privilege). Based on the Estimated Subscription Price, this Dealer Manager fee would amount to \$0.61 per Common Share and a total sales load of \$3,100,627. The Dealer Manager will reallocate a part of its fees to other broker-dealers that have assisted in soliciting the exercise of the Rights. The Dealer Manager fee will be borne by the Fund. The Fund and the Adviser has agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager against certain liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

(4) Offering expenses borne by the Fund (including the reimbursements described below) are estimated to be approximately \$650,000 in the aggregate, or \$0.13 per Common Share (assuming the Rights are fully exercised). The Fund, has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager up to \$100,000 as a partial reimbursement for its expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$10,000, incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members (as defined in this prospectus supplement), Soliciting Dealers (as defined in this prospectus supplement) and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. Offering expenses borne by the Fund are borne indirectly by all of its Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights.

(5) Funds received by check prior to the final due date of the Offer will be deposited into a segregated account pending proration and distribution of Common Shares. The Subscription Agent (as defined in this prospectus supplement) may receive investment earnings on the funds deposited into such account.

(continued from cover page)

The Fund has declared a regular monthly distribution to Common Shareholders payable on October 31, 2017 with a record date of October 6, 2017, which will not be payable with respect to Common Shares issued pursuant to the offer. The Fund has also declared a regular monthly distribution to Common Shareholders payable on November 30, 2017 with a record date of November 6, 2017, which will not be payable with respect to Common Shares that are issued pursuant to the offer after November 6, 2017.

NAV dilution resulting from the Offer is not currently determinable because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for, what the NAV or market price of the Common Shares will be on the Expiration Date or what the Subscription Price will be. Any such dilution will disproportionately affect non-exercising Common Shareholders. If the Subscription Price is substantially less than the current NAV, this dilution could be substantial. However, assuming all of the Common Shares are sold at the estimated Subscription Price, the Fund's current NAV per Common Share would be reduced by approximately \$0.71, or 3.87%. The distribution to Common Shareholders of transferable Rights, which themselves have intrinsic value, will afford non-participating Common Shareholders of record on the Record Date the potential of receiving cash payment upon the sale of the Rights, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for any dilution of their interests that may occur as a result of the Offer. There can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market develops, what the price of the Rights

will be. See "Risks Related to the Offer" in this prospectus supplement. Except as described herein, Rights holders will have no right to rescind their subscriptions after receipt of their payment for Common Shares by the Subscription Agent for the Offer.

Investment Objective. The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by employing a dynamic strategy of investing in a targeted portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and implementing hedging strategies in order to seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns. The Fund is not intended as, and you should not construe it to be, a complete investment program. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved or that the Fund's investment program will be successful.

Principal Investment Policies. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined herein) in loans and fixed-income instruments or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics (the "80% Policy"). "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Fund invests primarily in first- and second-lien secured loans, unsecured loans and high-yield corporate debt instruments of varying maturities. The instruments in which the Fund invests may be rated investment grade or below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or unrated. The Fund's investments in below investment grade loans, below investment grade fixed-income instruments and debt instruments of financially troubled companies are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

These investments are commonly referred to as "high-yield" or "junk" instruments. The Fund seeks to tactically and dynamically allocate capital across companies' capital structures where KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC (the "Adviser") believes its due diligence process has identified compelling investment opportunities, including where the Adviser has identified issuer distress, event-driven misvaluations of securities or capital market inefficiencies.

Listing and Symbol. The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO." On October 17, 2017 (the last trading date prior to the Common Shares trading ex-Rights), the last reported NAV per share of the Common Shares was \$18.36 and the last reported sales price per Common Share on the NYSE was \$17.86, representing a discount to NAV of 2.72%. The Rights will be, subject to notice of issuance, admitted for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO RT" during the course of the Offer. It is expected that trading in the Rights on the NYSE may be conducted until the close of trading on the NYSE on the last business day prior to the Expiration Date.

This prospectus supplement, together with the accompanying prospectus, dated October 5, 2017, sets forth concisely the information about the Fund you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus carefully before deciding whether to invest and retain it for future reference. The Statement of Additional Information, dated October 5, 2017 (the "SAI"), has been filed with the SEC. This prospectus supplement describes the specific details regarding this offering, including the method of distribution. If information in this prospectus supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying prospectus or the SAI, you should rely on this prospectus supplement. The SAI is available along with other Fund-related materials at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, DC (call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the reference room), on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>), upon payment of copying fees by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, DC 20549-0102, or by electronic mail at publicinfo@sec.gov.

You may also request a free copy of the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, and additional information about the Fund, and may make other shareholder inquiries, by calling (855) 862-6092, by writing to the Fund or visiting the Fund's website (<http://www.kkrfunds.com>). The information contained in, or accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this prospectus.

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

Capitalized terms used herein that are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the accompanying prospectus.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS
Prospectus Supplement

Forward-Looking Statements	iii
Prospectus Supplement Summary	R-1
Summary of Common Shareholder Fees and Expenses	R-9
Financial Highlights	R-11
Terms of the Offer	R-13
Use of Proceeds	R-23
Capitalization	R-24
Price Range of Common Shares	R-25
Risks Related to the Offer	R-26
Taxation	R-28
Plan of Distribution	R-29
Legal Matters	R-31
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	R-31
Additional Information	R-31

Prospectus

Prospectus Summary	1
Summary of Common Shareholder Fees and Expenses	46
Financial Highlights	48
The Fund	50
Use of Proceeds	50
Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies	50
Leverage	72
Risk Factors	75
Conflicts of Interest	103
Management of the Fund	108
Calculation of Net Asset Value	112
Distributions	113
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	115
Description of the Securities	117
Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	120
Closed-End Fund Structure	125
Rights Offerings	126
Description of Capital Structure	127
Custodian, Dividend Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar	130
Plan of Distribution	130
Legal Matters	131
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	131
Additional Information	131
Table of Contents of the Statement of Additional Information	132

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The Fund has not, and the Dealer Manager has not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The Fund is not, and the Dealer Manager is not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, respectively. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates. In this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus, unless otherwise indicated, "Fund," "us," "our" and "we" refer to KKR Income Opportunities Fund. This prospectus supplement also includes trademarks owned by other persons.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the SAI contain or incorporate by reference forward-looking statements. These statements describe the Fund's plans, strategies, and goals and our beliefs and assumptions concerning future economic and other conditions and the outlook for the Fund, based on currently available information. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the words "may," "will," "intend," "expect," "estimate," "continue," "plan," "anticipate," and similar terms and the negative of such terms are used in an effort to identify forward-looking statements, although some forward-looking statements may be expressed differently. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Several factors that could materially affect our actual results are the performance of the portfolio of securities we hold, the price at which our shares will trade in the public markets and other factors discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the SAI are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This is only a summary of information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's Common Shares. You should carefully read the more detailed information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the SAI, especially the information set forth under the headings "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies" and "Risk Factors." Capitalized terms used herein that are not otherwise defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the accompanying prospectus.

The Fund

KKR Income Opportunities Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act") and organized as a Delaware statutory trust.

Purpose of the Offer

The board of trustees of the Fund (the "Board"), based on the recommendations of and presentations by the Fund's investment adviser, KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC (the "Adviser"), and others, has determined that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders to conduct the Offer and thereby generate net proceeds from the offering to purchase portfolio securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. In making this determination, the Board considered a number of factors, including potential benefits and costs. In particular, the Board considered the Adviser's belief that the Offer would better enable the Fund to take advantage more fully of existing and future investment opportunities that may be or may become available, consistent with the Fund's investment objective to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. By increasing assets through the Offer, the Fund believes that it will be able to invest in additional loans and fixed-income instruments offering attractive current income and greater portfolio diversification.

The Offer seeks to provide an opportunity to existing Common Shareholders to purchase Common Shares at a discount to market price. The distribution to Common Shareholders of transferable Rights, which may themselves have intrinsic value, also will afford non-participating Record Date Shareholders the potential of receiving cash payment upon the sale of the Rights, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for any dilution of their interests that may occur as a result of the Offer. There can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market does develop, what the price of the Rights will be.

In making its determination that the Offer is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders, the Board considered (in addition to the Adviser's judgment as to the potential investment opportunities) various factors, including: (i) the size, pricing and structure of the Offer; (ii) that the Offer, if it is well-subscribed, could increase the liquidity of the Common Shares on the NYSE, where the Common Shares are traded; (iii) the opportunity the Offer represents for current Common

Shareholders to buy Common Shares at a discount to NAV or market price, or, in some cases, both; (iv) the costs of the Offer, including dilution of Common Shareholders' interests through the Offer; (v) the possible negative effect on the market price of Common Shares the Offer may have; and (vi) that the Offer will increase the Fund's asset base and thus allow it to spread fixed expenses over a larger base of assets, which may decrease the Fund's expense ratio. The Board noted that the Adviser has an inherent conflict of interest in recommending the Offer because its fees are based on a percentage of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets (the greater the Managed Assets of the Fund, the greater the compensation paid to the Adviser).

There can be no assurance that the Offer (or the investment of the proceeds of the Offer) will be successful. For a discussion of the potential impact of the Offer on current Common Shareholders, such as dilution, see "Risks Related to the Offer" in this prospectus supplement.

Important Terms of the Offer

The Fund is issuing transferable Rights to its Record Date Shareholders as of 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Record Date of October 19, 2017, entitling the holders of Rights to subscribe for up to an aggregate of 5,085,079 of the Fund's Common Shares. The Record Date Shareholders will receive one Right for each outstanding whole Common Share owned on the Record Date. The Rights entitle the holders to purchase one new Common Share for every three Rights held (1-for-3). Fractional Shares will not be issued upon the exercise of Rights; accordingly, Rights may be exercised only in integer multiples of three, except that any Record Date Shareholder who owns fewer than three Common Shares as of the Record Date may subscribe, at the Subscription Price, for one full Common Share. Assuming the exercise of all Rights, the Offer will result in an approximately 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % increase in the Fund's Common Shares outstanding. The Offer is not contingent upon any number of Rights being exercised. The subscription period commences on October 19, 2017, and ends at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date of November 17, 2017, unless otherwise extended. See "Terms of the Offer" Important Terms of the Offer."

The Fund has declared a regular monthly distribution to Common Shareholders payable on October 31, 2017 with a record date of October 6, 2017, which will not be payable with respect to Common Shares issued pursuant to the Offer. The Fund has also declared a regular monthly distribution to Common Shareholders payable on November 30, 2017 with a record date of November 6, 2017, which will not be payable with respect to Common Shares that are issued pursuant to the Offer after November 6, 2017.

The Fund, will bear the expenses of the Offer. These expenses include, but are not limited to, the Dealer Manager fee, reimbursement of the Dealer Manager's expenses, the expenses of preparing, printing and mailing the prospectus and Rights subscription materials for the Offer

(including reimbursement of expenses of the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions), SEC registration fees and the fees assessed by service providers (including the cost of the Fund's counsel and independent registered public accounting firm) in connection with the Offer.

Important Dates to Remember	EVENT	DATE
	Record Date:	October 19, 2017
		October 19, 2017
	Subscription Period:	November 17, 2017*
	Final Date Rights Will Trade:	November 16, 2017*
	Expiration Date and Pricing Date*:	November 17, 2017*
	Payment for Shares or Notice of Guarantees of Delivery Due*:	November 17, 2017*
	Confirmation Mailed to Participants:	November 30, 2017*
	Final Payment for Shares Due**:	December 14, 2017*±

* Unless the Offer is extended.

** Any additional amount due (in the event the Subscription Price exceeds the estimated Subscription Price)

± See "Terms of the Offer Payment for Shares"

Subscription Price

The Subscription Price per Common Share will be determined based upon a formula equal to 90% of the average of the last reported sales price of a Common Share of the Fund on the NYSE on the Expiration Date, as such date may be extended from time to time, and each of the four (4) preceding trading days (the "Formula Price"). If, however, the Formula Price is less than 82% of the NAV per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will be 82% of the Fund's NAV per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date. Because the Expiration Date of the subscription period will be November 17, 2017 (unless the subscription period is extended), Rights holders may not know the Subscription Price at the time of exercise and will be required initially to pay for both the Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the primary subscription and, if eligible, any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege, at the estimated Subscription Price of \$16.26 per Common Share, except in limited circumstances, will not be able to rescind their subscription. The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price. See "Terms of the Offer Subscription Price."

Over-Subscription Privilege

Record Date Shareholders who fully exercise all the Rights issued to them (other than those Rights that cannot be exercised because they represent the right to acquire less than one Common Share) are entitled to subscribe for additional Common Shares at the same Subscription Price pursuant to the over-subscription privilege (the "Over-Subscription Privilege"), subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment. Investors who are not Record Date Shareholders, but who otherwise acquire Rights pursuant to the Offer, are not entitled to

subscribe for any Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. If sufficient remaining Common Shares are available following the primary subscription, all Record Date Shareholders' over-subscription requests will be honored in full. If sufficient Common Shares are not available to honor all over-subscription requests, unsubscribed Common Shares will be allocated pro rata among those Record Date Shareholders who over-subscribe based on the number of Common Shares they owned on the Record Date. See "Terms of the Offer Over-Subscription Privilege."

Sale and Transferability of Rights

The Rights will be, subject to notice of issuance, admitted for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO RT" during the course of the Offer. It is expected that trading in the Rights on the NYSE may be conducted until the close of trading on the NYSE on the last business day prior to the Expiration Date. The Fund will use its best efforts to ensure that an adequate trading market for the Rights will exist, although there can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop. Assuming a market exists for the Rights, the Rights may be purchased and sold through usual brokerage channels or sold through the Subscription Agent.

Record Date Shareholders who do not wish to exercise any or all of the Rights issued to them pursuant to the Offer may instruct the Subscription Agent to try to sell any unexercised Rights. Although the Rights are expected to trade on the NYSE through the last business day prior to the Expiration Date, Subscription certificates representing the Rights to be sold through the Subscription Agent must be received by the Subscription Agent by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 10, 2017 (or, if the subscription period is extended, by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the fifth business day prior to the extended Expiration Date). Upon the timely receipt by the Subscription Agent of appropriate instructions to sell Rights, the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager purchases the Rights, the sales price paid by the Dealer Manager will be based upon the then-current market price for the Rights. If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights of a Record Date Shareholder that have been duly submitted to the Subscription Agent for sale, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market.

Alternatively, the Rights evidenced by a subscription certificate may be transferred until the Expiration Date in whole or in part by endorsing the subscription certificate for transfer in accordance with the instructions accompanying the subscription certificate. A portion of the Rights evidenced by a single subscription certificate (but not fractional Rights) may be transferred by delivering to the Subscription Agent a subscription certificate properly endorsed for transfer, with instructions to register such portion of the Rights evidenced thereby in the name of the transferee and to issue a new subscription certificate to the transferee evidencing the transferred Rights. See "Terms of the Offer Sale and Transferability of Rights."

Method for Exercising Rights

Rights are evidenced by subscription certificates that will be mailed to Record Date Shareholders (except as described below under "Terms of the Offer Requirements for Foreign Shareholders") or, if their Common Shares are held by Cede & Co. or any other depository or nominee, to Cede & Co. or such other depository or nominee. Rights may be exercised by completing and signing the subscription certificate and mailing it in the envelope provided, or otherwise delivering the completed and signed subscription certificate to the Subscription Agent, together with payment in full of the estimated Subscription Price for the Common Shares subscribed for. Completed subscription certificates and payments must be received by the Subscription Agent by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date at the offices of the Subscription Agent. Rights also may be exercised by contacting your broker, bank, trust company or other intermediary, which can arrange, on your behalf, to guarantee delivery of payment and of a properly completed and executed subscription certificate. A fee may be charged for this service by your broker, banker, trust company or other intermediary. In addition, your broker, bank, trust company or other intermediary may impose a deadline for exercising Rights earlier than 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date. See "Terms of the Offer Method for Exercising Rights" and "Terms of the Offer Payment for Shares."

Rights holders who have exercised their Rights will have no right to rescind their subscription after receipt by the Subscription Agent of the completed subscription certificate together with payment for Common Shares subscribed for, except as described under "Terms of the Offer Notice of Net Asset Value Decline."

Requirements for Foreign Shareholders

Subscription certificates will not be mailed to Record Date Shareholders whose addresses are outside the United States (for these purposes, the United States includes the District of Columbia and the territories and possessions of the United States) (the "Foreign Shareholders"). The Subscription Agent will send a letter via regular mail to Foreign Shareholders to notify them of the Offer. The Rights of Foreign Shareholders will be held by the Subscription Agent for their accounts until instructions are received to exercise the Rights. If instructions have not been received by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 10, 2017, five (5) business days prior to the Expiration Date (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before the fifth business day prior to the extended Expiration Date), the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights of Foreign Shareholders. If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. The net proceeds, if any, from the sale of those Rights will be remitted to those Foreign Shareholders.

Taxation

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the receipt of Rights by a Record Date Shareholder should not be a taxable event. We urge you to consult your own tax adviser with respect to the particular tax consequences of

the Offer. See "Taxation" for more information on the tax consequences of the Offer.

Plan of Distribution

UBS Securities LLC will act as Dealer Manager for this Offer. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Dealer Manager Agreement among the Dealer Manager, the Fund and the Adviser, the Dealer Manager will provide financial structuring and solicitation services in connection with the Offer and will solicit the exercise of Rights and participation in the Over-Subscription Privilege. The Offer is not contingent upon any number of Rights being exercised. The Fund, has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager a fee for its financial structuring and soliciting services equal to 3.75% of the aggregate Subscription Price for the Common Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of Rights and the Over-Subscription Privilege. The Fund has also agreed to pay the Dealer Manager up to \$100,000 as a partial reimbursement for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. The Fund, will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$10,000, incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. The fees paid to the Dealer Manager and other expenses of the Offer will be borne by the Fund and indirectly by all of its Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights. The Dealer Manager will reallocate a portion of its fees to other broker-dealers who have assisted in soliciting the exercise of the Rights. The Fund and the Adviser have each agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager for losses arising out of certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

Prior to the expiration of the Offer, the Dealer Manager may independently offer for sale Common Shares it has acquired through purchasing and exercising the Rights (for delivery of Common Shares prior to the expiration of the Offer), at prices set by the Dealer Manager. Although the Dealer Manager may realize gains and losses in connection with purchases and sales of Common Shares, such offering of Common Shares is intended by the Dealer Manager to facilitate the Offer, and any such gains or losses are not expected to be material to the Dealer Manager. The Dealer Manager's fee for its financial structuring and soliciting services is independent of any gains or losses that may be realized by the Dealer Manager through the purchase and exercise of the Rights and the sale of Common Shares. See "Plan of Distribution."

Management of the Fund

KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC serves as the Fund's Adviser and is responsible for the management of the Fund. KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC acts as the Fund's Adviser pursuant to an advisory agreement

with the Fund. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser headquartered in San Francisco, California.

Benefits to the Adviser

The Adviser will benefit from the Offer, in part, because the investment advisory fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser is based on the Fund's Managed Assets. It is not possible to state precisely the amount of additional compensation the Adviser will receive as a result of the Offer because it is not known how many Common Shares of the Fund will be subscribed for and because the proceeds of the Offer will be invested in additional portfolio securities which will fluctuate in value. However, assuming (i) all Rights are exercised, (ii) the Fund's average daily NAV during the twelve-month period beginning December 1, 2017 is \$18.36 per Common Share (the NAV per Common Share on October 17, 2017), (iii) the Subscription Price is \$16.26 per Common Share, and (iv) for purposes of this example, the Fund increases the amount of leverage outstanding while maintaining approximately the same percentage of total assets attributable to leverage, the Adviser would receive additional investment advisory fees of approximately \$1,236,048 for the twelve-month period beginning December 1, 2017, and would continue to receive additional investment advisory fees as a result of the Offer, based on the Fund's Managed Assets attributable to the Common Shares issued in the Offer and related additional leverage, thereafter.

Listing and Symbol

The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO." As of October 17, 2017, the last reported sale price for the Fund's Common Shares was \$17.86. The NAV per share of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on October 17, 2017, was \$18.36. The Rights offered by this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus will be, subject to notice of issuance, admitted for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO RT" during the course of the Offer.

Risks

See "Risks Related to the Offer" beginning on page R-26 of this prospectus supplement and "Risk Factors" beginning on page 75 of the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of factors you should consider carefully before deciding to invest in the Fund's Common Shares.

Use of Proceeds

The Fund estimates the net proceeds of the Offer, assuming all Common Shares offered hereby are sold, to be \$78,932,758. This figure is based on the estimated Subscription Price per Common Share of \$16.26 and assumes all new Common Shares offered are sold and that the Dealer Manager fee and other expenses related to the Offer, such other expenses being estimated at approximately \$650,000, are borne by the Fund.

The Fund intends to invest the net proceeds of the Offer in accordance with its investment objective and policies as stated in the accompanying prospectus, and may use a portion of such proceeds, depending on market conditions, for other general corporate purposes. The Adviser

anticipates that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of the Offer in accordance with its investment objective and policies within three months after the completion of the Offer; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending to as long as six months. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in temporary investments.

R-8

SUMMARY OF COMMON SHAREHOLDER FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables contain information about the costs and expenses that Common Shareholders will bear, directly or indirectly, as a result of the Offer. The table is based on the capital structure of the Fund as of October 17, 2017 (except as noted below) after giving effect to the Offer, assuming that the Offer is fully subscribed resulting in the receipt of net proceeds from the Offer of \$78,932,758. If the Fund issues fewer Common Shares in the Offer and the net proceeds to the Fund are less, all other things being equal, the total annual expenses shown would increase. The purpose of the table and the example below is to help you understand the fees and expenses that you, as a holder of Common Shares, would bear directly or indirectly.

Common Shareholder Transaction Expenses

Sales Load (as a percentage of the offering price)	3.75%(1)
Offering Expenses borne by the Fund (as a percentage of the offering price)	0.79%(1)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees (per open market purchase transaction fee)	\$ 20.00(2)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees (per sale transaction fee)	\$ 31.95(2)
	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares
Annual Expenses	
Management Fee	1.65%(3)
Interest Expenses and Payments on Borrowing	0.96%(4)
Other Expenses	0.43%(5)
Total Annual Expenses	3.04%

(1) The Fund has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager fee of \$3,100,627 (assuming all new Common Shares offered are sold), or 3.75% of the estimated Subscription Price, for shares issued pursuant to the Offer (i.e., the sales load), and reimburse the Dealer Manager for its out-of-pocket expenses up to \$100,000. The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$10,000, incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. Total offering expenses (not including the sales load but including the reimbursements described above), which will be borne by the Fund, are estimated to be \$650,000, or approximately 0.79% of the estimated Subscription Price, which assumes that the Offer is fully subscribed. The fee paid to the Dealer Manager is reflected in the table under "Sales Load" and the other fees and expenses described in this note are reflected in the table under "Offering Expenses borne by the Fund." The sales load and the offering expenses will be borne by the Fund and indirectly by all of the Fund's Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights and will result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. See "Plan of Distribution Distribution Arrangements" and "Plan of Distribution Compensation to the Dealer Manager."

(2) You will pay a fee of \$20.00, which includes any applicable brokerage commissions, in connection with purchases by the DRIP Administrator of Common Shares on the open market. You will also pay a fee of \$31.95 and any applicable brokerage commissions if you direct the DRIP Administrator to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" of the accompanying prospectus.

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(3) The Adviser will receive a monthly Management Fee at an annual rate of 1.10% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets. Consequently, since the Fund has borrowings outstanding, the Management Fee as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares is higher than if the Fund did not utilize leverage.

(4) Assumes the use of leverage through a credit facility representing $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of Managed Assets at an annual interest rate expense to the Fund of 1.92%, which is based on the interest rate currently applicable under the Fund's existing credit facility and an assumption that if the Fund issues approximately an additional \$82.7 million in Common Shares it will increase the amount of its borrowings under its credit facility from approximately \$118.6 million to \$179.5 million. The Fund may use other forms of leverage, which may be subject to different interest expenses than those estimated above. The actual amount of interest expense borne by the Fund will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Fund's use of leverage and variations in market interest rates.

(5) The "Other Expenses" shown in the table above and related footnotes are based upon estimated expenses for the current fiscal year assuming completion of the proposed issuances.

Example

The following Example illustrates the expenses (including the sales load of \$38 and estimated offering expenses of this offering of \$7.9), that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares, assuming (1) total net annual expenses of 3.04% of net assets attributable to Common Shares and (2) a 5% annual return.* The actual amounts in connection with the offering will be set forth in the prospectus supplement, if applicable.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses Incurred	\$ 76	\$ 96	\$ 168	\$ 383

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

R-10

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The selected data below sets forth the per share operating performance and ratios for the periods presented. The financial information was derived from and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements of the Fund and Notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference into the SAI. The financial information for the four fiscal years ended October 31, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose unqualified report on such Financial Statements is included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR on January 6, 2017, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, and which is incorporated by reference into the SAI and is available without charge by calling (855) 862-6092. The financial information for the six months ended April 30, 2017 is unaudited.

Per share operating performance(1)	Period Ended April 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	Year Ended October 31, 2016	Year Ended October 31, 2015	Year Ended October 31, 2014	Period Ended October 31, 2013*
Net asset value, beginning of period/year	\$ 17.67	\$ 17.11	\$ 18.98	\$ 19.56	\$ 19.06
Income from operations					
Net investment income	0.82	1.61	1.47	1.48	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, forward foreign currency contracts, foreign currency transactions and deferred Trustees' fees	0.71	0.45	(1.69)	(0.40)	0.36
Total income from operations	1.53	2.06	(0.22)	1.08	0.63
Dividends from					
Net investment income	(0.84)	(1.50)	(1.51)	(1.62)	(0.13)
			(0.10)	(0.04)	

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Net realized
gains

Return of Capital			(0.04)		
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Total dividends	(0.84)	(1.50)	(1.65)	(1.66)	(0.13)
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Market price, end of period/year	\$ 18.36	\$ 17.67	\$ 17.11	\$ 18.98	\$ 19.56
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Total return#	16.57%†	17.10%	(6.50)%	7.95%	(10.07)%†
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Ratios to average net assets

Expenses	2.73%**	2.68%	2.46%	2.29%	2.32%**
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Net investment income	9.28%**	9.79%	8.23%	7.57%	5.36%**
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Supplemental data

Market value/price	\$ 17.38	\$ 15.68	\$ 14.82	\$ 17.58	\$ 17.86
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Price premium/(discount)	(5.34)%	(11.26)%	(13.38)%	(7.38)%	(8.69)%
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Net assets, end of period/year (000's)	\$ 280,133	\$ 269,492	\$ 261,004	\$ 289,474	\$ 298,425
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Portfolio turnover rate	47.35%†	82.48%	73.33%	65.35%	11.75%†
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(1) Per share calculations were performed using average shares.

* Commenced operations on July 25, 2013.

** Annualized.

† Total return and portfolio turnover rate are for the period indicated and have not been annualized.

Total return is computed based on NYSE market price of the Fund's shares and excludes the effect of brokerage commissions. Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at the prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan.

Senior Securities

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Fund's senior securities as of the end of each of the Fund's prior fiscal periods since the Fund's inception. The Fund's senior securities during this time period are comprised of outstanding indebtedness, which constitutes a "senior security" as defined in the 1940 Act. The information regarding the Fund's senior securities for the four fiscal years ended October 31, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose unqualified report on such information is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which the accompanying prospectus is a part.

Fiscal Period Ended	Total Amount Outstanding	Asset Coverage Per \$1,000(1)
April 30, 2017 (unaudited)	\$ 95,401,054	\$ 3,936
October 31, 2016	\$ 103,015,444	\$ 3,616
October 31, 2015	\$ 115,500,000	\$ 3,260
October 31, 2014	\$ 118,000,000	\$ 3,453
October 31, 2013	\$ 96,000,000	\$ 4,109

(1) Asset coverage per \$1,000 of debt is calculated by subtracting the Fund's liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities from the Fund's total assets, dividing the result by the aggregate amount of the Fund's senior securities representing indebtedness then outstanding, and multiplying the result by 1,000.

TERMS OF THE OFFER

Important Terms of the Offer

The Fund is issuing Rights to its Record Date Shareholders as of 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Record Date of October 19, 2017, entitling the holders of Rights to subscribe for up to an aggregate of 5,085,079 of the Fund's Common Shares. The Record Date Shareholders will receive one Right for each outstanding whole Common Share owned on the Record Date. The Rights entitle the holders to purchase one new Common Share for every three Rights held (1-for-3). Fractional Shares will not be issued upon the exercise of Rights; accordingly, Rights may be exercised only in integer multiples of three, except that any Record Date Shareholder who owns fewer than three Common Shares as of the Record Date may subscribe, at the Subscription Price, for one full Common Share. Assuming the exercise of all Rights, the Offer will result in an approximately 33¹/₃% increase in the Fund's Common Shares outstanding.

Record Date Shareholders who fully exercise all the Rights issued to them (other than those Rights that cannot be exercised because they represent the right to acquire less than one Common Share) are entitled to subscribe for additional Common Shares at the same Subscription Price pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege, subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment. Investors who are not Record Date Shareholders, but who otherwise acquire Rights pursuant to the Offer, are not entitled to subscribe for any Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. See " Over-Subscription Privilege." The distribution to Record Date Shareholders of transferable Rights may afford non-participating Record Date Shareholders the opportunity to sell their Rights for some cash value, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for any economic dilution of their interests resulting from the Offer.

The subscription period commences on October 19, 2017, and ends at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date of November 17, 2017, unless otherwise extended.

The Fund has declared a regular monthly distribution to Common Shareholders payable on October 31, 2017 with a record date of October 6, 2017, which will not be payable with respect to Common Shares issued pursuant to the Offer. The Fund has also declared a regular monthly distribution to Common Shareholders payable on November 30, 2017 with a record date of November 6, 2017, which will not be payable with respect to Common Shares that are issued pursuant to the Offer after November 6, 2017.

For purposes of determining the maximum number of Common Shares a Rights holder may acquire pursuant to the Offer, broker-dealers, trust companies, banks or others whose Common Shares are held of record by Cede & Co., the nominee for the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), or by any other depository or nominee, will be deemed to be the holders of the Rights that are held by Cede & Co. or such other depository or nominee on their behalf.

The Rights are transferable and, subject to notice of issuance, will be admitted for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO RT" during the course of the Offer. The Rights are expected to trade on the NYSE through November 16, 2017, one business day prior to the Expiration Date of the Offer, unless extended. See " Sale and Transferability of Rights." The Common Shares, once issued, will be listed on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO." The Rights will be evidenced by subscription certificates which will be mailed to Record Date Shareholders, except as discussed under " Requirements for Foreign Shareholders."

Rights may be exercised by filling in and signing the subscription certificate and mailing it in the envelope provided, or otherwise delivering the completed and signed subscription certificate to Computershare Inc. which, together with Computershare Trust Company, N.A., serves as the subscription agent for the Offer (the "Subscription Agent"), together with payment at the estimated Subscription Price for the Common Shares subscribed for. For a discussion of

the method by which Rights may be exercised and Common Shares may be paid for, see " Method for Exercising Rights" and " Payment for Shares."

R-13

The Fund has retained UBS Securities LLC, the Dealer Manager, to provide the Fund with financial structuring and soliciting services relating to the Offer, including advice with respect to the structure, timing and terms of the Offer. In determining the structure of the Offer, the Board considered, among other things, using a fixed-pricing versus a variable-pricing mechanism, the benefits and drawbacks of conducting a non-transferable versus a transferable rights offering, the anticipated effect on the Fund and its existing Common Shareholders if the Offer is not fully subscribed, the anticipated dilutive effects on the Fund and its existing Common Shareholders of the Offer and the experience of the Dealer Manager in conducting rights offerings. The Board also considered that the Investment Adviser would benefit from the Offer because the investment management fee paid to the Investment Adviser is based on the Fund's total Managed Assets, which would increase as a result of the Offer.

Important Dates to Remember

EVENT	DATE
Record Date:	October 19, 2017
Subscription Period:	October 19, 2017 – November 17, 2017*
Final Date Rights Will Trade:	November 16, 2017*
Expiration Date and Pricing Date*:	November 17, 2017*
Payment for Shares or Notice of Guarantees of Delivery Due*:	November 17, 2017*
Confirmation Mailed to Participants:	November 30, 2017*
Final Payment for Shares Due**:	December 14, 2017*±

* Unless the Offer is extended.

** Any additional amount due (in the event the Subscription Price exceeds the estimated Subscription Price)

± See " Payment for Shares"

Subscription Price

The Subscription Price per Common Share will be determined based upon the Formula Price, a formula equal to 90% of the average of the last reported sales price of a Common Share of the Fund on the NYSE on the Expiration Date, as such date may be extended from time to time, and each of the four (4) preceding trading days. If, however, the Formula Price is less than 82% of the NAV per Common Share at the close of trading on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will be 82% of the Fund's NAV per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date. In each case, NAV will be calculated as of the close of trading on the NYSE on the applicable day. The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price.

Because the Expiration Date of the subscription period will be November 17, 2017 (unless the subscription period is extended), Rights holders may not know the Subscription Price at the time of exercise and will be required initially to pay for both the Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the primary subscription and, if eligible, any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege, at the estimated Subscription Price of \$16.26 per Common Share. See " Payment for Shares." A Rights holder will have no right to rescind his subscription after the Subscription Agent has received a completed subscription certificate together with payment for the Common Shares subscribed for, except as provided under " Notice of Net Asset Value Decline." The Fund does not have the right to withdraw the Rights or to cancel the Offer after the Rights have been distributed.

The NAV per Common Share at the close of business on October 17, 2017 was \$18.36, and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on that day was \$17.86.

Over-Subscription Privilege

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Record Date Shareholders who fully exercise all Rights issued to them (other than those Rights that cannot be exercised because they represent the right to acquire less than one Common Share) are entitled to subscribe for additional Common Shares which were not subscribed for by other holders of Rights at the same subscription price,

R-14

subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment. This is known as the Over-Subscription Privilege. Investors who are not Record Date Shareholders, but who otherwise acquire Rights pursuant to the Offer, are not entitled to subscribe for any Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. If sufficient Common Shares are available, all Record Date Shareholders' over-subscription requests will be honored in full. If subscriptions for Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege exceed the Common Shares available, the available Common Shares will be allocated pro rata among those Record Date Shareholders who over-subscribe based on the number of Rights originally issued to them by the Fund. The allocation process may involve a series of allocations in order to ensure that the total number of Common Shares available for over-subscriptions is distributed on a pro rata basis.

Record Date Shareholders who are fully exercising their Rights during the subscription period should indicate, on the subscription certificate that they submit with respect to the exercise of the Rights issued to them, how many Common Shares they desire to acquire pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege.

Banks, broker-dealers, trustees and other nominee holders of Rights will be required to certify to the Subscription Agent, before any Over-Subscription Privilege may be exercised with respect to any particular beneficial owner, as to the aggregate number of Rights exercised during the subscription period and the number of Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege by such beneficial owner, and that such beneficial owner's primary subscription was exercised in full. Nominee holder over-subscription forms will be distributed to banks, brokers, trustees and other nominee holders of Rights with the subscription certificates.

The Fund will not offer or sell any Common Shares that are not subscribed for during the subscription period or pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege.

The Fund has been advised that one or more of the directors, trustees, officers or employees of the Fund and/or Adviser may exercise all of the Rights initially issued to them and may request additional Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. An exercise of the Over-Subscription Privilege by such persons will increase their proportionate voting power and share of the Fund's assets.

Sale and Transferability of Rights

The Rights, subject to notice of issuance, will be admitted for trading on the NYSE under the symbol "KIO RT" during the course of the Offer. It is expected that trading in the Rights on the NYSE may be conducted until the close of trading on the NYSE on the last business day prior to the Expiration Date. The Fund will use its best efforts to ensure that an adequate trading market for the Rights will exist, although there can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop. Assuming a market exists for the Rights, the Rights may be purchased and sold through usual brokerage channels or sold through the Subscription Agent.

Sales through the Subscription Agent and the Dealer Manager. Record Date Shareholders who do not wish to exercise any or all of the Rights issued to them pursuant to the Offer may instruct the Subscription Agent to try to sell any unexercised Rights. Although the Rights are expected to trade on the NYSE through the last business day prior to the Expiration Date, Subscription certificates representing the Rights to be sold by the Subscription Agent must be received by the Subscription Agent on or before 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 10, 2017 (or, if the subscription period is extended, by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the fifth business day prior to the extended Expiration Date). Upon the timely receipt by the Subscription Agent of appropriate instructions to sell Rights, the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. The sale price of any Rights sold to the Dealer Manager will be based upon the then-current market price for the Rights. If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights of a Record Date Shareholder that have been duly submitted to the Subscription Agent for sale, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. The Subscription Agent will remit the proceeds of each such sale to the selling Rights holder. The Subscription Agent will also attempt to sell (either to the

Dealer Manager or in open market transactions) all Rights that remain unclaimed as a result of subscription

R-15

certificates being returned by the postal authorities to the Subscription Agent as undeliverable as of the fifth business day prior to the Expiration Date. The Subscription Agent will hold the proceeds from those sales for the benefit of those non-claiming Common Shareholders until the proceeds are either claimed or revert to their state of residence. There can be no assurance that the Subscription Agent will be able to complete the sale of any Rights, and neither the Fund nor the Subscription Agent have guaranteed any minimum sale price for the Rights. If a Record Date Shareholder does not utilize the services of the Subscription Agent and chooses to use another broker-dealer or other financial institution to sell Rights issued to that shareholder pursuant to the Offer, then the other broker-dealer or financial institution may charge a fee to sell the Rights.

Other Transfers. The Rights evidenced by a subscription certificate may be transferred in whole by endorsing the subscription certificate for transfer in accordance with the instructions accompanying the subscription certificate. A portion of the Rights evidenced by a single subscription certificate (but not fractional Rights) may be transferred by delivering to the Subscription Agent a subscription certificate properly endorsed for transfer, with instructions to register such portion of the Rights evidenced thereby in the name of the transferee and to issue a new subscription certificate to the transferee evidencing the transferred Rights. In this event, a new subscription certificate evidencing the balance of the Rights, if any, will be issued to the Record Date Shareholder or, if the Record Date Shareholder so instructs, to an additional transferee. The signature on the subscription certificate must correspond with the name as written upon the face of the subscription certificate in every particular, without alteration or enlargement, or any other change. A signature guarantee must be provided by an "eligible guarantor institution" (as defined in Rule 17Ad-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), subject to the standards and procedures adopted by the Fund.

Record Date Shareholders wishing to transfer all or a portion of their Rights (but not fractional Rights) should allow at least ten (10) business days prior to the Expiration Date for: (i) the transfer instructions to be received and processed by the Subscription Agent; (ii) a new subscription certificate to be issued and transmitted to the transferee or transferees with respect to transferred Rights and to the transferor with respect to retained Rights, if any; and (iii) the Rights evidenced by the new subscription certificate to be exercised or sold by the recipients of the subscription certificate. Neither the Fund nor the Subscription Agent nor the Dealer Manager shall have any liability to a transferee or transferor of Rights if subscription certificates are not received in time for exercise or sale prior to the Expiration Date.

Except for the fees charged by AST Fund Solutions, LLC, the information agent for the Offer (the "Information Agent"), the Subscription Agent and the Dealer Manager (which are expected to be paid by the Fund), all commissions, fees and other expenses (including brokerage commissions and transfer taxes) incurred or charged in connection with the purchase, sale or transfer of Rights will be for the account of the transferor of the Rights, and none of these commissions, fees or other expenses will be paid by the Fund, the Information Agent, the Adviser, the Subscription Agent or the Dealer Manager. Rights holders who wish to purchase, sell, exercise or transfer Rights through a broker, bank or other party should first inquire about any fees and expenses that the holder will incur in connection with the transactions.

The Fund anticipates that the Rights will be eligible for transfer through, and that the exercise of the primary subscription and the over-subscription may be effected through, the facilities of DTC or the Subscription Agent until 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date. Your broker, bank, trust company or other intermediary may impose a deadline for transferring Rights earlier than 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date.

Method for Exercising Rights

Rights are evidenced by subscription certificates that will be mailed to Record Date Shareholders (except as described under "Requirements for Foreign Shareholders") or, if their Common Shares are held by Cede & Co. or any other depository or nominee on their behalf, to Cede & Co. or such other depository or nominee. Rights may be exercised by completing and signing the subscription certificate and mailing it in the envelope provided, or

otherwise delivering the completed and signed subscription certificate to the Subscription Agent, together with payment in full at the estimated Subscription Price for the Common Shares subscribed for by the Expiration Date as described under " Payment For Shares." Rights may also be exercised through the broker of a holder of Rights, who may charge the holder of Rights a servicing fee in connection with such exercise. Rights may also be exercised by contacting your broker, bank, trust company or other intermediary, which can arrange, on your behalf, to guarantee delivery of a properly completed and executed subscription certificate pursuant to a notice of guaranteed delivery by the close of business on the second business day after the Expiration Date. A fee may be charged for this service. Completed subscription certificates and payments must be received by the Subscription Agent by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date (unless delivery of subscription certificate is effected by means of a notice of guaranteed delivery as described under " Payment for Shares") at the offices of the Subscription Agent at one of the addresses set forth under " Subscription Agent." Your broker, bank, trust company or other intermediary may impose a deadline for exercising Rights earlier than 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date. Fractional Common Shares will not be issued upon exercise of Rights.

Shareholders who are Record Owners. Shareholders who are record owners of Common Shares can choose between either option set forth under " Payment for Shares." If time is of the essence, option (2) will permit delivery of the subscription certificate after the Expiration Date.

Investors whose Common Shares are Held by a Nominee. Investors whose Common Shares are held by a nominee, such as a bank, broker, trustee or other intermediary, must contact that nominee to exercise their Rights. In that case, the nominee will complete the subscription certificate on behalf of the investor and arrange for proper payment by one of the methods set forth under " Payment for Shares."

Nominees. Nominees, such as banks, brokers, trustees or depositories for securities, who hold Common Shares of the Fund for the account of others should notify the respective beneficial owners of such Common Shares as soon as possible to ascertain those beneficial owners' intentions and to obtain instructions with respect to the Rights. If the beneficial owner so instructs, the nominee should complete the subscription certificate and submit it to the Subscription Agent with the proper payment as described under " Payment for Shares."

Banks, brokers, trustees and other nominee holders of Rights will be required to certify to the Subscription Agent, before any Over-Subscription Privilege may be exercised with respect to any particular beneficial owner who is a Record Date Shareholder, as to the aggregate number of Rights exercised during the subscription period and the number of Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege by the beneficial owner, and that the beneficial owner exercised all the Rights issued to it pursuant to the Offer.

Requirements for Foreign Shareholders. Subscription certificates will not be mailed to Foreign Shareholders whose addresses are outside the United States (for these purposes, the United States includes the District of Columbia and the territories and possessions of the United States). The Subscription Agent will send a letter via regular mail to Foreign Shareholders to notify them of the Offer. The Rights of Foreign Shareholders will be held by the Subscription Agent for their accounts until instructions are received to exercise the Rights. If instructions have not been received by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 10, 2017, five (5) business days prior to the Expiration Date (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before the fifth business day prior to the extended Expiration Date), the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. The net proceeds, if any, from the sale of those Rights will be remitted to those Foreign Shareholders.

Expenses of the Offer

The Fund will bear the expenses of the Offer and all such expenses will be borne indirectly by the Fund's Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights. These expenses include, but are not limited to, the

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Dealer Manager fee, reimbursement of the Dealer Manager's expenses, the expenses of preparing, printing and mailing the prospectus and Rights subscription materials for the Offer (including reimbursement of expenses

R-17

of the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions), SEC registration fees and the fees assessed by service providers (including the cost of the Fund's counsel and independent registered public accounting firm) in connection with the Offer.

Subscription Agent

Computershare Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A. collectively serve as the Subscription Agent for the Offer. The Subscription Agent will receive a fee for its administrative, processing, invoicing and other services, plus certain per transaction fees and reimbursement for all out-of-pocket expenses related to the Offer. The fees and expenses of the Subscription Agent are included in the fees and expenses of the Offer and therefore will be borne by the Fund and indirectly by all Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights. Questions regarding the subscription certificates should be directed by mail to the Information Agent at 55 Challenger Road, Suite 201, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660. Shareholders may also subscribe for the Offer by contacting their broker dealer, trust company, bank or other nominee.

Completed subscription certificates must be sent together with proper payment of the estimated Subscription Price for all Common Shares subscribed for in the primary subscription and the Over-Subscription Privilege (for Record Date Shareholders) to the Subscription Agent by one of the methods described below. Alternatively, Rights holders may arrange for their financial intermediaries to send notices of guaranteed delivery by email to Computershare to be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date. The Fund will accept only properly completed and executed subscription certificates actually received at any of the addresses listed below, prior to 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date, or by the close of business on the second business day after the Expiration Date following timely receipt of a notice of guaranteed delivery. See " Payment for Shares."

Subscription Certificate Delivery Method	Address/Number
Notice of Guaranteed Delivery:	Send via email to: canoticeofguarantee@computershare.com
First Class Mail Only (No Express Mail or Overnight Courier):	Computershare c/o Corporate Actions Voluntary Offer / KKR Income Opportunities Fund P.O. Box 43011 Providence, RI 02940-3011
Express Mail or Overnight Courier:	Computershare c/o Corporate Actions Voluntary Offer / KKR Income Opportunities Fund 250 Royall Street, Suite V Canton, MA 02021

The Fund will honor only subscription certificates received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date at one of the addresses listed above. Delivery to an address other than those listed above will not constitute good delivery.

Information Agent

The Information Agent for the Offer is AST Fund Solutions, LLC. If you have questions or need further information about the Offer, please write the Information Agent at 55 Challenger Road, Suite 201, Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660, or call (866) 828-6931. Any questions or requests for assistance concerning the method of subscribing for Common Shares or additional copies of this prospectus or subscription certificates should be directed to the Information Agent. Shareholders may also contact their brokers or nominees for information with respect to the Offer.

The Information Agent will receive a fee estimated to be approximately \$8,500 for its services, plus reimbursement for all out-of-pocket expenses related to the Offer. The fees and expenses of the Information Agent are included in the fees and expenses of the Offer and therefore will be borne by the Fund and indirectly by all Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights.

Expiration of the Offer

The Offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 17, 2017, unless the Fund extends the subscription period. Rights will expire on the Expiration Date and may not be exercised after that date. If the Fund extends the subscription period, the Fund will make an announcement as promptly as practicable. This announcement will be issued no later than 9:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the next business day following the previously scheduled Expiration Date. Without limiting the manner in which the Fund may choose to make this announcement, the Fund will not, unless otherwise required by law, have any obligation to publish, advertise or otherwise communicate this announcement other than by making a release to the Dow Jones News Service or any other means of public announcement as the Fund may deem proper.

Payment for Shares

Rights holders who wish to acquire Common Shares pursuant to the primary subscription and the Over-Subscription Privilege may choose between the following methods of payment:

(1) A Rights holder can send the properly completed and executed subscription certificate together with payment for the Common Shares subscribed for during the subscription period and, if eligible, for any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege, to the Subscription Agent based upon an estimated Subscription Price of \$16.26 per Common Share. A subscription will be accepted when payment, together with the executed subscription certificate, is received by the Subscription Agent at one of the addresses set forth under "Subscription Agent"; the payment and the properly completed and executed subscription certificate must be received by the Subscription Agent by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date. The Subscription Agent will deposit all checks received by it for the purchase of Common Shares into a segregated account of the Fund pending proration and distribution of Common Shares. A payment pursuant to this method must be in U.S. dollars by check drawn on a bank located in the United States, must be payable to "Computershare" and must accompany a properly completed and executed subscription certificate for such subscription to be accepted.

(2) Alternatively, a subscription will be accepted by the Subscription Agent if, by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date, the Subscription Agent has received a notice of guaranteed delivery by mail or email from a bank, a trust company or an NYSE member guaranteeing delivery of a properly completed and executed subscription certificate. In order for the notice of guarantee to be valid, full payment for the Common Shares at the estimated Subscription Price must be received with the notice. The Subscription Agent will not honor a notice of guaranteed delivery unless a properly completed and executed subscription certificate is received by the Subscription Agent by the close of business on the second business day after the Expiration Date.

On the confirmation date, which will be eight (8) business days following the Expiration Date, a confirmation will be sent by the Subscription Agent to each Rights holder exercising its Rights (or, if a Rights holder's Common Shares are held by DTC or any other depository or nominee, to DTC and/or that other depository or nominee) showing (i) the number of Common Shares acquired during the subscription period, (ii) the number of Common Shares, if any, acquired pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege, (iii) the per Common Share and total purchase price for the Common Shares and (iv) any additional amount payable to the Fund by the Rights holder or any excess to be refunded by the Fund to the Rights holder, in each case based on the Subscription Price as determined on the Expiration Date. Any additional payment required from a Rights holder must be received by the Subscription Agent within ten (10) business days after the confirmation date (which confirmation date is November 30, 2017, unless

the subscription period is extended). Any excess payment to be refunded by the Fund to a Rights holder will be mailed by the Subscription Agent to such Rights holder as promptly as practicable. All payments by a Rights holder must be in U.S. dollars by check drawn on a bank located in the United States and payable to "Computershare."

Whichever of the two methods described above is used, issuance and delivery of the Common Shares subscribed for are contingent upon actual payment for such Common Shares. No certificates will be issued or delivered with respect to Common Shares issued and sold in the Offer.

Rights holders who have exercised their Rights will have no right to rescind their subscription after receipt of the completed subscription certificate together with payment for Common Shares by the Subscription Agent, except as described under " Notice of Net Asset Value Decline."

If a Rights holder who acquires Common Shares during the subscription period or pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege (for Record Date Shareholders) does not make payment of any amounts due by the Expiration Date, the Fund reserves the right to take any or all of the following actions through all appropriate means: (i) find other Record Date Shareholders for the subscribed and unpaid-for Common Shares; (ii) apply any payment actually received by the Fund toward the purchase of the greatest whole number of Common Shares that could be acquired by the Rights holder upon exercise of such Rights acquired during the subscription period or pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege; and/or (iii) exercise any and all other rights or remedies to which the Fund may be entitled, including, without limitation, the right to set off against payments actually received by it with respect to such subscribed Common Shares.

The method of delivery of completed subscription certificates and payment of the Subscription Price to the Subscription Agent will be at the election and risk of exercising Rights holders, but if sent by mail it is recommended that such forms and payments be sent by registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, and that a sufficient number of days be allowed to ensure delivery to the Subscription Agent and clearance of payment by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the Expiration Date. Because uncertified personal checks may take at least five (5) business days to clear, exercising Rights holders are strongly urged to pay, or arrange for payment, by means of certified or cashier's check with the shareholder's name and Computershare account number identified on the check.

All questions concerning the timeliness, validity, form and eligibility of any exercise of Rights will be determined by the Fund, which determinations will be final and binding. The Fund, in its sole discretion, may waive any defect or irregularity, or permit a defect or irregularity to be corrected within such time as it may determine, or reject the purported exercise of any Right. Subscriptions will not be deemed to have been received or accepted until substantially all irregularities have been waived or cured within such time as the Fund determines in its sole discretion. The Fund will not be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity in connection with the submission of subscription certificates or incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

Notice of Net Asset Value Decline

The Fund has, pursuant to the SEC's regulatory requirements, undertaken to suspend the Offer until the Fund amends this prospectus supplement if, after October 5, 2017 (the effective date of the Fund's registration statement relating to this Offer), the Fund's NAV declines more than 10% from the Fund's NAV as of that date. In that event, the Expiration Date will be extended and the Fund will notify Record Date Shareholders of any such decline and permit Rights holders to cancel their exercise of Rights.

Delivery of Shares

Participants in the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) will have any Common Shares acquired pursuant to the Offer credited to their shareholder dividend reinvestment accounts in the

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Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Common Shareholders whose Common Shares are held of record by DTC or by any other depository or nominee on their behalf or their broker-dealers' behalf will have any Common Shares

R-20

acquired during the subscription period credited to the account of DTC or other depository or nominee. No certificates will be issued or delivered with respect to Common Shares issued and sold in the Offer.

Employee Benefit Plan and IRA Considerations

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), impose certain restrictions on (i) "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) that are subject to the fiduciary provisions of Title I of ERISA, (ii) "plans" that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code and (iii) entities whose underlying assets are deemed to include "plan assets" by reason of investment by such employee benefit plans or plans in the entity or otherwise (each, a "Benefit Plan" and, collectively, "Benefit Plans").

Holders of Rights that are Benefit Plans subject to limitations on contributions imposed by the Code, such as employee plans subject to ERISA, Keogh Plans and individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), should be aware that the use of cash outside of the Benefit Plan to exercise Rights may be treated as an additional contribution to the Benefit Plan. When taken together with contributions previously made, such deemed additional contributions may exceed the applicable limitations and subject the Rights holder to adverse tax consequences. In the case of Benefit Plans qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, additional contributions could cause the maximum contribution limitations of Section 415 of the Code or other qualification rules to be violated. Such Benefit Plans should consult with their legal and tax counsel prior to using cash outside of the Benefit Plan to exercise Rights.

Benefit Plans and other tax exempt entities, including governmental plans, should also be aware that if they borrow to finance their exercise of Rights, they may become subject to the tax on unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") under Section 511 of the Code. If any portion of an IRA is used as security for a loan, the portion so used may also be treated as distributed to the IRA depositor.

A Benefit Plan may also be subject to laws, such as ERISA, that impose certain requirements on the Benefit Plan and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to the Benefit Plan. Such requirements may include prudence and diversification requirements and that investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Benefit Plan. The exercise or transfer of Rights by a fiduciary of a Benefit Plan should be considered in light of such requirements.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of a Benefit Plan and certain persons (referred to as "parties in interest" for purposes of ERISA and "disqualified persons" for purposes of the Code) having certain relationships to such Benefit Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a nonexempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code (or with respect to certain Benefit Plans, such as IRAs, a prohibited transaction may cause the Benefit Plan to lose its tax-exempt status). The Fund, the Adviser, the Dealer Manager, the Subscription Agent and their respective affiliates may be considered "parties in interest" or "disqualified persons" with respect to Benefit Plans and, accordingly, the exercise or transfer of Rights by a Benefit Plan may result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code unless all of the requirements of an available statutory or administrative exemption are satisfied. In this regard, the U.S. Department of Labor has issued prohibited transaction class exemptions ("PTCEs") that may apply to the exercise or disposition of Rights and the holding of Common Shares. There can be no assurance that all of the conditions of any exemption will be satisfied with respect to any exercise of or other transaction involving Rights.

Governmental plans, certain church plans and non-U.S. plans are not subject to the fiduciary and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to laws similar to such provisions of ERISA and the Code ("Similar Laws").

Each person making the decision on behalf of a Benefit Plan or a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan will be deemed, by exercising or transferring any Right, to represent on behalf of itself and the plan that such transaction will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a violation of any applicable Similar Law.

In addition, the person making any decision on behalf of a Benefit Plan to exercise or transfer Rights (the "Plan Fiduciary"), will be deemed to have represented, warranted and acknowledged that (1) neither the Fund, the Adviser, the Dealer Manager, Subscription Agent nor any of their respective affiliates (the "Transaction Parties") has provided or will provide advice with respect to the disposition of Rights by the Benefit Plan; (2) the Plan Fiduciary is independent of the Transaction Parties, and the Plan Fiduciary either: (a) is a bank as defined in Section 202 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), or similar institution that is regulated and supervised and subject to periodic examination by a state or federal agency; (b) is an insurance carrier which is qualified under the laws of more than one state to perform the services of managing, acquiring or disposing of assets of a Benefit Plan; (c) is an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, or, if not registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act by reason of paragraph (1) of Section 203a of the Advisers Act, is registered as an investment adviser under the laws of the state in which it maintains its principal office and place of business; (d) is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; or (e) has total assets of at least U.S. \$50,000,000 under its management or control (provided that this clause (e) shall not be satisfied if the Plan Fiduciary is either (i) the owner or a relative of the owner of the individual retirement account that is exercising or transferring Rights, or (ii) a participant or beneficiary of the Benefit Plan acting in such capacity); (3) the Plan Fiduciary is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with respect to particular transactions and investment strategies, including the exercise or transfer of Rights by the Benefit Plan; (4) the Plan Fiduciary is a "fiduciary" with respect to the Benefit Plan within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code, or both, and is responsible for exercising independent judgment in evaluating the Benefit Plan's exercise or transfer of Rights; (5) none of the Transaction Parties has exercised any authority to cause the Benefit Plan to exercise or transfer Rights (or any Common Shares); (6) none of the Transaction Parties receives a fee or other compensation from the Benefit Plan or Plan Fiduciary for the provision of investment advice in connection with the Benefit Plan's decision to exercise or transfer any Rights; and (7) the Plan Fiduciary has been informed by the Transaction Parties: (a) that none of the Transaction Parties is undertaking to provide impartial investment advice or to give advice in a fiduciary capacity, and that no such entity has given investment advice or otherwise made a recommendation, in connection with the Plan's exercise or other disposition of Rights; and (b) of the existence and nature of the Transaction Parties' financial interests regarding the Fund and the Rights. The above representations are intended to comply with the Department of Labor's regulation Sections 29 C.F.R. 2510.3-21(a) and (c)(1) as promulgated on April 8, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 20,997). If these regulations are revoked, repealed or no longer effective, these representations shall be deemed to be no longer in effect.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be complete in any respect. Fiduciaries of Benefit Plans and plans subject to Similar Laws should consult with their own legal and tax counsel, and other appropriate advisers, regarding the consequences of the exercise or transfer of Rights under ERISA, the Code, applicable Similar Laws and the governing documents of such plan.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Fund estimates the net proceeds of the Offer to be \$78,932,758. This figure is based on the estimated Subscription Price per Common Share of \$16.26 and assumes all Common Shares offered are sold and that the Dealer Manager fee and other expenses related to the Offer, such other expenses being estimated at approximately \$650,000, are borne by the Fund.

The Fund intends to invest the net proceeds of the Offer in accordance with its investment objective and policies as stated in the accompanying prospectus, and may use a portion of such proceeds, depending on market conditions, for other general corporate purposes. The Adviser anticipates that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of the Offer in accordance with its investment objective and policies within three months after the completion of the Offer; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending to as long as six months. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in temporary investments.

R-23

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the Fund's capitalization at April 30, 2017:

i. on a historical basis; and

ii. on an as adjusted basis to reflect the assumed sale of 5,085,079 Common Shares at a price of \$16.26 per Common Share in the Offer under this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus less the Dealer Manager fee and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$650,000, and the application of the estimated net proceeds from the Offer. This table assumes that all Rights are exercised at the estimated Subscription Price. All of the Rights may not be exercised.

	Actual (unaudited)	As Adjusted (unaudited)
<i>Leverage</i>		
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 95,401,054	\$ 95,401,054
<i>Composition of net assets attributable to common shares</i>		
Common shares, \$0.001 par value per share; unlimited number of shares authorized; 15,255,236 shares issued and outstanding (actual), 20,340,315 issued and outstanding (as adjusted)	15,255	20,340
Additional paid-in capital	290,106,471	369,018,888
Undistributed net investment income	749,055	749,055
Accumulated net realized loss on investments	(19,475,546)	(19,475,546)
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	8,737,805	8,737,805
<i>Net assets attributable to common shares</i>	\$280,133,040	\$359,050,542

R-24

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON SHARES

The following table sets forth, for the quarters indicated, the high and low sale prices on the NYSE per share of our Common Shares and the NAV and the premium or discount from NAV per share at which the Common Shares were trading, expressed as a percentage of NAV, at each of the high and low sale prices provided.

Quarter Ended	Market Price		Corresponding NAV Per Share		Corresponding Premium or (Discount) as a % of NAV	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
July 31, 2017	\$ 17.86	\$ 17.22	\$ 18.67	\$ 18.24	(3.71)%	(6.45)%
April 30, 2017	\$ 17.38	\$ 16.48	\$ 18.39	\$ 17.96	(4.69)%	(9.08)%
January 31, 2017	\$ 16.71	\$ 14.79	\$ 18.09	\$ 17.38	(7.17)%	(14.97)%
October 31, 2016	\$ 16.11	\$ 15.64	\$ 17.79	\$ 17.24	(8.58)%	(11.28)%
July 31, 2016	\$ 15.91	\$ 14.53	\$ 17.27	\$ 16.30	(7.79)%	(10.94)%
April 30, 2016	\$ 14.85	\$ 12.29	\$ 16.41	\$ 14.49	(9.29)%	(15.51)%
January 31, 2016	\$ 14.94	\$ 12.67	\$ 17.22	\$ 15.04	(11.54)%	(16.79)%
October 31, 2015	\$ 15.55	\$ 14.31	\$ 17.81	\$ 16.79	(12.07)%	(16.47)%
July 31, 2015	\$ 16.65	\$ 15.17	\$ 18.11	\$ 17.70	(7.94)%	(14.46)%
April 30, 2015	\$ 16.92	\$ 16.27	\$ 18.29	\$ 17.79	(7.02)%	(9.30)%
January 31, 2015	\$ 17.62	\$ 15.63	\$ 18.94	\$ 17.52	(6.61)%	(11.03)%
October 31, 2014	\$ 18.20	\$ 16.94	\$ 19.67	\$ 18.66	(6.15)%	(9.71)%
July 31, 2014	\$ 18.65	\$ 17.86	\$ 19.88	\$ 19.52	(6.04)%	(8.52)%
April 30, 2014	\$ 18.41	\$ 17.72	\$ 19.77	\$ 19.30	(5.24)%	(9.87)%
January 31, 2014	\$ 18.40	\$ 17.18	\$ 19.64	\$ 19.33	(5.36)%	(12.01)%
October 31, 2013	\$ 19.85	\$ 17.39	\$ 19.56	\$ 18.84	4.24%	(9.46)%

The last reported price for our Common Shares on October 17, 2017 was \$17.86 per share. As of October 17, 2017 the NAV per share of the Fund's Common Shares was \$18.36. As of October 17, 2017, the Fund had outstanding 15,255,236, Common Shares.

RISKS RELATED TO THE OFFER

Risk is inherent in all investing. Therefore, before investing in the Common Shares you should consider the risks associated with such an investment carefully. See "Risk Factors" in the prospectus. The following summarizes some of the matters that you should consider before investing in the Fund.

Dilution

As with any security, the price of the Fund's common shares fluctuates with market conditions and other factors. The Common Shares are currently trading at a discount to their NAV. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAVs. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's NAV could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for shareholders expecting to sell their common shares in a relatively short period of time following completion of this Offer. The NAV of the Common Shares will be reduced immediately following this Offer as a result of the accrual of certain offering costs.

If you do not exercise all of your Rights, you may own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund when the Offer is over. In addition, you will experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate NAV per share of your Common Shares if you do not participate in the Offer and will experience a reduction in the NAV per share whether or not you exercise your Rights if the Subscription Price is below the Fund's NAV per Common Share on the Expiration Date, because:

- the offered Common Shares are being sold at less than their current NAV;
- you will indirectly bear the expenses of the Offer; and
- the number of Common Shares outstanding after the Offer will have increased proportionately more than the increase in the amount of the Fund's net assets.

Furthermore, if you do not participate in the Over-Subscription Privilege, if it is available, your percentage ownership may also be diluted. The Fund cannot state precisely the amount of any dilution because it is not known at this time what the NAV per share will be on the Expiration Date or what proportion of the Rights will be exercised. The impact of the Offer on NAV per share is shown by the following example, assuming a \$16.26 Subscription Price and assuming full exercise of the Rights:

Example: (assumes NAV per share is above subscription price)(1)	
NAV(2)	\$ 18.36
Subscription Price	\$ 16.26
Reduction in NAV\$(3)	\$ 0.71
Reduction in NAV(%)	3.87%

(1) Assumes the full exercise of the primary subscription and Over-Subscription Privilege. Actual amounts may vary due to rounding.

(2) Based on the NAV per Common Share as of October 17, 2017.

(3) Assumes \$650,000 in estimated offering expenses.

If you do not wish to exercise your Rights, you should consider selling them as set forth in this prospectus supplement. Any cash you receive from selling your Rights may serve as partial compensation for any possible dilution of your interest in the Fund. The Fund cannot give assurance, however, that a market for the Rights will develop or that the Rights will have any marketable value.

The Fund's largest shareholders may increase their percentage ownership in and control of the Fund through the exercise of the primary subscription and Over-Subscription Privilege.

Leverage

Leverage creates a greater risk of loss, as well as a potential for more gain, for the Common Shares than if leverage were not used. Following the completion of the Offer, the Fund's amount of leverage outstanding will

R-26

decrease. The leverage of the Fund as of October 17, 2017 was 29.8% of the Fund's Managed Assets. After the completion of the Offer, the amount of leverage outstanding is expected to decrease to 24.8% of the Fund's Managed Assets. However, the Fund currently expects to increase the amount of its borrowings under its credit facility to maintain its leverage at approximately 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to obtain such additional leverage in a timely manner or at favorable rates. The use of leverage for investment purposes creates opportunities for greater total returns but at the same time increases risk. When leverage is employed, the NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the yield to holders of Common Shares may be more volatile. Any investment income or gains earned with respect to the amounts borrowed in excess of the interest due on the borrowing will augment the Fund's income. Conversely, if the investment performance with respect to the amounts borrowed fails to cover the interest on such borrowings, the value of the Fund's Common Shares may decrease more quickly than would otherwise be the case, and distributions on the Common Shares could be reduced or eliminated. Interest payments and fees incurred in connection with such borrowings will reduce the amount of net income available for distribution to holders of the Common Shares.

Because the fee paid to the Adviser is calculated on the basis of the Fund's average weekly net assets, which include the proceeds of leverage, the dollar amount of the management fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser will be higher (and the Adviser will be benefited to that extent) when leverage is utilized. The Adviser will utilize leverage only if it believes such action would result in a net benefit to the Fund's shareholders after taking into account the higher fees and expenses associated with leverage (including higher management fees).

The Fund's leveraging strategy may not be successful.

Increase in Share Price Volatility; Decrease in Share Price

The Offer may result in an increase in trading of the Common Shares, which may increase volatility in the market price of the Common Shares. The Offer may result in an increase in the number of shareholders wishing to sell their Common Shares, which would exert downward price pressure on the price of Common Shares.

Under-Subscription

It is possible that the Offer will not be fully subscribed. Under-subscription of the Offer could have an impact on the net proceeds of the Offer and whether the Fund achieves any benefits.

Risks of Acquiring Rights to Purchase Common Shares

There can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market develops, what the price of the Rights will be. Changes in market conditions may result in the Common Shares purchasable upon exercise of the Rights being less attractive to investors at the Expiration Date. This may reduce or eliminate the value of the Rights. Investors who receive or acquire Rights may find that there is no market to sell Rights that they do not wish to exercise. As with any equity security, the price of the Fund's Common Shares fluctuates with market conditions and other factors. Shares of closed-end funds such as the Fund frequently trade at a discount to NAV. Since inception, the Fund's Common Shares have frequently traded at a discount in relation to NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for shareholders expecting to sell their Common Shares in a relatively short period of time following the completion of the Offer.

TAXATION

The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice and potential investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

Please refer to the "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" sections in the Fund's prospectus and SAI for a description of the consequences of investing in the common shares of the Fund. Special tax considerations relating to the Offer are summarized below:

- The value of a Right will not be includible in the income of a shareholder at the time the subscription right is issued.
- The basis of a Right issued to a shareholder will be zero, and the basis of the share with respect to which the Right was issued (the old share) will remain unchanged, unless either (a) the fair market value of the Right on the date of distribution is at least 15% of the fair market value of the old share, or (b) such shareholder affirmatively elects (in the manner set out in Treasury regulations under the Code) to allocate to the Right a portion of the basis of the old share. If either (a) or (b) applies, such shareholder must allocate basis between the old share and the Right in proportion to their fair market values on the date of distribution.
- The basis of a Right purchased in the market will generally be its purchase price.
- The holding period of a Right issued to a shareholder will include the holding period of the old share.
- No loss will be recognized by a shareholder if a Right distributed to such shareholder expires unexercised because the basis of the old share may be allocated to a Right only if the Right is exercised. If a Right that has been purchased in the market expires unexercised, there will be a recognized loss equal to the basis of the Right.
- Any gain or loss on the sale or expiration of a Right will be a capital gain or loss if the Right is held as a capital asset (which in the case of a Right issued to Record Date Shareholders will depend on whether the old share is held as a capital asset), and will be a long term capital gain or loss if the holding period is deemed to exceed one year.
- No gain or loss will be recognized by a shareholder upon the exercise of a Right, and the basis of any Common Share acquired upon exercise (the new Common Share) will equal the sum of the basis, if any, of the Right and the subscription price of the Right for the new Common Share. The holding period for the new Common Share does not include the time during which the Right holder held the unexercised Right and will begin no later than the date following the date when the Right is exercised.

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Code and the Treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Fund and its Common Shareholders, with respect to U.S. federal income taxation only. Other tax issues such as state and local taxation may apply. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences of investing in the Fund. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Distribution Arrangements

UBS Securities LLC will act as Dealer Manager for this Offer. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Dealer Manager Agreement among the Dealer Manager, the Fund and the Adviser, the Dealer Manager will provide financial structuring and solicitation services in connection with the Offer and will solicit the exercise of Rights and participation in the Over-Subscription Privilege. The Offer is not contingent upon any number of Rights being exercised. The Dealer Manager will also be responsible for forming and managing a group of selling broker-dealers (each a "Selling Group Member" and collectively the "Selling Group Members"), whereby each Selling Group Member will enter into a Selling Group Agreement with the Dealer Manager to solicit the exercise of Rights and to sell Common Shares purchased by the Selling Group Member from the Dealer Manager. In addition, the Dealer Manager will enter into a Soliciting Dealer Agreement with other soliciting broker-dealers (each a "Soliciting Dealer" and collectively the "Soliciting Dealers") to solicit the exercise of Rights. See " Compensation to Dealer Manager" for a discussion of fees and other compensation to be paid to the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members and Soliciting Dealers in connection with the Offer.

The Fund and the Adviser have each agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager for losses arising out of certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The Dealer Manager Agreement also provides that the Dealer Manager will not be subject to any liability to the Fund in rendering the services contemplated by the Dealer Manager Agreement except for any act of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence of the Dealer Manager or reckless disregard by the Dealer Manager of its obligations and duties under the Dealer Manager Agreement.

Prior to the expiration of the Offer, the Dealer Manager may independently offer for sale Common Shares it has acquired through purchasing and exercising the Rights, at prices set by the Dealer Manager. The Dealer Manager is authorized to buy and exercise Rights (for delivery of Common Shares prior to the expiration of the Offer at a subscription price equal to the greater of 90% of the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on the date of exercise or 82% of the last reported NAV), including unexercised Rights of Record Date Shareholders whose record addresses are outside the United States that are held by the Subscription Agent and for which no instructions are received, and to sell Common Shares to the public or to Selling Group Members at the offering price set by the Dealer Manager from time to time. In addition, the Dealer Manager has the right to buy Rights offered to it by the Subscription Agent from electing Record Date Shareholders, and the Dealer Manager may purchase such Rights as principal or act as agent on behalf of its clients for the resale of such Rights.

Although the Dealer Manager may realize gains and losses in connection with purchases and sales of Common Shares, such offering of Common Shares is intended by the Dealer Manager to facilitate the Offer, and any such gains or losses are not expected to be material to the Dealer Manager. The Dealer Manager's fee for its financial structuring and soliciting services is independent of any gains or losses that may be realized by the Dealer Manager through the purchase and exercise of the Rights and the sale of Common Shares.

Record Date Shareholders who do not wish to exercise any or all of their Rights may instruct the Subscription Agent to try to sell any Rights they do not intend to exercise themselves. Although Rights are expected to trade on the NYSE through the last business day prior to the Expiration Date, Subscription certificates evidencing the Rights to be sold by the Subscription Agent must be received by the Subscription Agent on or before 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on November 10, 2017 (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, five (5) business days prior to the extended Expiration Date). Upon the timely receipt by the Subscription Agent of appropriate instructions to sell Rights, the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager purchases the Rights, the sales price paid by the Dealer Manager will be based upon the then-current market price for the Rights. The proceeds from each of such sales to the Dealer Manager will be remitted to the Subscription Agent, which will hold such proceeds in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds

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pending distribution to each selling Record Date Shareholder. It is expected that following each such sale of Rights to the Dealer Manager, the proceeds from each such sale will be received by the Subscription

R-29

Agent within two (2) business days of the sale and that the proceeds will then be remitted to the selling Record Date Shareholder within two (2) business days following the Expiration Date by the Subscription Agent.

If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights of a Record Date Shareholder that have been duly submitted to the Subscription Agent for sale, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. If the Rights can be sold in such manner, all of such sales will be deemed to have been effected at the weighted-average price of all Rights sold by the Subscription Agent in such open market transactions throughout the subscription period. The proceeds from such sales will be held by the Subscription Agent in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to the selling Record Date Shareholders. It is expected that the proceeds of such open market sales will be remitted by the Subscription Agent to the selling Record Date Shareholders within two (2) business days following the Expiration Date.

The Subscription Agent will also attempt to sell (either to the Dealer Manager or in open market transactions as described above) all Rights which remain unclaimed as a result of subscription certificates being returned by the postal authorities to the Subscription Agent as undeliverable as of the fifth (5th) business day prior to the Expiration Date. The Subscription Agent will hold the proceeds from those sales in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds for the benefit of such non-claiming Record Date Shareholders until such proceeds are either claimed or revert to the state.

There can be no assurance that the Subscription Agent will be able to sell any Rights, and neither the Fund nor the Subscription Agent has guaranteed any minimum sales price for the Rights. If a Record Date Shareholder does not utilize the services of the Subscription Agent and chooses to use another broker-dealer or other financial institution to sell Rights, then the other broker-dealer or financial institution may charge a fee to sell the Rights. If a Record Date Shareholder does not utilize the services of the Subscription Agent and chooses to use another broker-dealer or other financial institution to sell Rights, then the other broker-dealer or financial institution may charge a fee to sell the Rights.

In the ordinary course of their businesses, the Dealer Manager and/or its affiliates may engage in investment banking or financial transactions with the Fund, the Adviser and their affiliates. In addition, in the ordinary course of their businesses, the Dealer Manager and/or its affiliates may, from time to time, own securities of the Fund or its affiliates.

The principal business address of the Dealer Manager is 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019.

Compensation to Dealer Manager

Pursuant to the Dealer Manager Agreement, the Fund, has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager a fee for its financial structuring and solicitation services equal to 3.75% of the aggregate Subscription Price for Shares issued pursuant to the Offer and the Over-Subscription Privilege.

The Dealer Manager will reallow to Selling Group Members in the Selling Group to be formed and managed by the Dealer Manager selling fees equal to 2.50% of the Subscription Price for each Common Share issued pursuant to the Offer or the Over-Subscription Privilege as a result of their selling efforts. In addition, the Dealer Manager will reallow to Soliciting Dealers that have executed and delivered a Soliciting Dealer Agreement and have solicited the exercise of Rights, solicitation fees equal to 0.50% of the Subscription Price for each Common Share issued pursuant to the exercise of Rights as a result of their soliciting efforts, subject to a maximum fee based on the number of Common Shares held by such Soliciting Dealer through DTC on the Record Date. Fees will be paid to the broker-dealer designated on the applicable portion of the subscription certificates or, in the absence of such designation, to the Dealer Manager.

In addition, the Fund, has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager an amount up to \$100,000 as a partial reimbursement of its expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. The fees described above are one-time fees payable on each date on which the Fund issues Common Shares after the Expiration Date with respect to the Dealer Manager, and on or before the tenth business day following the day the Fund issues Common Shares after the Expiration Date with respect to a Selling Group Member or Soliciting Dealer. The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$10,000, incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. No other fees will be payable by the Fund or the Adviser to the Dealer Manager in connection with the Offer.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed on by Dechert LLP, counsel to the Fund, in connection with this Rights offering and the offering of the Common Shares. Certain legal matters will be passed on by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, as special counsel to the Dealer Manager in connection with the Offer

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund and audits the financial statements of the Fund. Deloitte & Touche LLP is located at 555 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94105.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus constitute part of a registration statement filed by the Fund with the SEC under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus omit certain of the information contained in the registration statement, and reference is hereby made to the registration statement and related exhibits for further information with respect to the Fund and the Common Shares offered hereby. Any statements contained herein concerning the provisions of any document are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the SEC. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. The complete registration statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the fee prescribed by its rules and regulations or free of charge through the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

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PROSPECTUS dated October 5, 2017

\$100,000,000

KKR Income Opportunities Fund

Common Shares

Subscription Rights to Purchase Common Shares

Investment Objectives. KKR Income Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives or be able to structure its investment portfolio as anticipated.

Investment Strategies. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by employing a dynamic strategy of investing in a targeted portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and implementing hedging strategies in order to seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined herein) in loans and fixed-income instruments or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics (the "80% Policy"). "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Fund invests primarily in first- and second-lien secured loans, unsecured loans and high-yield corporate debt instruments of varying maturities. The instruments in which the Fund invests may be rated investment grade or below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or unrated. The Fund's investments in below investment grade loans, below investment grade fixed-income instruments and debt instruments of financially troubled companies are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. These investments are commonly referred to as "high-yield" or "junk" instruments. The Fund seeks to tactically and dynamically allocate capital across companies' capital structures where KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC (the "Adviser") believes its due diligence process has identified compelling investment opportunities, including where the Adviser has identified issuer distress, event-driven misvaluations of securities or capital market inefficiencies. See "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies."

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, the Fund's common shares of beneficial interest, par value of \$0.001 per common share, and/or subscription rights to purchase common shares, which we refer to collectively as the "securities." Securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this prospectus (each a "prospectus supplement"). You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our securities.

Our securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, including existing shareholders in a rights offering, through agents designated from time to time by us, to or through underwriters or dealers, "at-the-market" to or through a market maker into an existing trading market, or through a combination of methods of sale. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents or underwriters involved in the sale of our securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters, or among our underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. The prospectus supplement relating to any offering of subscription rights will set forth the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of each right (or number of rights) and the other terms of such rights offering. We may not sell any of our securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering.

The Fund's common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the trading or "ticker" symbol "KIO." On September 27, 2017, the last reported sale price of the Fund's common shares was \$17.86. The net asset value of the Fund's common shares at the close of business on September 27, 2017 was \$18.46 per share. **Shares of closed-end funds often trade at a discount from net asset value. This creates a risk of loss for an investor purchasing shares in a public offering.**

Investing in the Fund's shares involves risks. See "Prospectus Summary Risk Factors" beginning on page 7 of this prospectus and further described in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 75 of this prospectus for factors that should be considered before investing in shares of the Fund.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of shares by us through agents, underwriters or dealers unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

(continued on following page)

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This prospectus, together with the applicable prospectus supplement, sets forth concisely information about the Fund you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus carefully before deciding whether to invest and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") dated October 5, 2017 has been filed with the SEC. A table of contents to the SAI is located on page 132 of this prospectus. This prospectus incorporates by reference the entire SAI. The SAI is available along with other Fund-related materials at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, DC (call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the reference room), on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>), upon payment of copying fees by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, DC 20549-0102, or by electronic mail at publicinfo@sec.gov.

You may also request a free copy of the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, and additional information about the Fund, and may make other shareholder inquiries, by calling (855) 862-6092, by writing to the Fund or visiting the Fund's website (<http://www.kkrfunds.com>). The information contained in, or accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this prospectus.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Summary	1
Summary of Common Shareholder Fees and Expenses	46
Financial Highlights	48
The Fund	50
Use of Proceeds	50
Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies	50
Leverage	72
Risk Factors	75
Conflicts of Interest	103
Management of the Fund	108
Calculation of Net Asset Value	112
Distributions	113
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	115
Description of the Securities	117
Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	120
Closed-End Fund Structure	125
Rights Offerings	126
Description of Capital Structure	127
Custodian, Dividend Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar	130
Plan of Distribution	130
Legal Matters	131
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	131
Additional Information	131
Table of Contents of the Statement of Additional Information	132

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. The Fund has not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. The Fund's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. This summary may not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's securities. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information, dated October 5, 2017 (the "SAI").

The Fund

KKR Income Opportunities Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 17, 2011. Throughout this prospectus, we refer to KKR Income Opportunities Fund as the "Fund" or as "we."

The Fund's outstanding common shares of beneficial interest, par value of \$0.001 per share, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the trading or "ticker" symbol "KIO," and any newly issued common shares issued will trade under the same symbol. As of June 30, 2017, the Fund had outstanding 15,255,235.602 common shares. On September 27, 2017, the last reported sale price of the Fund's common shares on the NYSE was \$17.86 per share. The net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund's common shares at the close of business on September 27, 2017 was \$18.46 per share.

The Offering

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, our common shares, \$0.001 par value per share, or our subscription rights to purchase our common shares, which we refer to collectively as the "securities." We may issue either transferable or non-transferable subscription rights. In connection with a rights offering, we may sell our common shares at a price below the NAV per share and, if the subscription price in any such offering is less than the NAV per share of our common shares, then you may experience an immediate dilution of the aggregate NAV of your shares. The securities may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this prospectus (each a "prospectus supplement"). You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in our securities. Our securities may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by us, to or through underwriters or dealers, "at-the-market" to or through a market maker into an existing trading market, or through a combination of methods of sale. The prospectus supplement relating to the offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of our securities, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between us and our agents or underwriters, or among our underwriters, or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. The prospectus supplement relating to any offering of subscription rights will set forth the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of each right (or number of rights) and the other terms of such rights offering. We may not sell any of our securities through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering.

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives or be able to structure its investment portfolio as anticipated.

Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by employing a dynamic strategy of investing in a targeted portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and implementing hedging strategies in order to seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in loans and fixed-income instruments or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics (the "80% Policy"). "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Fund invests primarily in first- and second-lien secured loans, unsecured loans and high-yield corporate debt instruments of varying maturities. The Fund tactically and dynamically allocates its assets in varying types of credit instruments based on its analysis of the credit markets, which may result in the Fund's portfolio becoming concentrated in a particular type of credit instrument (such as senior secured floating rate and fixed-rate loans ("Senior Loans") or corporate bonds) and substantially less invested in other types of credit instruments. The instruments in which the Fund invests may be rated investment grade or below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (an "NRSRO"), or unrated. The Fund's investments in below investment grade loans and fixed-income instruments are commonly referred to as "high-yield" or "junk" instruments and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Fund may invest in debt instruments of financially troubled companies (sometimes known as "stressed" or "distressed" securities). The Fund also may invest in common stocks and other equity securities, including preferred stocks. The Fund seeks to tactically and dynamically allocate capital across companies' capital structures where KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC (the "Adviser") believes its due diligence process has identified compelling investment opportunities, including where the Adviser has identified issuer distress, event-driven misvaluations of securities or capital market inefficiencies. See "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies."

The Fund may invest in any one or in any combination of fixed-rate and floating rate fixed-income instruments; listed and unlisted corporate debt obligations; convertible securities; collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), collateralized bond and collateralized loan obligations; bank obligations; U.S. government securities and debt issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States (including the

District of Columbia); preferred securities and trust preferred securities; structured securities; and when-issued securities and forward commitments. The Fund may engage in short sales for investment and risk management purposes. The Fund may also invest in securities of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and closed-end funds to the extent permitted by law. The Adviser will periodically rebalance the Fund's allocation of assets among different types of credit instruments based on absolute and relative value considerations and its analysis of the credit markets in order to seek to optimize the Fund's allocation to credit instruments that the Adviser believes are positioned to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's investment objectives under the market conditions existing at the time of investment.

The Adviser, a subsidiary of KKR & Co. L.P. (together with the Adviser and its other affiliates, "KKR"), utilizes KKR's global network of resources, due diligence skills, intellectual capital and experience in investing to seek to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. The Adviser employs a fundamentally-driven investment philosophy which is based on deep credit underwriting and rigorous financial analysis. Because KKR has deep experience in credit and private equity underwriting, the Adviser's investment approach is designed to incorporate valuable characteristics of both. The Adviser will seek to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, categories of investments and geographic exposures believed to be best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook. The Fund invests globally in U.S. and non-U.S. issuers' obligations, including those of emerging market issuers, and such obligations may be U.S. dollar denominated as well as non-U.S. dollar denominated.

In pursuing its investment objectives or for hedging purposes, the Fund may engage in short selling and may invest in various types of derivatives, including structured products, swaps, forward contracts, futures contracts and options. Derivative instruments will be counted toward the 80% Policy to the extent they have economic characteristics similar to the securities included within the 80% Policy.

The Fund's investment objectives and investment strategies are not fundamental, unless otherwise noted in the Fund's SAI, and can be changed without the vote of the Fund's holders of common shares ("Common Shareholders") by the board of trustees of the Fund (the "Board"). For a more complete discussion of the Fund's portfolio composition, see "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies."

The Adviser believes that changing investment and interest rate environments over time offer attractive investment opportunities in the markets for credit obligations, as well as varying degrees of investment risk. To both capitalize on attractive investments and effectively manage potential risk, the Adviser believes that the combination of a thorough and continuous credit analysis (including an analysis of an issuer's

ability to make loan or debt payments when due) and the ability to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund among different categories of investments at different points in the credit cycle (*i.e.*, the cycle between overall positive economic environments and less positive economic environments for credit obligations) is critical to achieving higher risk-adjusted returns, including higher current income and/or capital appreciation, relative to other high-yielding investments.

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. The Fund generally expects, under normal market conditions, its portfolio turnover to be up to 100%. Because it is difficult to predict accurately portfolio turnover rates, actual turnover may be higher or lower. A high portfolio turnover rate increases a fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact a fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if a fund had lower portfolio turnover. See "Risk Factors Portfolio Turnover Risk."

Temporary Investments

During temporary defensive periods, including during the period when the proceeds of the offering of common shares are being invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and investment strategies. During such periods, the Fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in certain short-term (less than one year to maturity) and medium-term (not greater than five years to maturity) debt securities or hold cash and cash equivalents. The short- and medium-term debt securities in which the Fund may invest include (i) obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (ii) bank deposits and bank obligations (including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. or foreign banks denominated in any currency; (iii) floating rate securities and other instruments denominated in any currency issued by various governments or international development agencies; (iv) finance company and corporate commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt obligations of U.S. or foreign corporations; (v) repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers with respect to such securities; and (vi) shares of money market funds and money market instruments. See "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies Portfolio Composition Temporary Investments" and "Use of Proceeds" below.

Leverage

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of preferred shares or notes and leverage attributable to reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. The Fund has currently entered into a revolving credit facility with Bank of Nova Scotia to add financial leverage to its portfolio representing up to approximately 33¹/₃% of the Fund's Managed Assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, the leveraging activity). As of April 30, 2017, the Fund had approximately \$95,401,054 in outstanding borrowings under the

revolving credit facility. In the future, the Fund may use forms of leverage other than and/or in addition to a credit facility. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment. There can be no assurance that the Fund will use leverage or that its leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Risk Factors Leverage Risk."

Common Shares

The Fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.001 per share, in multiple classes and series thereof as determined from time to time by the Board. The Board has authorized issuance of an unlimited number of common shares. Each share has equal voting, dividend, distribution and liquidation rights. The common shares are not redeemable and have no preemptive, conversion or cumulative voting rights. In the event of liquidation, each common share is entitled to its proportion of the Fund's assets after payment of debts and expenses. As of June 30, 2017, 15,255,235.602 common shares of the Fund were outstanding.

Investment Advisory Agreement

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement, the Adviser will receive an annual fee, payable monthly by the Fund, in an amount equal to 1.10% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets (the "Management Fee").

During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the Management Fee paid to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the Management Fee paid is calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets purchased through leverage. See "Risk Factors Conflicts of Interest Risk."

The Administrator

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Administrator"), located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the administration agreement, the Administrator is responsible for calculating the NAV of the common shares and generally managing the administrative affairs of the Fund.

The Administrator is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of up to 0.04% of the average daily value of the Fund's net assets, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$65,000, plus out-of-pocket expenses. See "Management of the Fund The Administrator."

Distributions

The Fund currently makes regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income to Common Shareholders. The Fund distributes to Common Shareholders at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income after the payment of interest, fees and dividends, if any, owed with respect to any outstanding forms of leverage utilized by the Fund. The Fund intends to pay any capital gains distributions at least annually. If the Fund realizes a long-

term capital gain, it will be required to allocate such gain between the common shares and any preferred shares issued by the Fund in proportion to the total distributions paid to each class for the year in which the income is realized. See "Distributions."

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

Taxation

The Fund has elected to be treated and has qualified, and intends to continue to qualify annually to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Accordingly, the Fund generally will not pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any net ordinary income or capital gains that it currently distributes to its Common Shareholders. To qualify and maintain its qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund must meet specified source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and distribute annually at least 90% of its net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. See "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in this prospectus.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "DRIP"), income dividends and/or capital gain distributions to Common Shareholders will automatically be reinvested in additional common shares of the Fund by U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "DRIP Administrator"). A Common Shareholder may terminate participation in the DRIP at any time by notifying the DRIP Administrator before the record date of the next distribution through the Internet, by telephone or in writing. Common Shareholders whose common shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee and who wish to elect to receive any dividends and distributions in cash must contact their broker or nominee. All distributions to Common Shareholders who do not participate in the DRIP, or have elected to terminate their participation in the DRIP, will be paid by check mailed directly to the record holder by or under the direction of the DRIP Administrator when the Board declares a distribution. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

Exchange Listing

The Fund's outstanding common shares are listed on the NYSE under the trading or "ticker" symbol "KIO." See "Description of the Securities."

Market Price of Shares

Common shares of closed-end investment companies often trade at prices lower than their NAV. The Fund's common shares have historically traded at a discount to the Fund's NAV. Common shares of closed-end investment companies may trade during some periods at prices higher than their NAV and during other periods at prices lower than their NAV. The Fund cannot assure you that its common shares will trade at a price higher than or equal to NAV. The Fund's NAV will be reduced immediately following this offering by the sales load and the amount of the offering expenses paid by the Fund.

In addition to NAV, the market price of the Fund's common shares may be affected by such factors as the Fund's dividend and distribution levels and stability, market liquidity, market supply and demand, unrealized gains, general market and economic conditions, and other factors. See "Risk Factors" and "Description of the Securities."

The common shares are designed primarily for long term investors, and you should not purchase common shares of the Fund if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

Custodian, Dividend Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

U.S. Bank, N.A. serves as custodian (the "Custodian") for the Fund. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC also provides accounting services to the Fund. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC also serves as the Fund's dividend paying agent, transfer agent and registrar. See "Custodian, Dividend Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar."

Risk Factors

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Below is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund. For a more complete discussion of the risks of investing in the Fund, see "Risk Factors." You should consider carefully the following principal risks before investing in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to the his or her investment objectives and personal situation and (ii) consider factors such as his or her personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs. An investment in the Fund's common shares represents an indirect investment in the portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments, short positions and other securities and derivative instruments owned by the Fund, and the value of these securities and instruments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and such investment is subject to investment risk,

including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. At any point in time, an investment in the Fund's common shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account distributions paid by the Fund and the ability of Common Shareholders to reinvest dividends. The Fund may also use leverage, which would magnify the Fund's investment, market and certain other risks.

The Fund may be materially affected by market, economic and political conditions globally and in the jurisdictions and sectors in which it invests or operates, including factors affecting interest rates, the availability of credit, currency exchange rates and trade barriers. These factors are outside the Adviser's control and could adversely affect the liquidity and value of the Fund's investments, and may reduce the ability of the Fund to make attractive new investments.

Ongoing events in the subprime mortgage market and other areas of the fixed income markets have caused significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the leveraged loan and bond markets, as well as in the wider global financial markets. To the extent portfolio companies and other issuers of the Fund's portfolio investments participate in or have exposure to such markets, the results of their operations may be adversely affected. In addition, to the extent that such economic and market events and conditions reoccur, this would have a further adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally. Although financial markets have shown intermittent signs of improvement, global economic conditions remain tenuous, and to the extent that they do not improve, this may adversely impact the financial resources and credit quality of corporate and other borrowers in which the Fund has invested and result in the inability of such borrowers to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt when due. In the event of such defaults, the Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of their investment in such borrowers, which would, in turn, have an adverse effect on the Fund's returns. Such economic and market events and conditions also may restrict the ability of the Fund to sell or liquidate investments at favorable times or for favorable prices (although such events and conditions may not foreclose the Fund's ability to hold such investments until maturity). In particular, the Fund's investment strategies rely, in part, on the stabilization or improvement of the conditions in the global economy and markets generally and credit markets specifically. Absent such a recovery, the value of the Fund's investments may not generate expected current proceeds or appreciate as anticipated and may suffer a loss. Trends and historical events do not imply, forecast or predict future events and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that the assumptions made or the beliefs and expectations currently held by the Adviser will prove correct, and actual events and circumstances may vary significantly.

The Fund may be subject to risk arising from a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution may cause a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Fund interacts on a daily basis.

Market Discount Risk. Common shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. Common shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have traded at prices higher than their NAV during some periods and have traded at prices lower than their NAV during other periods. The Fund cannot assure you that its common shares will trade at a price higher than or equal to NAV in the future. The Fund's NAV will be reduced immediately following this offering by the sales load and the amount of offering expenses paid by the Fund. In addition to NAV, the market price of the Fund's common shares may be affected by such factors as distribution levels and stability (which are in turn affected by expenses, regulation affecting the timing and character of Fund distributions and other factors), portfolio credit quality, liquidity, market supply and demand and similar other factors relating to the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund's market price may also be affected by general market, economic or political conditions. The common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors and should not be viewed as a vehicle for trading purposes. This risk may be greater for investors who sell their common shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering. You should not purchase common shares of the Fund if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

Fixed-Income Instruments Risk. The Fund invests in loans and other types of fixed-income instruments and securities. Such investments may be secured, partially secured or unsecured and may be unrated, and whether or not rated, may have speculative characteristics. The market price of the Fund's investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. Generally, when interest rates rise, the values of fixed-income instruments fall, and vice versa. In typical interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-income instruments generally fluctuate more than the prices of shorter-term fixed-income instruments as interest rates change. These risks may be greater in the current market environment of historically low interest rates. Most high yield investments pay a fixed rate of interest and are therefore vulnerable to inflation risk.

The obligor of a fixed-income instrument may not be able or willing to pay interest or to repay principal when due in accordance with the terms of the associated agreement. An obligor's willingness and ability to pay interest or to repay principal due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow. Commercial bank lenders may

be able to contest payments to the holders of other debt obligations of the same obligor in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. See "Risk Factors Fixed-Income Instruments Risk."

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund's investments will expose the Fund to interest rate risks, meaning that changes in prevailing market interest rates could negatively affect the value of such investments. Factors that may affect market interest rates include, without limitation, inflation, slow or stagnant economic growth or recession, unemployment, money supply, governmental monetary policies, international disorders and instability in U.S. and non-U.S. financial markets. The Fund expects that it will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of its assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. In a changing interest rate environment, the Adviser may not be able to manage this risk effectively. If the Adviser is unable to manage interest rate risk effectively, the Fund's performance could be adversely affected.

Senior Loans Risk. Senior Loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a corporation, partnership or other business entity (a "Borrower"). Senior Loans in most circumstances are fully collateralized by assets of the borrower. Thus, they are generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trade creditors and preferred or common stockholders. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements. The value of the Fund's assets may also be affected by other uncertainties such as economic developments affecting the market for senior secured term loans or affecting borrowers generally. Moreover, the security for the Fund's investments in secured debt may not be recognized for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make required filings by lenders, trustees or other responsible parties and, as a result, the Fund may not have priority over other creditors as anticipated.

Senior Loans usually include restrictive covenants, which must be maintained by the borrower. The Fund may have an obligation with respect to certain senior secured term loan investments to make additional loans upon demand by the borrower. Such instruments, unlike certain bonds, usually do not have call protection. This means that such interests, while having a stated term, may be prepaid, often without penalty. The rate of such prepayments may be affected by, among other things, general business and economic conditions, as well as the financial status of the borrower. Prepayment would cause the actual duration of a Senior Loan to be shorter than its stated maturity.

Senior Loans typically will be secured by pledges of collateral from the borrower in the form of tangible and intangible assets. In some instances, the Fund may invest in Senior Loans that are secured only by stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries or affiliates. The value of

the collateral may decline below the principal amount of the senior secured term loans subsequent to an investment by the Fund.

Senior Loans generally are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), or any state securities commission, and are not listed on any national securities exchange. There is less readily available or reliable information about most Senior Loans than is the case for many other types of securities, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). No active trading market may exist for some Senior Loans, and some Senior Loans may be subject to restrictions on resale. A secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which may impair the Fund's ability to realize full value and thus cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. In addition, the Fund may not be able to readily dispose of its Senior Loans at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such loans 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. During periods of limited supply and liquidity of Senior Loans, the Fund's yield may be lower. See "Risk Factors Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk."

If legislation or government regulations impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make loans, the availability of Senior Loans for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions could reduce or eliminate sources of financing for certain Borrowers. This would increase the risk of default. See "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies Portfolio Composition Senior Loans" and "Risk Factors Senior Loans Risk."

Credit Risk. The Fund's debt investments will be subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal by the borrowers with respect to such investments. Such non-payment would likely result in a reduction of income to the Fund and a reduction in the value of the debt investments experiencing non-payment.

Although the Fund may invest in investments that the Adviser believes are secured by specific collateral, the value of which may exceed the principal amount of the investments at the time of initial investment, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments with respect to such investment, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing an investment. Under certain circumstances, collateral securing an investment may be released

without the consent of the Fund. The Fund may also invest in high yield instruments and other unsecured investments, each of which involves a higher degree of risk than Senior Loans. The Fund's right to payment and its security interest, if any, may be subordinated to the payment rights and security interests of more senior creditors. Certain of these investments may have an interest-only payment schedule, with the principal amount remaining outstanding and at risk until the maturity of the investment. In this case, a portfolio company's ability to repay the principal of an investment may be dependent upon a liquidity event or the long-term success of the company, the occurrence of which is uncertain.

Companies in which the Fund invests could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in the competitive environment or an economic downturn. As a result, companies that the Fund expected to be stable may operate, or expect to operate, at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations or maintain their competitive position, or may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress.

Leverage Risk. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of preferred shares or notes and leverage attributable to reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment.

The Fund has currently entered into a revolving credit facility with Bank of Nova Scotia to add financial leverage to its portfolio representing up to approximately 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's Managed Assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, the leveraging activity). As of April 30, 2017, the Fund had approximately \$95,401,054 in outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"), generally limits the extent to which the Fund may utilize borrowings and "uncovered" transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage, including reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions, together with any other senior securities representing indebtedness, to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's Managed Assets at the time utilized. In addition, the 1940 Act limits the extent to which the Fund may issue preferred shares to 50% of the Fund's Managed Assets (less the Fund's obligations under senior securities representing indebtedness). "Covered" reverse

repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions will not be counted against the foregoing limits under the 1940 Act. The Fund will "cover" its derivative positions by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the 1940 Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time. Alternatively, the Fund may enter into an offsetting position or own positions covering its obligations with respect to the transaction; otherwise, this transaction will be considered "uncovered." The Fund may not cover an applicable derivative transaction if it does not need to do so to comply with the foregoing 1940 Act requirements and, in the view of the Adviser, the assets that would have been used to cover could be better used for a different purpose. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. In addition, these segregation and coverage requirements could result in the Fund maintaining securities positions that it would otherwise liquidate, segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so or otherwise restricting portfolio management. Such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

Use of leverage creates an opportunity for increased income and return for Common Shareholders but, at the same time, creates risks, including the likelihood of greater volatility in the NAV and market price of, and distributions on, the common shares. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified if the Fund uses leverage. In particular, leverage may magnify interest rate risk, which is the risk that the prices of portfolio securities will fall (or rise) if market interest rates for those types of securities rise (or fall). As a result, leverage may cause greater changes in the Fund's NAV, which will be borne entirely by the Fund's Common Shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will use leverage or that its leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. The Fund may be subject to investment restrictions of one or more NRSROs and/or credit facility lenders as a result of its use of financial leverage. These restrictions may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or portfolio requirements will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund's investment returns. In addition, the Fund expects that any notes it issues or credit facility it enters into would contain covenants that, among other things, may impose geographic exposure limitations, credit quality minimums, liquidity minimums, concentration limitations and currency hedging requirements on the Fund. These covenants would also likely limit the Fund's ability to pay

distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations. Such restrictions could cause the Adviser to make different investment decisions than if there were no such restrictions and could limit the ability of the Board and Common Shareholders to change fundamental investment policies.

The costs of a financial leverage program (including the costs of offering preferred shares and notes) will be borne entirely by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the NAV of the common shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from (and assets subject to) any credit facility, margin facility, any issuance of preferred shares or notes, any reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. This will create a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and Common Shareholders, on the other hand. To monitor this potential conflict, the Board intends to periodically review the Fund's use of leverage, including its impact on Fund performance and on the Adviser's fees. See "Conflicts of Interest."

The Fund may also offset derivative positions against one another or against other assets to manage the effective market exposure resulting from derivatives in its portfolio. In addition, to the extent that any offsetting positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected, the Fund may perform as if it were leveraged. The Fund's use of leverage could create the opportunity for a higher return for Common Shareholders but would also result in special risks for Common Shareholders and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on the securities and investments purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of the leverage, the return on the common shares will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from the securities and investments purchased with such proceeds do not cover the cost of leverage, the return on the common shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. See "Risk Factors Leverage Risk."

Special Risk for Holders of Subscription Rights. There is a risk that changes in market conditions may result in the underlying common shares purchasable upon exercise of the subscription rights being less attractive to investors at the conclusion of the subscription period. This may reduce or eliminate the value of the subscription rights. Investors who receive subscription rights may find that there is no market to sell rights they do not wish to exercise. If investors exercise only a portion of the rights, the number of common shares issued may be reduced, and the common shares may trade at less favorable prices than larger offerings for similar securities.

Potential Dilution in Rights Offerings Risk. To the extent that the Fund engages in a rights offering, shareholders who do not exercise their subscription rights may, at the completion of such an offering, own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund than if they exercised their subscription rights. As a result of such an offering, a shareholder also may experience dilution in NAV per share if the subscription price per share is below the NAV per share on the expiration date. Specifically, if the subscription price per share is below the NAV per share of the Fund's shares on the expiration date of the rights offering, there will be an immediate dilution of the aggregate NAV of the Fund's shares. Such dilution is not currently determinable because it is not known what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Any such dilution will disproportionately affect shareholders who do not exercise their subscription rights. This dilution could be substantial. The amount of any decrease in NAV is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and NAV per share will be on the expiration date of the rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

There is also a risk that the Fund's largest shareholders (record date shareholders of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common shares of the Fund) may increase their percentage ownership in and control of the Fund through the exercise of the primary subscription and any over-subscription privilege.

Subordinated and Unsecured or Partially Secured Loans Risk. The Fund may invest in unsecured loans and secured subordinated loans, including second and lower lien loans. Second lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets. Second lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. The priority of the collateral claims of third or lower lien loans ranks below holders of second lien loans and so on. Such junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured or partially secured status, such loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans of the same borrower.

Mezzanine Securities Risk. Most of the Fund's mezzanine securities and other investments (if any) are expected to be unsecured and made in companies whose capital structures have significant indebtedness ranking ahead of the investments, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. While the securities and other investments may benefit from the same or similar financial and other covenants as those enjoyed by the indebtedness ranking ahead of the investments and may benefit from cross-default provisions and security over the portfolio company's assets, some or all of such terms may not be part of particular

investments. Mezzanine securities and other investments generally are subject to various risks including, without limitation: (i) a subsequent characterization of an investment as a "fraudulent conveyance"; (ii) the recovery as a "preference" of liens perfected or payments made on account of a debt in the 90 days before a bankruptcy filing; (iii) equitable subordination claims by other creditors; (iv) so-called "lender liability" claims by the issuer of the obligations; and (v) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations.

Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk. The Fund may invest in debt securities and instruments that are rated below investment grade by recognized rating agencies or will be unrated and face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions and the issuer's failure to make timely interest and principal payments. Such securities and instruments are generally not exchange-traded and, as a result, trade in the over-the-counter ("OTC") marketplace, which is less transparent than the exchange-traded marketplace. In addition, the Fund may invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments. The Fund's investments in high yield instruments expose it to a substantial degree of credit risk and interest rate risk. The market for high yield securities has recently experienced periods of significant volatility and reduced liquidity. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt investments may reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than those of higher-rated investments, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. General economic recession or a major decline in the demand for products and services in which the borrower operates would likely have a materially adverse impact on the value of such securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and interest thereon, thereby increasing the incidence of default of such securities. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the value and liquidity of these high yield debt investments.

Stressed and Distressed Investments. The Fund intends to invest in securities and other obligations of companies that are in significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may result in significant returns for the Fund, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in distressed assets is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the Fund's investments or the prospects for a successful

reorganization or similar action in respect of any company. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Troubled company investments and other distressed asset-based investments require active monitoring.

Short Selling Risk. Short selling involves a number of risks. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security or other instrument that it does not own but can borrow in the market. 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 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 its short sale strategy 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. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in these circumstances. Additionally, the Fund must maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral pledged to the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover the borrowed securities obligations. This may limit the Fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet other current obligations.

Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot decrease below zero. In addition, engaging in short selling may limit the Fund's ability to fully benefit from increases in the fixed-income markets.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund's exposure to long securities positions and make any change in the Fund's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could

result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that any leveraging strategy the Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Risk Factors Leverage Risk."

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.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayment risk occurs when a debt investment held by the Fund can be repaid in whole or in part prior to its maturity. The amount of prepayable obligations in which the Fund invests from time to time may be affected by general business conditions, market interest rates, borrowers' financial conditions and competitive conditions among lenders. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may prepay investments more quickly than anticipated, reducing the yield to maturity and the average life of the relevant investment. Moreover, when the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment in these circumstances, it will likely receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the security that was prepaid. To the extent that the Fund purchases the relevant investment at a premium, prepayments may result in a loss to the extent of the premium paid. If the Fund buys such investments at a discount, both scheduled payments and unscheduled prepayments will increase current and total returns and unscheduled prepayments will also accelerate the recognition of income which may be taxable as ordinary income to Common Shareholders. In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments of investments may occur at a slower than expected rate, creating maturity extension risk. This particular risk may effectively change an investment that was considered short- or intermediate-term at the time of purchase into a longer-term investment. Since the value of longer-term investments generally fluctuates more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term investments, maturity extension risk could increase the volatility of the Fund. When interest rates decline, the value of an investment with prepayment features may not increase as much as that of other fixed-income instruments, and, as noted above, changes in market rates of interest may accelerate or delay prepayments and thus affect maturities.

Credit Derivatives Risk. The use of credit derivatives is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, market spreads or other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. Moreover, even if the Adviser is correct in its forecasts, there is a risk that a credit derivative position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being protected. The Fund's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies with the form of the transaction. For example, if the

Fund sells protection under a credit default swap, it would collect periodic fees from the buyer and would profit if the credit of the underlying issuer or reference entity remains stable or improves while the swap is outstanding, but the Fund would be required to pay an agreed upon amount to the buyer (which may be the entire notional amount of the swap) if the reference entity defaults on the reference security. Credit default swap agreements involve greater risks than if the Fund invested in the reference obligation directly.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security.

The counterparty risk for cleared derivative transactions should generally be lower than for uncleared OTC derivatives since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing house, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Fund. Exchange trading may increase market transparency and liquidity but may cause the Fund to incur increased expenses. In addition, depending on the size of the Fund and other factors, the margin required under the rules of a clearing house and by a clearing member may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by the Fund to support its obligations under a similar OTC derivative transaction. However, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and other applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on uncleared OTC derivative transactions which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared OTC derivative transactions.

Certain of the derivative investments in which the Fund may invest may, in certain circumstances, give rise to a form of financial leverage, which

may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. The ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. In addition, amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

OTC derivatives may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other investments. Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience a lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by "daily price fluctuation limits" established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by the Fund, the Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivatives transactions positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. OTC derivatives that are not cleared are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the Fund's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund's rights as a creditor (*e.g.*, the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). In addition, the use of certain derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of income or short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates).

The derivatives markets have become subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. In particular, in the United States the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") regulates the OTC derivatives market by, among other things, requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared and

traded on an exchange, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. Rulemaking proposed or implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change availability of certain investments.

The Fund's investments in regulated derivatives instruments, such as swaps, futures and options, will be subject to maximum position limits established by the CFTC and U.S. and foreign futures exchanges. Under the exchange rules all accounts owned or managed by advisers, such as the Adviser, their principals and affiliates would be combined for position limit purposes. In order to comply with the position limits established by the CFTC and the relevant exchanges, the Adviser may in the future reduce the size of positions that would otherwise be taken for the Fund or not trade in certain markets on behalf of the Fund in order to avoid exceeding such limits. A violation of position limits by the Adviser could lead to regulatory action resulting in mandatory liquidation of certain positions held by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will liquidate positions held on behalf of all the Adviser's accounts in a proportionate manner or at favorable prices, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund. See "Risk Factors Derivatives Risk."

Regulatory Risk Regulation as a Commodity Pool. The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund pursuant to Regulation 4.5 promulgated by the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"). The CFTC has adopted amendments to its rules that may affect the ability of the Adviser to claim this exclusion. The on-going compliance implications of these amendments are not fully effective and their scope of application is still uncertain. The Adviser will be limited in its ability to use futures or options on futures or engage in swaps transactions on behalf of the Fund as a result of claiming the exclusion. In the event the Adviser fails to qualify for the exclusion and is required to register as a "commodity pool operator," the Adviser will become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Fund, which may increase the Fund's expenses.

Risks related to the Fund's Clearing Broker and Central Clearing Counterparty. The CEA and CFTC regulations require swaps and futures clearing brokers registered as "futures commission merchants"

to segregate from the broker's proprietary assets all funds and other property received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of U.S. domestic futures contracts, options on futures contracts and cleared swaps. Similarly, the CEA requires each futures commission merchant to hold in a separate secure account all funds and other property received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of foreign futures contracts and segregate any such funds from the funds received with respect to domestic futures contracts. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing broker from its customers are held by the clearing broker on a commingled basis in an omnibus account and may be accessed by the clearing broker, which may also invest any such funds in certain instruments permitted under the applicable regulation. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Fund with any swaps or futures clearing broker as margin for futures contracts or cleared swaps may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing broker. In addition, the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the Fund's clearing broker's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing broker's combined domestic customer accounts.

Similarly, the CEA and CFTC regulations require a clearing organization approved by the CFTC as a derivatives clearing organization to segregate all funds and other property received from a clearing member's customers in connection with domestic futures, swaps and options contracts from any funds or other property held at the clearing organization to support the clearing member's proprietary trading. Nevertheless, with respect to futures and options contracts, a clearing organization may use assets of a non-defaulting customer held in an omnibus account at the clearing organization to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearing organization. As a result, in the event of a default of the clearing broker's other clients or the clearing broker's failure to extend its own funds in connection with any such default, the Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of assets deposited by the clearing broker on behalf of the Fund with the clearing organization.

Structured Products Risk. The Fund may invest in structured products, consisting of collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and credit-linked notes. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk.

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. As a result, investments in CLOs and credit-linked notes may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. 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 possibility that the investments in CLOs are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; 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.

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

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

Swap Risk. The Fund may also invest in credit default swaps, total return swaps, interest rate swaps and other types of swaps. Such transactions are subject to market risk, liquidity risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction, known as "counterparty risk," regulatory risk and risk of imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets and may involve commissions or other costs. When buying protection under a credit default swap, the risk of market loss with respect to the swap generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. However, when selling protection under a swap, the risk of loss is often the notional value of the underlying asset, which can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. As a seller, the Fund would be incurring a form of leverage. The Fund will "cover" its swap positions by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the 1940 Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time.

The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments ultimately will require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and SEC recently defined as "swaps." Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC determination of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor these developments, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements.

The swap market has matured in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid; however there is no guarantee that the swap market will continue to provide liquidity and may be subject

to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivative positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. In a total return swap, the Fund pays the counterparty a floating short-term interest rate and receives in exchange the total return of underlying loans or debt securities. The Fund bears the risk of default on the underlying loans or debt securities, based on the notional amount of the swap and, therefore, incurs a form of leverage. The Fund would typically have to post collateral to cover this potential obligation.

Options and Futures Risk. The Fund may utilize options and futures contracts and so-called "synthetic" options or other derivatives written by broker-dealers or other permissible financial intermediaries. Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the OTC market. When options are purchased OTC, the Fund's portfolio bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Options may also be illiquid and, in such cases, the Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. OTC options also may include options on baskets of specific securities.

The Fund may purchase call and put options on specific securities, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes in pursuing its investment objectives. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price, typically at any time prior to the expiration of the option for American options or only at expiration for European options. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price, typically at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A covered call option is a call option with respect to which the seller of the option owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which cash or liquid securities have been placed in a segregated account on the books of or with a custodian to fulfill the obligation undertaken. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets.

The Fund may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same underlying security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. In such a case, the Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more than the amount received from the sale of the option.

Engaging in transactions in futures contracts and options involves risk of loss to the Fund. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract or option at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses.

A market could become unavailable if one or more exchanges were to stop trading options or it could become unavailable with respect to options on a particular underlying security if the exchanges stopped trading options on that security. In addition, a market could become temporarily unavailable if unusual events (*e.g.*, volume exceeds clearing capability) were to interrupt normal exchange operations. If an options market were to become illiquid or otherwise unavailable, an option holder would be able to realize profits or limit losses only by exercising and an options seller or writer would remain obligated until it is assigned an exercise or until the option expires.

If trading is interrupted in an underlying security, the trading of options on that security is usually halted as well. Holders and writers of options will then be unable to close out their positions until options trading resumes, and they may be faced with considerable losses if the security reopens at a substantially different price. Even if options trading is halted, holders of options will generally be able to exercise them. However, if trading has also been halted in the underlying security, option holders face the risk of exercising options without knowing the security's current market value. If exercises do occur when trading of the underlying security is halted, the party required to deliver the underlying security may be unable to obtain it, which may necessitate a postponed settlement and/or the fixing of cash settlement prices.

Investment Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of ETFs and other closed-end funds. Investments in ETFs and closed-end funds are subject to a variety of risks, including all of the risks of a direct investment in the underlying securities that the ETF or closed-end fund holds. ETFs are also subject to certain additional risks, including, without limitation, the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the prices of the underlying securities they

are designed to track, and the risk of trading in an ETF halting due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies of the exchange upon which the ETF trades. Shares of ETFs and closed-end funds may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV because the supply and demand in the market for their shares at any point in time may not be identical to the supply and demand in the market for their underlying securities. Some ETFs and closed-end funds are highly leveraged and therefore would subject the Fund to the additional risks associated with leverage. See "Risk Factors Leverage Risk." In addition, the Fund may bear, along with other shareholders of an investment company, its pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses, including management fees. Accordingly, in addition to bearing their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses, Common Shareholders may also indirectly bear similar expenses of an investment company.

Money Market Funds Risk. Money market funds may be subject to the risk that the returns will decline during periods of falling interest rates because money market funds may have to reinvest the proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations at interest rates below their current earnings rate. For instance, when interest rates decline, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, thereby forcing the money market fund to invest in lower-yielding securities. A money market fund also may choose to sell higher-yielding portfolio securities and to purchase lower-yielding securities to achieve greater portfolio diversification, because the portfolio manager believes the current holdings are overvalued or for other investment-related reasons. A decline in the returns received by a money market fund from its investments is likely to have an adverse effect on its NAV, yield and total return.

Counterparty Risk. Certain Fund investments will be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the dealers, brokers and exchanges through which, the Fund deals, whether in exchange-traded or OTC transactions. The Fund may be subject to the risk of loss of Fund assets on deposit or being settled or cleared with a broker in the event of the broker's bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of any clearing broker through which the broker executes and clears transactions on behalf of the Fund, the bankruptcy of an exchange clearing house or the bankruptcy of any other counterparty. In the case of any such bankruptcy, the Fund might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the Fund, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the counterparty's customers and counterparties. Such an amount may be less than the amounts owed to the Fund. Such events would have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund. Certain counterparties may have general custody of, or title to, the Fund's assets (including, without limitation the Custodian). The failure of any such counterparty may result in adverse consequences to the NAV of the Fund. See "Risk Factors Counterparty Risk."

Counterparty and Prime Brokerage Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Fund's prime brokers or counterparties with respect to derivatives or other transactions supported by another party's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as prime brokers or counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced such entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using derivatives, swaps or other transactions, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. If a prime broker or counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding; if the Fund's claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such prime broker or counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

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

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

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

Distressed Debt, Litigation, Bankruptcy and Other Proceedings. The Fund may be invested in debt securities and other obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress. Investments in distressed securities involve a material risk of involving the Fund in a related litigation. Such litigation can be time-consuming and expensive, and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses. Litigation expenses, including payments pursuant to settlements or judgments, generally will be borne by the Fund.

The Adviser may make investments for the Fund in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings. There are a number of significant risks when investing in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings, and many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings which are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy filing may have adverse and permanent effects on a company. Further, if the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the liquidation value of the company may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. In addition, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict. A creditor's return on investment can be impacted adversely by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court, and until it ultimately becomes effective. Certain claims, such as claims for taxes, wages and certain trade claims, may have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors and administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors.

Certain fixed-income instruments invested in by the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal, state or non-U.S. bankruptcy laws or fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws, if such securities were issued with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or, in certain circumstances, if the issuer receives less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for issuing such securities. If a court were to find that the issuance of the securities was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the securities, further subordinate the securities to other existing and future indebtedness of the issuer or require the Fund to repay any amounts received by it with respect to the securities. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, the Fund may not receive any payment on the securities. If the Fund or the Adviser is found to have interfered with the affairs of a company in which the Fund holds a debt investment, to the detriment of other creditors or Common Shareholders of such company, the Fund may be held liable for damages to injured parties or a bankruptcy court. While the Fund will attempt to

avoid taking the types of action that would lead to such liability, there can be no assurance that such claims will not be asserted or that the Fund will be able to successfully defend against them. Moreover, such debt may be disallowed or subordinated to the claims of other creditors or treated as equity. Where the Fund or the Adviser has representatives on the boards of a portfolio company, such involvement may also prevent the Fund from freely disposing of its debt investments and may subject the Fund to additional liability or result in re-characterization of its debt investments as equity.

Insofar as the Fund's portfolio includes obligations of non-United States obligors, the laws of certain foreign jurisdictions may provide for avoidance remedies under factual circumstances similar to those described above or under different circumstances, with consequences that may or may not be analogous to those described above under U.S. federal or state laws. Changes in bankruptcy laws (including U.S. federal and state laws and applicable non-U.S. laws) may adversely impact the Fund's securities.

Convertible Securities Risk. 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 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 or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics; and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). 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. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible

security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income instrument. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. Although under normal market conditions longer-term convertible debt securities have greater yields than do shorter-term convertible debt securities of similar quality, they are subject to greater price fluctuations. See "Risk Factors Convertible Securities Risk."

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments. Securities may be purchased on a "forward commitment" or "when-issued" basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. However, the return on a comparable security when the transaction is consummated may vary from the return on the security at the time that the forward commitment or when-issued transaction was made. From the time of entering into the transaction until delivery and payment is made at a later date, the securities that are the subject of the transaction are subject to market fluctuations. In forward commitment or when-issued transactions, if the seller or buyer, as the case may be, fails to consummate the transaction, the counterparty may miss the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions may occur a month or more before delivery is due. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction.

Equity Securities Risk. From time to time, the Fund may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities. The value of equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock and convertible stock, will fluctuate in response to factors affecting the particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Prices of equity securities may fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuer occur. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders and are likely to have varying types of priority over holders of preferred and convertible stock. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. If the Fund's investments in equity securities are incidental to the Fund's investments in loans or fixed-income instruments, the Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or fixed-income instrument of a Borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of the Borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

U.S. Government Debt Securities Risk. U.S. government debt securities generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. government debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from other securities. Like other debt securities, however, the values of U.S. government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund's average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in higher yielding long-term securities. In 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") placed the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") into conservatorship. As conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the assets of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remains liable for all of its respective obligations, including guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. There is no assurance that the obligations of such entities will be satisfied in full, or that such obligations will not lose value or default. Any Fund investments issued by Federal Home Loan Banks and Fannie Mae may ultimately lose value.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. The Fund invests in securities or other instruments, including secured loans and unsecured loans, of non-U.S. issuers or Borrowers. Such investments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in the United States or other developed countries, including risks relating to: (i) differences between U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets; the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and disclosure requirements; and less government supervision and regulation; (ii) other differences in law and regulation, including fewer investor protections, less stringent fiduciary duties, less developed bankruptcy laws and difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations; (iii) certain economic and political risks, including potential economic, political or social instability; exchange control regulations; restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital (possibly requiring government approval); expropriation or confiscatory taxation; higher rates of inflation; and reliance on a more limited number of commodity inputs, service providers, and/or distribution mechanisms; and (iv) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to securities and other assets. The risks of investments in emerging markets (if any), including the risks described above, are usually greater than the risks involved in investing in more

developed markets. Because non-U.S. securities may trade on days when the Fund's common shares are not priced, the Fund's NAV may change at times when common shares cannot be sold.

Emerging Markets Risk. Because of less developed markets and economies and, in some countries, less mature governments and governmental institutions, the risks of investing in foreign securities set forth above can be intensified in the case of investments in issuers domiciled or doing substantial business in emerging market countries. These risks include high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries; political and social uncertainties; over-dependence on exports, especially with respect to primary commodities, making these economies vulnerable to changes in commodity prices; overburdened infrastructure and obsolete or unseasoned financial systems; environmental problems; less developed legal systems; and less reliable custodial services and settlement practices. Investing in securities of companies in emerging markets also may entail risks of expropriation, nationalization, confiscation or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investment, the lack of hedging instruments, and the repatriation of capital invested. Emerging securities markets are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets. The limited size of emerging securities markets and limited trading value compared to the volume of trading in U.S. securities could cause prices to be erratic for reasons apart from factors that affect the quality of the securities. For example, limited market size may cause prices to be unduly influenced by traders who control large positions.

Foreign Currency Risk. Investments made by the Fund, and the income received by the Fund with respect to such investments, may be denominated in various non-U.S. currencies. However, the books of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, changes in currency values may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of portfolio investments, interest and other revenue streams received by the Fund, gains and losses realized on the sale of portfolio investments, and the amount of distributions, if any, made by the Fund. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in converting investment proceeds from one currency to another. The Fund may enter into derivative transactions designed to reduce such currency risks. Furthermore, the portfolio companies in which the Fund invests may be subject to risks relating to changes in currency values, as described above. If a portfolio company suffers adverse consequences as a result of such changes, the Fund may also be adversely affected as a result.

Eurozone Risk. The Fund may invest from time to time in European companies and companies that have operations that may be affected by the Eurozone economy. For example, concerns regarding the sovereign debt of various Eurozone countries and proposals for investors to incur

substantial write-downs and reductions in the face value of certain countries' sovereign debt have given rise to new concerns about sovereign defaults, following the vote by the United Kingdom to leave the European Union ("EU") and the possibility that one or more further countries might leave the EU or the Eurozone and various proposals (still under consideration and unclear in material respects) for support of affected countries and the Euro as a currency. The outcome of this situation cannot yet be predicted. Sovereign debt defaults and EU and/or Eurozone exits, could have material adverse effects on investments by the Fund in European companies, including but not limited to the availability of credit to support such companies' financing needs, uncertainty and disruption in relation to financing, customer and supply contracts denominated in the Euro and wider economic disruption in markets served by those companies, while austerity and other measures introduced in order to limit or contain these issues may themselves lead to economic contraction and resulting adverse effects for the Fund. It is possible that a number of the Fund's securities will be denominated in the Euro. Legal uncertainty about the funding of Euro denominated obligations following any breakup or exits from the Eurozone (particularly in the case of investments in companies in affected countries) could also have material adverse effects on the Fund.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom voted, via referendum, to exit from the EU, triggering political, economic and legal uncertainty. While such uncertainty most directly affects the United Kingdom and the EU, global markets suffered immediate and significant disruption. On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom made a formal notification to the European Council under Article 50 of the Treaty on EU, which triggers a two year period during which the terms of an exit will be negotiated. The United Kingdom and the EU are therefore entering a period of legal, regulatory and political uncertainty. The United Kingdom's exit from the EU will impact the Fund and its investments (and their underlying issuers) in a variety of ways, not all of which are currently readily apparent immediately following the exit vote. The Fund may invest in portfolio companies and other issuers with significant operations and/or assets in the United Kingdom, any of which could be adversely impacted by any new legal, tax and regulatory environment, whether by increased costs or impediments to the implementation of their business plan.

European Market Infrastructure Regulation. The Fund may enter into OTC derivative contracts for hedging purposes. European Market Infrastructure Regulation ("EMIR") establishes certain requirements for OTC derivatives contracts, including mandatory clearing obligations, bilateral risk management requirements and reporting requirements. Although not all the regulatory technical standards specifying the risk management procedures, including the levels and type of collateral and segregation arrangements, required to give effect to EMIR have been finalized and it is therefore not possible to be definitive, investors should be aware that certain provisions of EMIR

impose obligations on the Fund in relation to its transaction of OTC derivative contracts.

Legal and Regulatory Risk. Legal and regulatory changes could occur which may materially adversely affect the Fund. The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. securities and futures markets and investment funds such as the Fund has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change may continue.

The Dodd-Frank Act contains changes to the existing regulatory structure in the United States and is intended to establish rigorous oversight standards to protect the U.S. economy and American consumers, investors and businesses, including provisions that would significantly alter the regulation of commodity interests and comprehensively regulate the OTC derivatives markets for the first time in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules that have been or will be promulgated thereunder by relevant regulators may negatively impact the ability of the Fund to meet its investment objectives either through limits or requirements imposed on it or upon its counterparties. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act will occur over a period of time, and it is unknown in what form, when and in what order significant regulatory initiatives may be implemented or the impact any such implemented regulations will have on the Fund, the markets or instruments in which the Fund invests or the counterparties with which the Fund conducts business. The effect of the Dodd-Frank Act or other regulatory change on the Fund, while impossible to predict, could be substantial, adverse and potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. In addition, the practice of short selling has been the subject of numerous temporary restrictions, and similar restrictions may be promulgated at any time. Such restrictions may adversely affect the returns of the Fund.

In Europe, the Financial Stability Board, which monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system, issued a report in October 2011 that recommended strengthening oversight and regulation of the so-called "shadow banking" system in Europe, broadly described as credit intermediation involving entities and activities outside the regular banking system. The report outlined initial steps to define the scope of the shadow banking system and proposed general governing principles for a monitoring and regulatory framework. While at this stage it is difficult to predict the scope of any new regulations, if such regulations were to extend the regulatory and supervisory requirements, such as capital and liquidity standards, currently applicable to banks, or the Fund was considered to be engaged in "shadow banking," the regulatory and operating costs associated therewith could adversely impact the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy and returns and may become prohibitive.

OFAC and FCPA Considerations. Economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit the Adviser, its affiliates or the Fund from transacting with certain countries, individuals and companies. In the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") administers and enforces laws, executive orders and regulations establishing U.S. economic and trade sanctions, which prohibit, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to, certain non-U.S. countries, territories, entities and individuals. These types of sanctions may significantly restrict or completely prohibit investment activities in certain jurisdictions, and if the Fund, its portfolio companies or other issuers in which it invests were to violate any such laws or regulations, it may face significant legal and monetary penalties.

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, may also apply to and restrict the activities of the Fund, their portfolio companies and other issuers of their investments. If an issuer or the Fund were to violate any such laws or regulations, such issuer or the Fund may face significant legal and monetary penalties. The U.S. government has indicated that it is particularly focused on FCPA enforcement, which may increase the risk that an issuer or the Fund becomes the subject of such actual or threatened enforcement. In addition, certain commentators have suggested that private investment firms and the funds that they manage, such as the Fund, may face increased scrutiny and/or liability with respect to the activities of their underlying portfolio companies. As such, a violation of the FCPA or other applicable regulations by the Fund or an issuer of the Fund's portfolio investments could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. The Adviser and its affiliates and the Fund are committed to complying with the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, to which they are subject. As a result, the Fund may be adversely affected because of its unwillingness to enter into transactions that violate any such laws or regulations.

Event Driven Investing. The Fund may invest in companies in expectation of a specific event or catalyst, which may be external (*e.g.*, a macro event impacting relevant markets) or an event that is idiosyncratic to the company (*e.g.*, a future capital markets event). Such event-driven investing requires the investor to make predictions about (i) the likelihood that an event will occur and (ii) the impact such event will have on the value of the Fund's investment in the relevant company. If the event fails to occur or it does not have the effect foreseen, losses can result. For example, the adoption of new business strategies or completion of asset dispositions or debt reduction programs by a company may not be valued as highly by the market as the Adviser had anticipated, resulting in losses. In addition, a company may announce a plan of restructuring which promises to enhance value and fail to implement it, resulting in losses to investors. In liquidations and other forms of corporate reorganization, the risk exists that the reorganization

either will be unsuccessful, will be delayed or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the investment in respect of which such distribution was made. See "Risk Factors Event Driven Investing."

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

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may invest without limit in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. The Fund may also invest in restricted securities. Investments in restricted securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase these securities.

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

Some loans and fixed-income instruments are not readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. Loans and fixed-income instruments may not be listed on any national securities exchange and no active trading market may exist for certain of the loans and fixed-income instruments in which the Fund invests. Where a secondary market exists, the market for some loans and fixed-income instruments may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, events occurring subsequent to an investment by the Fund, including, for example, withdrawals, changes in market, political or other relevant circumstances, may cause some loans and fixed-income instruments that were liquid at the time of acquisition to become illiquid or otherwise cause the Fund's concentration in illiquid investments to increase. See "Risk Factors Liquidity Risk."

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

Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio. See "Risk Factors Inflation/Deflation Risk."

Conflicts of Interest Risk. The Adviser will experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Fund, relating to the allocation of the Adviser's time and resources between the Fund and other investment activities; the allocation of investment opportunities by the Adviser and its affiliates; compensation to the Adviser; services that may be provided by the Adviser and its affiliates to issuers in which the Fund invests; investments by the Fund and other clients of the Adviser, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act; the formation of additional investment funds by the Adviser; differing recommendations given by the Adviser to the Fund versus other clients; and the Adviser's use of information gained from issuers in the Fund's portfolio to aid investments by other clients, subject to applicable law.

In addition, the Adviser's investment professionals may acquire confidential or material, non-public information concerning an entity in which the Fund has invested, or propose to invest, and the possession of such information may limit the Adviser's ability to buy or sell particular securities of such entity on behalf of the Fund, thereby limiting the investment opportunities or exit strategies available to the Fund. In addition, holdings in the securities of an issuer by the Adviser

or its affiliates may affect the ability of the Fund to make certain acquisitions of, or enter into certain transactions with, such issuer. Broker-dealers and investment advisers affiliated with the Adviser may also acquire confidential or material non-public information concerning entities in which the Fund has invested or proposes to invest, which could restrict the Adviser's ability to buy or sell (or otherwise transact in) securities of such entities, thus limiting investment opportunities or exit strategies available to the Fund. See "Risk Factors Conflicts of Interest Risk" and "Conflicts of Interest."

Uncertain Tax Treatment. The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Fund. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount ("OID") or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Fund to the extent necessary in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to ensure that it does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Complex Transactions/Contingent Liabilities/Guarantees and Indemnities. The Adviser may pursue complex investment opportunities for the Fund, which may involve substantial business, regulatory or legal complexity. Such complexity presents risks, as such transactions can be more difficult, expensive and time-consuming to finance and execute; it can be more difficult to manage or realize value from the assets acquired in such transactions; and such transactions sometimes entail a higher level of regulatory scrutiny or a greater risk of contingent liabilities. Additionally, in connection with certain transactions, the Fund may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of a portfolio company, provide guarantees in respect of payments by portfolio companies and other third parties and provide indemnities against losses caused by portfolio companies and other third parties. The Fund may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities by the Fund, even after the disposition of an investment and ultimately in material losses. See "Risk Factors Complex Transactions/Contingent Liabilities/Guarantees and Indemnities."

Availability of Investment Opportunities; Competition. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing the types of investment opportunities targeted by the Adviser for the Fund is highly competitive and involves a significant degree of uncertainty.

The Fund competes for investment opportunities with other investment companies and private investment vehicles, as well as the public debt markets, individuals and financial institutions, including investment banks, commercial banks and insurance companies, business development companies, strategic industry acquirers, hedge funds and other institutional investors, investing directly or through affiliates. Over the past several years, a number of such investment vehicles have been formed (and many such existing entities have grown in size). Additional entities with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to the Fund. Such supply-side competition may adversely affect the terms upon which investments can be made by the Fund. Moreover, transaction sponsors unaffiliated with the Fund or KKR may be reluctant to present investment opportunities to the Fund because of its affiliation with KKR. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy the Fund's primary investment objectives or to realize upon their values. See "Risk Factors Availability of Investment Opportunities; Competition."

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk. The Adviser depends on the efforts, skills, reputations and business contacts of its key personnel, the information and deal flow they and others generate during the normal course of their activities and the synergies among the diverse fields of expertise and knowledge held by the Adviser's professionals. The loss of the services of any of them could have a material adverse effect on the Fund and could harm the Adviser's ability to manage the Fund.

The Adviser's principals and other key personnel possess substantial experience and expertise and have strong business relationships with members of the business community. The loss of these personnel could jeopardize the Adviser's relationships with members of the business community and could result in fewer investment opportunities for the Fund. For example, if any of the Adviser's principals were to join or form a competing firm, the Fund's results and financial condition could suffer. See "Risk Factors Dependence on Key Personnel Risk."

Material Risks of Significant Methods of Analysis. The Adviser seeks to conduct reasonable and appropriate due diligence based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment for the Fund, the Adviser relies on available resources, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. As a result, the due diligence process may at times be subjective with respect to companies for which only limited information is available. Accordingly, the Adviser cannot be certain that due diligence investigations with respect to any investment opportunity for the Fund will reveal or highlight all relevant facts (including fraud)

that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, or that its due diligence investigations will result in investments for the Fund being successful. There can be no assurance that the projected results of an investment opportunity will be achieved for the Fund, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections. General economic, natural, and other conditions, which are not predictable, can have an adverse impact on the reliability of such projections. Assumptions or projections about asset lives; the stability, growth, or predictability of costs; demand; or revenues generated by an investment or other factors associated therewith may, due to various risks and uncertainties including those described herein, differ materially from actual results. See "Risk Factors Material Risks of Significant Methods of Analysis."

Market Developments. Periods of market volatility remain, and may continue to occur in the future, in response to various political, social and economic events both within and outside of the United States. Instability in the credit markets may make it more difficult for a number of issuers of debt securities to obtain financing or refinancing for their investment or lending activities or operations. In particular, because of volatile conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

For example, certain Borrowers may, due to macroeconomic conditions, be unable to repay secured loans. A Borrower's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of the secured loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the Borrower's ability to meet its obligations under its debt securities. The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting Borrower. In addition, if one of the Borrowers were to commence bankruptcy proceedings, even though the Fund may have structured its interest as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize the Fund's debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of its claim to that of other creditors. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of the Fund's loans and the value of its equity investments. A recession could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and the value of the Fund's assets.

These developments may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund. These developments also may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. These developments could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to use leverage for investment purposes and increase the cost of such leverage, which would reduce returns to the

holders of common shares. These developments also may adversely affect the broader economy, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, leading to lower credit ratings of the issuer and increased defaults by the issuer. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the NAV and market price of the Fund's common shares. See "Risk Factors Market Developments."

Market Disruptions from Natural Disasters or Geopolitical Risks. Political instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Russia, Ukraine and the Middle East, the ongoing epidemics of infectious diseases in certain parts of the world, terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord, debt crises (such as the Greek crisis), sovereign debt downgrades, or the exit or potential exit of one or more countries from the EU (such as the UK) or the European Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU"), among others, may result in market volatility, may have long term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of natural disasters or geopolitical events in the future on the economy and securities markets. See "Risk Factors Market Disruptions from Natural Disasters or Geopolitical Risks."

Government Intervention in the Financial Markets. During the global financial crisis, the U.S. government took a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities or structured products in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities or structured products, in ways that are unforeseeable. Borrowers under secured loans held by the Fund may seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so. See "Risk Factors Government Intervention in the Financial Markets."

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its annual portfolio turnover rate, it is not expected to exceed 100% under normal circumstances. However, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. High portfolio turnover

may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to Common Shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. A high portfolio turnover may increase the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, resulting in a greater portion of the Fund's distributions being treated as a dividend to the Fund's Common Shareholders. In addition, a higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. See "Investment Objectives and Investment Strategies Investment Policies Portfolio Turnover" and "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust ("Declaration of Trust") includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could deprive the holders of common shares of opportunities to sell their common shares at a premium over the then current market price of the common shares or at NAV. See "Risk Factors Anti-Takeover Provisions" and "Description of Capital Structure Anti-Takeover and Certain Other Provisions in the Declaration of Trust."

Risks Relating to Fund's RIC Status. To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs and their shareholders under the Code, the Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. Very generally, in order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in stock or other securities and currencies. The Fund must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of each of its taxable years. Failure to meet these diversification requirements on the last day of a quarter may result in the Fund having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices or times, and may result in substantial losses to the Fund. In addition, in order to be eligible for the special tax treatment accorded RICs, the Fund must meet the annual distribution requirement, requiring it to distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its "investment company taxable income" (generally its taxable ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any) and its net tax-exempt income (if any), to its shareholders. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason and becomes subject to corporate tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce its net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of its distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on the Fund and its Shareholders. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay

substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions in order to re-qualify as a RIC.

RIC-Related Risks of Investments Generating Non-Cash Taxable Income. Certain of the Fund's investments will require the Fund to recognize taxable income in a taxable year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. In particular, the Fund invests in loans and other debt obligations that will be treated as having "market discount" and/or OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because the Fund may be required to recognize income in respect of these investments before, or without receiving, cash representing such income, the Fund may have difficulty satisfying the annual distribution requirements applicable to RICs and avoiding Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise taxes. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to sell assets, including at potentially disadvantageous times or prices, borrow, raise additional equity capital, make taxable distributions of its shares or debt securities, or reduce new investments, to obtain the cash needed to make these income distributions. If the Fund liquidates assets to raise cash, the Fund may realize gain or loss on such liquidations; in the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such liquidation transactions, its Common Shareholders may receive larger capital gain distributions than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Cybersecurity. Increased reliance on internet-based programs and applications to conduct transactions and store data creates growing operational and security risks. Targeted cyber-attacks or accidental events can lead to breaches in computer and data systems security, and subsequent unauthorized access to sensitive transactional and personal information held or maintained by KKR, its affiliates, and third party service providers or counterparties. Any breaches that occur could result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality, or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors and the beneficial owners of investors, and may lead to theft, data corruption, or overall disruption in operational systems. Criminals may use data taken in breaches in identity theft, obtaining loans or payments under false identities and other crimes that have the potential to affect the value of assets in which the Fund invests. These risks have the potential to disrupt KKR's ability to engage in transactions, cause direct financial loss and reputational damage or lead to violations of applicable laws related to data and privacy protection and consumer protection. Cybersecurity risks also necessitate ongoing prevention and compliance costs.

Misconduct of Employees and of Third-Party Service Providers. Misconduct by employees of the Adviser or by third-party service providers could cause significant losses to the Fund. Employee misconduct may include binding the Fund to transactions that exceed authorized limits or present unacceptable risks and unauthorized investment activities or concealing unsuccessful investment activities (which, in either case, may result in unknown and unmanaged risks or

losses). Losses could also result from actions by third-party service providers, including, without limitation, failing to recognize trades and misappropriating assets. In addition, employees and third-party service providers may improperly use or disclose confidential information, which could result in litigation or serious financial harm, including limiting the Fund's business prospects or future marketing activities. No assurances can be given that the due diligence performed by the Adviser will identify or prevent any such misconduct.

SUMMARY OF COMMON SHAREHOLDER FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables are intended to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses directly or indirectly associated with investing in our common shares as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares. Amounts are for the current fiscal year.

Common Shareholder Transaction Expenses

Sales Load Paid By You (as a percentage of the offering price)	%(1)
Offering Expenses borne by the Fund (as a percentage of the offering price)	%(1)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees (per open market purchase transaction fee)	\$ 20.00(2)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees (per sale transaction fee)	\$ 31.95(2)
	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares (Assumes Leverage is Used)(4)
Annual Expenses	
Management Fee	1.48%(3)
Interest Expenses and Payments on Borrowing	0.60%(4)
Other Expenses	0.55%(5)
Total Annual Expenses	2.63%

(1) In the event that the securities to which this prospectus relates are sold to or through agents, underwriters or dealers, the related prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load, the estimated amount of total offering expenses (which may include offering expenses borne by third parties on behalf of the Fund), the offering price and the offering expenses borne by the Fund as a percentage of the offering price.

(2) You will pay a fee of \$20.00, which includes any applicable brokerage commissions, in connection with purchases by the DRIP Administrator of common shares on the open market. You will also pay a fee of \$31.95 and any applicable brokerage commissions if you direct the DRIP Administrator to sell your common shares held in a dividend reinvestment account. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

(3) The Adviser will receive a monthly Management Fee at an annual rate of 1.10% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets. Consequently, since the Fund has borrowings outstanding, the Management Fee as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares is higher than if the Fund did not utilize leverage.

(4) Assumes the use of leverage through a credit facility representing $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of Managed Assets at an annual interest rate expense to the Fund of 1.98%, which is based on the interest rate currently applicable under the Fund's existing credit facility. The Fund may use other forms of leverage, which may be subject to different interest expenses than those estimated above. The actual amount of interest expense borne by the Fund will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Fund's use of leverage and variations in market interest rates.

(5) The "Other Expenses" shown in the table above and related footnotes are based upon estimated expenses for the current fiscal year.

Example

The following example illustrates the expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in common shares, assuming (1) total net annual expenses of 2.63% of net assets attributable to common shares and (2) a 5% annual return.* The actual amounts in connection with the offering will be set forth in the prospectus supplement, if applicable.

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$ 28	\$ 87	\$ 153	\$ 347

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The selected data below sets forth the per share operating performance and ratios for the periods presented. The financial information was derived from and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements of the Fund and Notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference into the SAI. The financial information for the four fiscal years ended October 31, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose unqualified report on such Financial Statements is incorporated by reference into the SAI.

Per share operating performance⁽¹⁾	Period Ended April 30, 2017 (Unaudited)	Year Ended October 31, 2016	Year Ended October 31, 2015	Year Ended October 31, 2014	Period Ended October 31, 2013*
Net asset value, beginning of period/year	\$ 17.67	\$ 17.11	\$ 18.98	\$ 19.56	\$ 19.06
Income from operations					
Net investment income	0.82	1.61	1.47	1.48	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, forward foreign currency contracts, foreign currency transactions and deferred Trustees' fees	0.71	0.45	(1.69)	(0.40)	0.36
Total income from operations	1.53	2.06	(0.22)	1.08	0.63
Dividends from					
Net investment income	(0.84)	(1.50)	(1.51)	(1.62)	(0.13)
Net realized gains			(0.10)	(0.04)	
Return of Capital			(0.04)		

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Total dividends	(0.84)	(1.50)	(1.65)	(1.66)	(0.13)
Market price, end of period/year	\$ 18.36	\$ 17.67	\$ 17.11	\$ 18.98	\$ 19.56
Total return#	16.57%†	17.10%	(6.50)%	7.95%	(10.07)%†
Ratios to average net assets					
Expenses	2.73%**	2.68%	2.46%	2.29%	2.32%**
Net investment income	9.28%**	9.79%	8.23%	7.57%	5.36%**
Supplemental data					
Market value/price	\$ 17.38	\$ 15.68	\$ 14.82	\$ 17.58	\$ 17.86
Price premium/(discount)	(5.34)%	(11.26)%	(13.38)%	(7.38)%	(8.69)%
Net assets, end of period/year (000's)	\$ 280,133	\$ 269,492	\$ 261,004	\$ 289,474	\$ 298,425
Portfolio turnover rate	47.35%†	82.48%	73.33%	65.35%	11.75%†

(1) Per share calculations were performed using average shares.

* Commenced operations on July 25, 2013.

** Annualized.

† Total return and portfolio turnover rate are for the period indicated and have not been annualized.

Total return is computed based on NYSE market price of the Fund's shares and excludes the effect of brokerage commissions. Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at the prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan.

Senior Securities

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Fund's senior securities as of the end of each of the Fund's prior fiscal periods since the Fund's inception. The Fund's senior securities during this time period are comprised of outstanding indebtedness, which constitutes a "senior security" as defined in the 1940 Act. The information regarding the Fund's senior securities for the four fiscal years ended October 31, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose unqualified report on such information is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Fiscal Period Ended	Total Amount Outstanding	Asset Coverage Per \$1,000(1)
April 30, 2017 (unaudited)	\$ 95,401,054	\$ 3,936
October 31, 2016	\$ 103,015,444	\$ 3,616
October 31, 2015	\$ 115,500,000	\$ 3,260
October 31, 2014	\$ 118,000,000	\$ 3,453
October 31, 2013	\$ 96,000,000	\$ 4,109

(1) Asset coverage per \$1,000 of debt is calculated by subtracting the Fund's liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities from the Fund's total assets, dividing the result by the aggregate amount of the Fund's senior securities representing indebtedness then outstanding, and multiplying the result by 1,000.

THE FUND

KKR Income Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund was organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on March 17, 2011. The Fund commenced operations on July 25, 2013. The Fund's principal office is located at 555 California Street, 50th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, and its telephone number is (415) 315-3620.

USE OF PROCEEDS

KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC (the "Adviser") expects that it will initially invest the proceeds of the offering in temporary investments. The Adviser anticipates that the investment of the proceeds will be made in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as appropriate investment opportunities are identified, which is expected to substantially be completed within three months; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending to as long as six months.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives or be able to structure its investment portfolio as anticipated.

Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by employing a dynamic strategy of investing in a targeted portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and implementing hedging strategies in order to seek to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in loans and fixed-income instruments or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics (the "80% Policy"). "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Fund invests primarily in first- and second-lien secured loans, unsecured loans, and high-yield corporate debt instruments of varying maturities. The Fund tactically and dynamically allocates its assets in varying types of credit instruments based on its analysis of the credit markets, which may result in the Fund's portfolio becoming concentrated in a particular type of credit instrument (such as senior secured floating rate and fixed-rate loans ("Senior Loans") or corporate bonds) and substantially less invested in other types of credit instruments. The instruments in which the Fund invests may be rated investment grade or below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or unrated. The Fund's investments in below investment grade loans and fixed-income instruments are commonly referred to as "high-yield" or "junk" instruments and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Fund may invest in debt instruments of financially troubled companies (sometimes known as "stressed" or "distressed" securities). The Fund also may invest in common stocks and other equity securities, including preferred stocks. The Fund seeks to tactically and dynamically allocate capital across companies' capital structures where the Adviser believes its due diligence process has identified compelling investment opportunities, including where the Adviser has identified issuer distress, event-driven misvaluations of securities or capital market inefficiencies.

The Fund may invest in any one or in any combination of fixed-rate and floating rate fixed-income instruments; listed and unlisted corporate debt obligations; convertible securities; collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), collateralized bond and collateralized loan obligations; bank obligations; U.S. government securities, and debt issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia); preferred securities and trust preferred securities; structured securities; and when-issued securities and forward commitments. The Fund may engage in short sales for investment and risk management purposes. The Fund may also invest in securities of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") to the extent permitted by law. The Adviser will periodically rebalance the Fund's allocation of assets among different types of credit instruments based on absolute and relative value considerations and its analysis of the credit markets in order to seek to optimize the Fund's allocation to credit instruments that the Adviser believes are positioned to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's investment objectives under the market conditions existing at the time of investment.

The Adviser, a subsidiary of KKR & Co. L.P. (together with the Adviser and its other affiliates, "KKR"), utilizes KKR's global network of resources, due diligence skills, intellectual capital and experience in investing to seek to achieve the Fund's investment objectives. The Adviser employs a fundamentally-driven investment philosophy which is based on deep credit underwriting and rigorous financial analysis. Because KKR has deep experience in credit and private equity underwriting, the Adviser's investment approach is designed to incorporate valuable characteristics of both. The Adviser will seek to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, categories of investments and geographic exposures believed to be best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook. The Fund invests globally in U.S. and non-U.S. issuers' obligations, including those of emerging market issuers, and such obligations may be U.S. dollar denominated as well as non-U.S. dollar denominated.

In pursuing its investment objectives or for hedging purposes, the Fund may engage in short selling and may invest in various types of derivatives, including structured products, swaps, forward contracts, futures contracts and options. Derivative instruments will be counted toward the 80% Policy to the extent they have economic characteristics similar to the securities included within the 80% Policy. For purposes of the 80% Policy, the Fund values its derivative instruments based on their market value.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives or be able to structure its investment portfolio as anticipated. The Fund's investment objectives and investment strategies are not fundamental, unless otherwise noted in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), and can be changed without the vote of the Fund's holders of common shares ("Common Shareholders") by the Board.

The Adviser believes that changing investment and interest rate environments over time offer attractive investment opportunities in the markets for credit obligations, as well as varying degrees of investment risk. To both capitalize on attractive investments and effectively manage potential risk, the Adviser believes that the combination of a thorough and continuous credit analysis (including an analysis of an issuer's ability to make loan or debt payments when due) and the ability to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund among different categories of investments at different points in the credit cycle (*i.e.*, the cycle between overall positive economic environments and less positive economic environments for credit obligations) is critical to achieving higher risk-adjusted returns, including higher current income and/or capital appreciation, relative to other high-yielding investments. The Adviser will seek to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, geographies and categories of investments best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook.

As part of its investment strategy, the Fund may sell short positions in investments that the Adviser believes will underperform, due to a greater sensitivity to earnings growth of the issuer, default risk and interest rates. The Fund may sell short certain securities, including, but not limited to, U.S. Treasuries, investment grade and high-yield corporate bonds, either for investment and/or hedging and/or financing purposes. The Adviser expects that most of its short investments will be in U.S. Treasuries and investment grade bonds. Because these securities have historically

low upward volatility, this may serve to reduce the Fund's risk of loss from short sales. Short positions in high-yield corporate bonds will have a fixed coupon and may have a longer duration and weighted average life

than loan investments. The Adviser does not currently anticipate engaging in short sales on loans, but may do so if an active market for selling loans short develops in the future.

The Fund may also use credit default swaps to express a negative credit view on a loan or other investment. If the Fund purchases protection under a credit default swap and no credit event occurs on the reference obligation, the Fund will have made a series of periodic payments and recover nothing of monetary value. However, if a credit event occurs on the reference obligation, the Fund (if the buyer of protection) will receive the full notional value of the reference obligation through a cash payment in exchange for the reference obligation or alternatively, a cash payment representing the difference between the expected recovery rate and the full notional value.

During an expanding or normal economic cycle, the strategy of buying U.S. and foreign loans and fixed-income instruments that are rated below investment grade is designed to generate a consistent level of monthly income and capital appreciation. However, during general economy or market downturns, the "short" strategy of having sold borrowed securities that the Adviser believes could decline in price may help lessen the impact of a significant decline in the value of the Fund's long holdings.

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. The Fund generally expects, under normal market conditions, its portfolio turnover to be up to 100%. Because it is difficult to predict accurately portfolio turnover rates, actual turnover may be higher or lower. A high portfolio turnover rate increases a fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact a fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if a fund had lower portfolio turnover.

Investment Philosophy

With more than 190 employees, including approximately 95 investment professionals, the Adviser has deep expertise in the global credit markets and in investing in corporate debt across a range of industries. The Adviser's investment professionals manage and evaluate credit opportunities across capital structures, and they provide access to an established platform for evaluating investments, managing risk and focusing on opportunities that seek to generate attractive returns with appropriate levels of risk. This platform allows for intensive due diligence to filter investment opportunities and help select investments that the Adviser believes offer the most favorable risk/reward characteristics.

The Adviser's investment approach is to be flexible in how the Fund invests once the Adviser has identified macro catalysts (including macroeconomic events or trends that may create market inefficiencies, such as a lack of financial market following of an industry or sector, a misunderstanding in the market of a particular issuer or an industry falling out of favor with the investor community) or idiosyncratic events (including unexpected developments that impact an issuer or its industry, such as changes in applicable regulatory regimes, litigation or management turmoil). The Adviser believes that this dynamic creates an opportunity for closed-end investment companies, like the Fund, to earn very attractive risk-adjusted returns by taking on incremental credit and liquidity risk. The Adviser generally focuses on corporate opportunities and invests in fixed-income and equity securities in order to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns. The Adviser generally seeks to invest in companies where it has what it regards as a differentiated view through its proprietary research and due diligence capabilities, including, for example, where the Adviser has performed detailed due diligence on the relevant company or its competitors, service providers or industry.

The Adviser is part of the broader KKR organization. KKR is a long-term fundamental investor focused on producing attractive risk-adjusted returns. Within the Fund's investment strategies specifically, KKR seeks out

complexity, dislocation and uncertainty, which it believes creates attractive risk/reward opportunities in the marketplace. KKR believes that its credit platform is differentiated by:

- a "One-Firm" approach to investing, which integrates KKR's resources across regions and asset classes and KKR's history of investing across more than three decades of economic cycles and market fluctuations;
- a global presence, where KKR is "local" in major markets in North America, Europe and Asia, enhancing the Adviser's ability to identify market dislocations early, move capital to the most attractive regions and efficiently and effectively execute on corresponding investment opportunities;
- approximately 70 industry-aligned investment professionals who provide the Adviser with comprehensive views on a broad range of industries and sectors, conduct due diligence and monitor investments;
- a stressed and distressed investments team housed within the Adviser, located in San Francisco, New York and London, that has extensive experience in identifying, evaluating and structuring investments up and down the capital structure from secured debt to equity and bespoke structured credits;
- a global macro and asset allocation team, which provides the Adviser with research and outlooks on the changing dynamics in the global economy. This capability augments research conducted by its investment professionals and helps the Adviser to quickly develop formal macro views in its due diligence, whether around broad macro themes or specific regional, country or market opportunities;
- dynamic trading ability, which allows the Adviser to move quickly into liquid credit and equity markets and take advantage of real-time market movements and dislocations with a view to creating incremental value for the Fund;
- stakeholder management capabilities, including a dedicated Public Affairs team, which the Adviser believes provides it with an advantage in conducting due diligence, proactively managing its portfolio through governmental, regulatory, labor or environmental issues and sourcing new investments;
- a network of over 30 Senior Advisors, who have held leading executive roles in major global corporations and provide KKR with operational and strategic insights and help it evaluate individual investment opportunities; and
- a "One-Firm" compensation and incentive structure and approach to investing, which allows KKR to act as a single team focused on finding the best investments and creating the best returns for its investors.

The Investment Process

The Adviser utilizes a fundamentally-driven investment philosophy which is based on deep credit underwriting and rigorous financial analysis. Because KKR has deep experience in credit and private equity underwriting, the Adviser's investment approach is designed to incorporate valuable characteristics of both. The Adviser will generally invest in a credit once it has undergone a due diligence analysis and a comprehensive review and discussion with respect to the Adviser's sourcing advantages, analysis and diligence findings.

Once an investment is made, the Adviser carefully monitors the position and formally re-underwrites its credit decision using a Portfolio Management Committee process approximately every three months. If the committee is not convinced that capital is still best invested in a position, a plan to intelligently exit is developed and implemented.

The central step in the Adviser's investment process is the performance of company, industry, capital structure and legal analysis on each Fund investment. Key elements of this exercise include:

Corporate and Debt Structure.

The Adviser generally reviews the corporate structure of a target company in an effort to understand which entities own what assets, which subsidiaries have the support of those assets and how outstanding guarantees, liens

and pledges interrelate with the various claims on the company's cash flows and to understand the covenants, terms and conditions of the company's outstanding debt and equity securities.

Legal and Regulatory Environment.

Defining and understanding the legal, regulatory and tax regimes in which a target company operates, including, in particular, having a deep understanding of the intricacies of the insolvency regimes applicable to the company, is a key focus of the due diligence process. Engaging in regulatory and corporate affairs analysis to ensure the Fund is properly positioned with respect to labor, political and other key constituencies applicable to its investments is also, where appropriate, an important part of the Adviser's due diligence process.

Key Valuation Drivers.

The Adviser generally seeks to analyze a target company's historical performance and prospects with a view toward understanding the sustainable margins and strengths and weaknesses in a company's cost structure and analyzing the quality of cash flows of the underlying investment, including capital intensity needed to sustain its asset base, requirements for growth, degrees of flexibility to reduce its cost base if volumes or prices decline, and requirements for debt amortization or other external payments. The Adviser also seeks to define the market in which a company competes and, in particular, to assess what the company does, including what products and services it provides and to whom; to understand threats it may face for pricing or cost structure; and to identify drivers of market growth or decline, including changes in industry structure, technology or demographics.

Macro Environment.

The Adviser also generally examines the broader environment in order to understand and consider potential macroeconomic head or tailwinds relevant to a target company utilizing scenario-based analysis. In this effort, the Adviser generally works closely with the Adviser's global macro and asset allocation team around views and data related to the macro environment, in addition to working with this team when conducting due diligence on specific opportunities, whether they be regional, country or market specific.

Tax Environment.

Defining the tax regime in which a company operates is another key aspect of the due diligence process. The Adviser generally undertakes a tax analysis of Fund investments with a view to optimizing structure and returns. As appropriate, the team will engage specialist third party advisors for this purpose. KKR has strong relationships with tax advisors around the world who advise it on current key issues regarding existing portfolio investments and on trends and evolving legislation and practices in their respective jurisdictions and areas of expertise.

Issuer Investment Profile

While the Adviser considers each investment opportunity in an issuer on its own merits, the Adviser generally focuses on companies that share the following characteristics:

- **Leading Market Positions.** The Adviser seeks to invest in companies with more defensible market positions, stronger franchises and operations and better credit characteristics than their peers. The Adviser focuses on the quality of product, employees, managers, facilities, systems and processes.
- **Strong Cash Flow.** The Adviser seeks to invest in companies that generate free cash flow, and that benefit from material investments from well-known equity investors. The ability of a company to meet interest obligations, repay debt and deleverage over time generally is a function of its ability to generate free cash flow. An ability to generate

stable and predictable cash flows is an indicator of long-term financial health.

- Experienced Management Teams. The Adviser intends to prioritize companies with strong, existing management teams that it believes have a clear strategic vision, long-standing experience in their industry

and a successful operating track record. The Adviser expects to favor companies in which management's incentives appear to be closely aligned with major capital providers.

- Stage of Business Life Cycle. The Adviser intends to seek mature, public and privately owned businesses that have long track records of stable, positive cash flow. The Adviser does not intend to invest in start-up companies or companies with speculative business plans.
- Attractive Industries. While the Adviser considers opportunities within all industries, it prioritizes industries having, in its view, favorable characteristics from a lending perspective. For example, the Adviser seeks companies in established industries with stable competitive and regulatory frameworks, where the main participants enjoy predictable, low volatility earnings. The Adviser gives less emphasis to industries that are frequently characterized by less predictable and more volatile earnings.
- Distressed Investments and Stressed Investments. The Adviser may also invest in companies that are under stress and do not meet the above criteria. In such circumstances, the Adviser invests based on the Adviser's view of strong risk-adjusted return. These opportunities may present an attractive risk-reward profile for the Fund based on the Adviser's due diligence process. The Adviser considers distressed investments in corporate debt or equity issued by companies that have defaulted on their debt obligations, have filed for insolvency or are selling at sufficiently discounted prices where the Adviser believes that if the companies do not default, such investments will yield attractive risk-adjusted returns. The Adviser may also acquire "dislocated" fixed-income instruments of companies that are rated below investment grade and selling at a discount to par or yield greater than what the Adviser believes is typical for companies in similar situations. Market inefficiencies in these circumstances may, for example, be due to a lack of financial market following, a misunderstanding in the market of particular industries or companies or industries that may be out of favor with the investor community. In times of particular dislocation and irrational market behavior, the Adviser may attempt to trade around specific portfolio positions opportunistically to capture excess returns based on its fundamental research-driven process.

While the Adviser believes that the criteria listed above are important in identifying and investing in portfolio companies, the Adviser considers each investment on a case-by-case basis. It is possible that not all of these criteria will be met by each company in which the Fund invests.

Portfolio Composition

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

Fixed-Income Instruments

The Fund may invest in fixed-income instruments, such as high-yield corporate debt securities, or bonds, or U.S. government debt securities. The issuer of a fixed-income instrument pays the investor a fixed- or variable-rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain bonds are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date. Holders of fixed-income bonds, as creditors, have a prior legal claim over common and preferred stockholders as to both income and assets of the issuer for the principal and interest due them and may have a prior claim over other creditors but would be subordinate to any existing secured lenders with higher priority in the issuer's capital structure. Fixed-income instruments may be secured or unsecured. The investment return of corporate bonds reflects interest on the security and changes in the market value of the security. The market value of a corporate bond, especially a fixed-rate bond, will generally rise and fall inversely with interest rates. The value of intermediate- and longer-term corporate bonds normally fluctuates more in response to changes in interest rates than does the value of shorter-term corporate bonds. The market value of a corporate bond also may be affected by the credit rating of the

corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument. Corporate fixed-income instruments usually yield more than government or agency bonds due to the presence of credit risk.

Senior Loans

Senior Loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a corporation, partnership or other business entity (a "Borrower"). Senior Loans are secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by unsecured creditors, subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the Borrower. The proceeds of Senior Loans primarily are used to refinance existing debt and for acquisitions, dividends, leveraged buyouts, and general corporate purposes.

Interest rates on Senior Loans may be fixed or may float periodically. On floating rate Senior Loans, the interest rates typically are adjusted based on a base rate plus a premium or spread over the base rate. The base rate usually is a standard inter-bank offered rate, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the prime rate offered by one or more major U.S. banks, or the certificate of deposit rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. Floating rate Senior Loans may adjust over different time periods, including daily, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The Fund may use interest rate swaps and other investment practices to shorten the effective interest rate adjustment period of floating rate Senior Loans or to adjust the overall interest rate exposure of the Fund.

When interest rates rise, the values of fixed-rate income instruments generally decline. When interest rates fall, the values of fixed-rate income instruments generally increase. The prices of floating rate Senior Loans tend to have less fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates, but will have some fluctuation, particularly when the next interest rate adjustment on such security is further away in time or adjustments are limited in amount over time. For floating rate Senior Loans, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should increase as short-term interest rates increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should decrease. Longer interest rate reset periods generally increase fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") as a result of changes in market interest rates.

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

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

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

may not be able to readily dispose of its Senior Loans at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such loans 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. During periods of limited supply and liquidity of Senior Loans, the Fund's yield may be lower.

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

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

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

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

Loan Participations. The Fund may also purchase, without limitation, participations in Senior Loans, but does not plan to do so extensively. The participation by the Fund in a lender's portion of a Senior Loan typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with such lender, not with the Borrower. As a result, the Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by such lender of payments from the Borrower. Such indebtedness may be secured or unsecured. Loan participations typically represent direct participations in a loan to a Borrower, and generally are offered by banks, other financial institutions or lending syndicates. The Fund may participate in such syndications, or can buy part of a loan, becoming a part lender. When purchasing loan participations, the Fund

assumes the credit risk of both the Borrower and the institution that sells the participation. The participation interests in which the Fund intends to invest may not be rated by any rating agency.

Pre-Funded Letter of Credit Loans. The Fund may purchase participations in prefunded letter of credit loans (a "prefunded L/C loan"), but does not plan to do so extensively. A prefunded L/C loan is a facility created by the Borrower in conjunction with the agent bank as issuer of a loan, and the prefunded L/C loan is backed by letters of credit (each letter, an "L/C"). Each participant in a prefunded L/C loan (sometimes referred to as a funded letter of credit facility) fully funds its commitment amount to the agent bank for the facility. The funds are invested by the agent bank and held solely to satisfy a prefunded L/C loan lender's obligation to the agent bank under the facility. The funds paid by the lenders are invested by the agent bank in deposits that pay interest, usually approximating a benchmark rate, such as LIBOR, which goes to the Borrower. Generally, the Borrower, via the agent bank, pays the lenders an interest rate, equivalent to the fully drawn spread plus the benchmark rate, usually LIBOR. The funds are returned to the lender upon termination of the prefunded L/C loan (and upon satisfaction of all obligations). Under the terms of the prefunded L/C loan agreement, a lender may sell and assign all or a portion of its interest in the loan to another lender so long as the other lender is eligible and agrees to the terms and conditions of the prefunded L/C loan agreement.

When the Borrower needs funds, it may draw against the prefunded L/C loan and the agent bank makes payment to the Borrower by withdrawing some of the amount invested as deposits. Consequently, the lenders do not have to advance any additional funds at the time the Borrower draws against the prefunded L/C loan facility. The prefunded L/C loan can be structured from the standpoint of the Borrower as either (i) a revolving credit facility, where the Borrower can reborrow, during the term of the loan, moneys it has paid back to the facility during the term of the loan, or (ii) a delayed draw term loan where the Borrower may not reborrow moneys it has repaid to the facility during the term of the loan.

When the Fund purchases a participation in a prefunded L/C loan, the proceeds of the purchase are deposited in a collateral account, which backs an L/C loan by the agent bank to the Borrower to support trade or other financing. The Fund typically receives interest on the cash collateral account equal to LIBOR. In addition, the Fund may also receive a fee, typically similar to the spread paid on the Borrower's institutional loan. Participations by the Fund in a prefunded L/C loan typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with the agent bank, not with the Borrower. As a result, the Fund may have the right to receive interest, fees and any repayments, if any, to which it is entitled only from the agent bank selling the participation and only upon receipt by the agent bank of such payments from the Borrower. In connection with purchasing the participation in a prefunded L/C loan, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the prefunded L/C loan. As a result, the Fund may assume the credit risk of both the Borrower and the agent bank selling the participation in a prefunded L/C loan. In the event of the insolvency of the agent bank selling a participation in a prefunded L/C loan, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such agent bank. The agent bank will likely conduct its principal business activities in the banking, finance and financial services industries. Persons engaged in such industries may be more susceptible to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee's monetary policy, governmental regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally.

Subordinated and Unsecured or Partially Secured Loans

Unsecured loans or subordinated are loans made by public and private corporations and other non-governmental entities and issuers for a variety of purposes. Unsecured loans generally have lower priority in right of payment compared to holders of secured debt of the borrower. Unsecured loans are not secured by a security interest or lien to or on specified collateral securing the borrower's obligation under the loan. Unsecured loans by their terms may be or may become subordinate in right of payment to other obligations of the borrower, including Senior Loans and other secured loans. Unsecured loans may have fixed or adjustable floating rate interest payments.

Because unsecured loans are subordinate to the secured debt of the borrower, they present a greater degree of investment risk but often pay interest at higher rates reflecting this additional risk. Such investments generally are of

below investment grade quality. Other than their subordinated and unsecured status, such investments have many characteristics and risks similar to Senior Loans and other secured loans discussed above. In addition, unsecured

loans of below investment grade quality share many of the risk characteristics of non-investment grade bonds. As in the case of secured loans, the Fund may purchase interests in unsecured loans through assignments or participations. Unsecured loans are subject to the same risks associated with investment in Senior Loans and other secured loans and non-investment grade bonds. However, because unsecured loans rank lower in right of payment to any secured obligations of the borrower, they therefore may be subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and available assets may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the secured obligations of the borrower. Unsecured loans are also expected to have greater price volatility than secured loans and may be less liquid.

Second lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets. Second lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. The priority of the collateral claims of third or lower lien loans ranks below holders of second lien loans and so on. Such junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured or partially secured status, such loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans of the same borrower

Mezzanine Securities

The Fund may invest in certain lower grade securities known as "mezzanine securities," which are subordinated debt securities that are generally issued in private placements in connection with an equity security (*e.g.*, with attached warrants) or may be convertible into equity securities. Mezzanine securities may be issued with or without registration rights. Similar to other lower grade securities, maturities of mezzanine securities are typically seven to ten years, but the expected average life is significantly shorter at three to five years. Mezzanine securities are usually unsecured and subordinated to other obligations of the issuer.

Below Investment Grade Instruments

The Fund anticipates that a majority of the Fund's assets, including its investments in secured loans and other debt securities, may be invested in instruments that are classified as "higher-yielding" (and, therefore, higher-risk) investments. In most cases, such investments will be rated below investment grade by recognized rating agencies or will be unrated instruments determined by the Adviser to be appropriate investments for the Fund. While generally providing greater income and opportunity for gain, non-investment grade debt securities and similar debt instruments may be subject to greater risks than securities or instruments that have higher credit ratings, including a high risk of default. The credit rating of a high yield security does not necessarily address its market value risk, and ratings may from time to time change, positively or negatively, to reflect developments regarding the issuer's financial condition. High yield securities and similar instruments often are considered to be speculative with respect to the capacity of the issuer to timely repay principal and pay interest or dividends in accordance with the terms of the obligation and may have more credit risk than higher rated securities. Lower grade securities and similar debt instruments may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. It is likely that a prolonged or deepening economic recession could adversely affect the ability of Borrowers issuing such securities and similar debt instruments to repay principal and pay interest on the instrument, increase the incidence of default and severely disrupt the market value of the securities and similar debt instruments.

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

Distressed and Defaulted Instruments

The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments.

Distressed and defaulted instruments generally present the same risks as investment in below investment grade instruments. However, in most cases, these risks are of a greater magnitude because of the uncertainties of investing in an issuer undergoing financial distress. As discussed above, an issuer of distressed instruments may be in bankruptcy or undergoing some other form of financial restructuring. Interest and/or principal payments on distressed instruments may be in default. Distressed instruments present a risk of loss of principal value, including potentially a total loss of value. Distressed instruments may be highly illiquid and the prices at which distressed instruments may be sold may represent a substantial discount to what the Adviser believes to be the ultimate value of such obligations.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities include bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks and other securities that entitle the holder to acquire common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities have general characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest or preferred dividends paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to non-convertible debt obligations. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure and, therefore, generally entail less risk than the corporation's common stock, although the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a debt obligation. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a predetermined price. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund would be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security and convert it to underlying common stock, or would sell the convertible security to a third party, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The price of a convertible security often reflects variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that non-convertible debt may not. The value of a convertible security is a function of (i) its yield in comparison to the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege and (ii) its worth if converted into the underlying common stock.

Non-U.S. Securities

The Fund invests in securities or other instruments, including secured loans and unsecured loans, of non-U.S. issuers or Borrowers. Some non-U.S. securities may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Similarly, there is less volume and liquidity in most foreign securities markets than in the United States and, at times, greater price volatility than in the United States.

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

Certain of the Fund's investments in foreign fixed-income instruments may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. To the extent the Fund invests in such instruments, the value of the assets of the Fund as measured in

U.S. dollars will be affected by changes in exchange rates. Generally, the Fund's currency exchange transactions will be conducted on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the currency exchange market. The cost

of the Fund's currency exchange transactions will generally be the difference between the bid and offer spot rate of the currency being purchased or sold. In order to protect against uncertainty in the level of future currency exchange rates, the Fund is authorized to enter into various currency exchange transactions. See "Risk Factors Foreign Currency Risk."

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. Investments currently considered to be illiquid include, among others, repurchase agreements not entitling the holder to repayment of principal and payment of interest within seven days, non-government stripped fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities, and over-the-counter ("OTC") options and other derivatives. In the absence of readily available market quotations, the Board, a committee appointed by the Board or a designee of the Board will price illiquid investments at a fair value as determined in good faith. Valuing illiquid securities typically requires greater judgment than valuing securities for which there is an active trading market. The market price of illiquid securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of illiquid securities. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities.

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

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments

The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis beyond the customary settlement time. These transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell securities at a future date. The price of the underlying securities (usually expressed in terms of yield) and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for (the settlement date) are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. When-issued purchases and forward commitment transactions are negotiated directly with the other party, and such commitments are not traded on exchanges. The Fund will generally purchase securities on a when-issued basis or purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis only with the intention of completing the transaction and actually purchasing or selling the securities. If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, however, the Fund may dispose of or negotiate a commitment after entering into it. The Fund may also sell securities it has committed to purchase before those securities are delivered to the Fund on the settlement date. The Fund may realize capital gains or losses in connection with these transactions. The Fund is generally required to segregate, until three days prior to settlement date, cash and liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price unless the Fund's obligations are otherwise covered. Alternatively, the Fund may enter into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities that it owns. Securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date or if the value of the security to be sold increases prior to the settlement date.

Equity Securities

From time to time, the Fund also may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities. Common stock represents an equity ownership interest in a company. Historical trends would indicate that common stock is subject to higher levels of volatility and market and issuer-specific risk than debt securities. The value of the equity securities may be affected more rapidly, and to a greater extent, by company-specific developments and general market conditions. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. In addition, if the Fund's investments in equity securities are incidental to the Fund's investments in loans or fixed-income instruments, the Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or fixed-income instrument of a Borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in instruments while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of the Borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Preferred Stocks

The Fund may also invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stocks represent the senior residual interest in the assets of an issuer after meeting all claims, with priority to corporate income and liquidation payments over the issuer's common stock. As such, preferred stock is inherently more risky than the bonds and loans of the issuer, but less risky than its common stock. Preferred stocks often contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of certain tax or legal changes or at the issuers' call. Preferred stocks typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common stock.

Although they are equity securities, preferred stocks have certain characteristics of both debt and common stock. They are debt-like in that their promised income is contractually fixed. They are common stock-like in that they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Furthermore, they have many of the key characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows. In order to be payable, dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors or trustees. In addition, distributions on preferred stock may be subject to deferral and thus may not be automatically payable. Income payments on some preferred stocks are cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accrue even if not declared by the board or otherwise made payable. Other preferred stocks are non-cumulative, meaning that skipped dividends and distributions do not continue to accrue. There is no assurance that dividends on preferred stocks in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable. If the Fund owns preferred stock that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for U.S. federal income tax purposes while it is not receiving cash payments corresponding to such income. When interest rates fall below the rate payable on an issue of preferred stock or for other reasons, the issuer may redeem the preferred stock, generally after an initial period of call protection in which the stock is not redeemable. Preferred stocks may be significantly less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities, corporate bonds and common stock.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

Cash flows in a CDO are split into two or more tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche, which bears the first loss from defaults from the underlying pool of bonds and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default (though such protection is not complete). Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CDO typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and may be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, downgrades of the underlying collateral by rating agencies, forced liquidation of the collateral pool due to a failure of coverage tests, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and

disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults as well as investor aversion to CDO securities as a class. Normally, CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized as illiquid securities. 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 NRSRO; (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.

Asset-Backed Securities

The value of asset-backed securities ("ABSs") like that of traditional fixed-income instruments, typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. However, ABSs differ from traditional fixed-income instruments because of their potential for prepayment. The price paid by the Fund for such securities, the yield the Fund expects to receive from such securities and the average life of such securities are based on a number of factors, including the anticipated rate of prepayment of the underlying assets.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

In addition to the risks associated with other ABSs as described above, mortgage-backed securities are subject to the general risks associated with investing in real estate securities; that is, they may lose value if the value of the underlying real estate to which a pool of mortgages relates declines. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governments or their agencies and instrumentalities, such as, in the United States, the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). They may also be issued by private issuers but represent an interest in or are collateralized by pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by a government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. In addition, mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers and be collateralized by securities without a government guarantee. Such securities usually have some form of private credit enhancement.

Pools created by private issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments. Notwithstanding that such pools may be supported by various forms of private insurance or guarantees, there can be no assurance that the private insurers or guarantors will be able to meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. The Fund may invest in private mortgage pass-through securities without such insurance or guarantees. Any mortgage-backed securities that are issued by private issuers are likely to have some exposure to subprime loans as well as to the mortgage and credit markets generally. In addition, such securities are not subject to the underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that would generally apply to securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee, thereby increasing their credit risk. The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-related securities that are backed by mortgage pools that contain subprime loans, but a level of risk exists for all loans. Market factors adversely affecting mortgage loan repayments may include a general economic downturn, high unemployment, a general slowdown in the real estate market, a drop in the market prices of real estate, or an increase in interest rates resulting in higher mortgage payments by holders of adjustable rate mortgages.

Zero Coupon and 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.

Temporary Investments

During the period in which the net proceeds of this offering of common shares are being invested or during periods in which the Adviser determines that economic, market or political conditions are unfavorable to investors and a defensive strategy would benefit the Fund, the Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and strategies. During such periods, the Fund may invest all or a portion of its assets in certain short-term (less than one year to maturity) and medium-term (not greater than five years to maturity) debt securities or hold cash and cash equivalents. The short- and medium-term debt securities in which the Fund may invest include: (i) obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (ii) bank deposits and bank obligations (including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. or foreign banks denominated in any currency; (iii) floating rate securities and other instruments denominated in any currency issued by various governments or international development agencies; (iv) finance company and corporate commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt obligations of U.S. or foreign corporations; (v) repurchase agreements with banks and broker- dealers with respect to such securities; and (vi) shares of money market funds and money market instruments. The Fund may not achieve its investment objectives when it does so. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Fund will use these alternative strategies. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful.

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

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

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

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

Other Investment Techniques

Short Sales

The Fund may engage in short sales for investment and risk management purposes, including when the Adviser believes an investment will underperform due to a greater sensitivity to earnings growth of the issuer, default risk or interest rates.

Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security or other instrument (such as an option, forward or futures contract) that it does not own but can borrow in the market. Short selling allows the Fund to profit from a decline in market price to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities and to obtain a low cost means of financing long investments that the Adviser believes are attractive. When

the Fund engages in a short sale of a security, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow particular securities and be obligated

to repay the lender of the security any coupon or interest that accrued on the securities during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund pays in connection with the short sale.

During the period of the short sale, the Fund may be required to maintain the short sale proceeds that the broker holds and any additional assets the lending broker requires as collateral. The Fund may also be required to designate, on its books or the books of the Custodian, liquid assets (less any additional collateral held by the broker) to cover the short sale obligation, marked-to-market daily. Depending on the arrangements made with the broker or Custodian, the Fund may or may not receive any payments (including interest) on collateral it has deposited with the broker.

Dollar Rolls

The Fund may enter into "dollar rolls" in which the Fund sells securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts with the same counterparty to repurchase similar, but not identical securities on a specified future date. During the roll period, the Fund loses the right to receive principal and interest paid on the securities sold. However, the Fund would benefit to the extent of any difference between the price received for the securities sold and the lower forward price for the future purchase or fee income plus the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the securities sold until the settlement date of the forward purchase. All cash proceeds will be invested in instruments that are permissible investments for the Fund. The Fund will segregate until the settlement date cash or liquid assets, as permitted by applicable law, in an amount equal to its forward purchase price.

For financial reporting and tax purposes, the Fund treats dollar rolls as two separate transactions; one involving the purchase of a security and a separate transaction involving a sale. The Fund does not currently intend to enter into dollar rolls for financing and does not treat them as borrowings.

Dollar rolls involve certain risks including the following: if the broker-dealer to whom the Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to purchase or repurchase the securities subject to the dollar roll may be restricted. Also, the instrument which the Fund is required to repurchase may be worth less than an instrument which the Fund originally held. Successful use of dollar rolls will depend upon the Adviser's ability to manage the Fund's interest rate and prepayments exposure. For these reasons, there is no assurance that dollar rolls can be successfully employed. The use of this technique may diminish the investment performance of the Fund compared with what such performance would have been without the use of dollar rolls.

Derivatives

The Fund currently anticipates investing in (or considering for investment) the following types of derivative instruments:

Swap Agreements. The Fund may enter into swap agreements. A swap is a financial instrument that typically involves the exchange of cash flows between two parties on specified dates (settlement dates), where the cash flows are based on agreed-upon prices, rates, indices, etc. The nominal amount on which the cash flows are calculated is called the notional amount. Swaps are often individually negotiated and 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 increase or decrease the overall volatility of the investments of the Fund and its share price. 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. An 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.

A swap agreement can be a form of leverage, which can magnify the Fund's gains or losses. With respect to cash-settled swaps, the Fund will set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations (*i.e.*, the Fund's daily net liability) under the swaps.

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

Credit Derivatives. The Fund may engage in credit derivative transactions. There are two broad categories of credit derivatives: default price risk derivatives and market spread derivatives. Default price risk derivatives are linked to the price of reference securities or loans after a default by the issuer or Borrower, respectively. Market spread derivatives are based on the risk that changes in market factors, such as credit spreads, can cause a decline in the value of a security, loan or index. There are three basic transactional forms for credit derivatives: swaps, options and structured instruments. A credit default swap is an agreement between two counterparties that allows one counterparty (the "seller") to sell protection under the swap and or be "long" on a third party's credit risk and the other party (the "buyer") to purchase protection under the swap and be "short" on the credit risk. In essence, an institution which owns corporate fixed-income instruments can purchase a limited form of default protection by entering into a credit default swap with another bank, broker-dealer or financial intermediary. Typically, the buyer agrees to make regular fixed payments to the seller with the same frequency as the underlying reference instrument. In exchange, the buyer typically has the right upon a credit event on the underlying instrument to deliver the instrument to the seller in exchange for the instrument's par value plus interest. Credit default swaps can be used as a substitute for purchasing or selling a credit security and sometimes are preferable to purchasing the security. The Fund currently intends to invest primarily in credit default swaps as a buyer, but may also act as a seller. As a buyer of credit default swaps, the Fund is able to express a negative credit view on a particular instrument; as a seller, the Fund can express a positive view on the credit quality of a company. The Fund does not intend to leverage its investments through the use of credit default swaps, but may incur effective leverage to the extent it acts as a seller of a credit default swap. Among other risks, a party to a credit default swap is subject to counterparty risk. The Fund will monitor any such swaps or derivatives with a view towards ensuring that the Fund remains in compliance with all applicable regulatory investment policy and tax requirements.

Options. The Fund may purchase put and call options on currencies or securities. A put option embodies the right of its purchaser 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 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 for American options or only at expiration for European options. 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. A successful use of equity options and options on stock indices will be subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in volatility and the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of

individual stocks.

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. 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.

Interest Rate Transactions. The Fund can normally be expected to have less significant interest rate-related fluctuations in its NAV per share than investment companies investing primarily in fixed-income instruments (other than money market funds and some short-term bond funds). However, because floating or variable rates on secured loans only reset periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. Similarly, a sudden and significant increase in market interest rates may cause a decline in the Fund's NAV. In addition, secured loans may allow a borrower to opt between LIBOR-based interest rates and interest rates based on bank prime rates, which may have an impact the Fund's NAV.

The Fund may use interest rate swaps for risk management purposes only and not as a speculative investment and would typically use interest rate swaps to shorten the average interest rate reset time of the Fund's holdings. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (*e.g.*, an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments). The Fund will only enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The counterparty risk for cleared interest rate swap transactions is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter interest rate swaps since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared swap contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing house, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Fund. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Custodian. The Fund will not enter into an interest rate swap unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be investment grade by the Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. These instruments are typically traded in the OTC market.

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

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions in connection with its investments in foreign securities. The Fund will conduct its foreign currency transactions either on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the rate then-prevailing in the foreign currency markets or through forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts. The Fund may enter into foreign currency forward contracts in order to protect against possible losses on non-U.S. dollar denominated investments resulting from adverse changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. A foreign currency forward exchange contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price and for an amount set at the time of the contract. These contracts are often traded in the interbank market directly between currency traders (usually large

commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has a margin requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for

conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the price at which they are buying and selling various currencies. However, foreign currency forward contracts may limit potential gains which could result from a positive change in such currency relationships. The Fund does not speculate in foreign currency.

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

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

Commodities-Related Derivatives. The Fund may use commodities-related derivatives to hedge a position in a commodity-related issuer or industry. Commodities-related derivatives include, but are not limited to, commodities contracts, commodity futures or options thereon (investments in contracts for the future purchase or sale of commodities); total return swaps based on a commodity index (permitting one party to receive/pay the total return on a commodity index against payment/receipt of an agreed upon spread/interest rate); commodity-linked notes (providing a return based on a formula referenced to a commodity index); commodity exchange traded notes (non-interest paying debt instruments whose price fluctuates (by contractual commitment) with an underlying commodities index); sovereign issued oil warrants (a sovereign obligation the coupon on which is contingent on the price of oil); and any other commodities-related derivative permitted by law.

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.

Structured Products

The Fund may invest in structured products, including the following:

Collateralized Loan Obligations. A collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") is a financing company (generally called a Special Purpose Vehicle or "SPV"), created to reapportion the risk and return characteristics of a pool of assets. While the assets underlying CLOs are typically secured loans, the assets may also include (i) unsecured loans, (ii) debt securities that are rated below investment grade, (iii) debt tranches of other CLOs and (iv) equity securities incidental to investments in secured loans. When investing in CLOs, the Fund will not invest in equity tranches, which are the lowest tranche. However, the Fund may invest in lower tranches of CLOs, which typically experience a lower

recovery, greater risk of loss or deferral or non-payment of interest than more senior tranches of the CLO. In addition, the Fund intends to invest in CLOs consisting primarily of individual secured loans of

Borrowers and not repackaged CLO obligations from other high risk pools. The underlying secured loans purchased by CLOs are generally performing at the time of purchase but may become non-performing, distressed or defaulted. CLOs with underlying assets of non-performing, distressed or defaulted loans are not contemplated to comprise a significant portion of the Fund's investments in CLOs. The key feature of the CLO structure is the prioritization of the cash flows from a pool of debt securities among the several classes of the CLO. The SPV is a company founded solely for the purpose of securitizing payment claims arising out of this diversified asset pool. On this basis, marketable securities are issued by the SPV which, due to the diversification of the underlying risk, generally represent a lower level of risk than the original assets. The redemption of the securities issued by the SPV typically takes place at maturity out of the cash flow generated by the collected claims.

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

Securities Lending

The Fund may make secured loans of its marginable securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. However, such loans will be made only to broker-dealers and other financial institutions that are believed by the Adviser to be of relatively high credit standing. Securities loans are made to broker-dealers pursuant to agreements requiring that loans be continuously secured by collateral consisting of U.S. government securities, cash or cash equivalents (negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit) maintained 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 Fund may invest only 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 may pay a rebate to the borrower. The reinvestment of cash collateral will result in a form of effective leverage for the Fund.

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

Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Dollar Rolls

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

A dollar roll transaction involves a sale by the Fund of a security concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase a similar security at a later date at an agreed-upon price. The securities that are repurchased will bear

the same interest rate and a similar maturity as those sold, but the assets collateralizing those securities may have different prepayment histories than those sold. During the period between the sale and repurchase, the Fund will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities sold. Proceeds of the sale will be invested in additional investments, and the income from these investments will generate income for the Fund. If such income does not exceed the income, capital appreciation and gain or loss that would have been realized on the securities sold as part of the dollar roll, the use of this technique will diminish the investment performance of the Fund compared with what the performance would have been without the use of dollar rolls. Dollar rolls involve the risk that the market value of the securities subject to the Fund's forward purchase commitment may decline below, or the market value of the securities subject to the Fund's forward sale commitment may increase above, the exercise price of the forward commitment. In the event the buyer of the securities files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund's use of the proceeds of the current sale portion of the transaction may be restricted.

Repurchase Agreements

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

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies within the limits prescribed by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any exemptive orders currently or in the future obtained by the Fund from the SEC. These securities include shares of other closed-end funds, open-end investment companies (*i.e.*, mutual funds) and ETFs. As a stockholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's management fees with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to the same leverage risks described herein. See "Risk Factors Leverage Risk."

Investment Policies

Credit Ratings and Unrated Securities

Rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities, based upon their assessment of the likelihood of the receipt of principal and interest payments. Appendix A to the SAI describes the various ratings assigned to debt obligations by Standard & Poor's Corporation Rating Group ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"). Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not consider the risks of fluctuations in market value or other factors that may influence the value of debt securities. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. Therefore, the credit rating assigned to a particular instrument may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment in such instrument. Credit rating agencies may change their methods of evaluating credit risk and determining ratings. These changes may occur quickly and often. Credit rating agencies may be paid by the companies whose debt they analyze and grade. To the extent that the issuer of a security pays a rating agency for the analysis of its security, an inherent conflict of interest may exist that could affect the reliability of the rating. The Adviser does not rely solely on credit ratings, and develops its own analysis of issuer credit quality. The ratings of a debt security may change over time. S&P, Moody's and Fitch monitor and evaluate the ratings assigned to securities on an ongoing basis. As a result, securities held by the Fund could receive a higher rating (which would tend to

increase their value) or a lower rating (which would tend to decrease their value) during the period in which they are held.

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

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

Percentage Limitations

Compliance with any policy or limitation of the Fund that is expressed as a percentage of assets is determined at the time of purchase of portfolio securities. The policy will not be violated if these limitations are exceeded because of changes in the market value or investment rating of the Fund's assets or if a Borrower or issuer distributes equity securities incident to the purchase or ownership of a loan or fixed-income instrument or in connection with a reorganization of a Borrower or issuer.

LEVERAGE

The Fund may utilize financial leverage for investment purposes (*i.e.*, to purchase additional portfolio securities consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and strategies). Although the Fund may use leverage as discussed below, there can be no assurance that the Fund will utilize financial leverage or that, if utilized, the Fund will be successful during any period in which leverage is employed. Generally speaking, if the Fund can invest the proceeds from financial leverage in portfolio securities that have higher rates of return than the costs of such financial leverage and other expenses of the Fund, then the Common Shareholders would have a net benefit. The Fund has currently entered into a \$120.0 million (the "Maximum Facility Amount") revolving credit facility with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The revolving credit facility bears an unused commitment fee on the unused portion of the credit facility (the "Unused Facility Amount") equal to (a) 0.15% on the total Unused Facility Amount if the Unused Facility Amount is lower than or equal to 75% of the Maximum Facility Amount or (b) 0.25% on the total Unused Facility Amount if the Unused Facility Amount is in excess of 75% of the Maximum Facility Amount. The per annum rate of interest for borrowing under the credit facility is equal to (a) LIBOR plus 0.80% per annum or (b) the greatest of (i) the Prime Rate, (ii) the Fed Funds rate plus 0.50% per annum, and (iii) the Eurodollar rate plus 1.00% per annum.

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of preferred shares or notes and leverage attributable to reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. The Fund may add financial leverage to its portfolio representing up to approximately 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's Managed Assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, the leveraging activity). In the future, the Fund may use forms of leverage other than and/or in addition to a credit facility. The Fund's use of financial leverage up to the maximum level permitted under the 1940 Act is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed without notice to the Fund's Common Shareholders. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its capital shares, or purchase any such capital shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of such dividend or distribution, or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be. With respect to asset coverage for preferred shares, under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the NAV of the Fund's portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (*i.e.*, such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's Managed Assets (less the Fund's obligations under senior securities representing indebtedness)). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its common shares unless, at the time of such distribution, the NAV of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value. If the Fund uses a combination of borrowing (including notes and other securities representing indebtedness) and issuing preferred shares, the maximum asset coverage required would be between 300% and 200% depending on the relative amounts of borrowings and preferred shares.

Leverage creates risks for holders of the common shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility in the NAV and market price of, and distributions on, the common shares. There is a risk that fluctuations in the distribution rates on any outstanding preferred shares or notes may adversely affect the return to the holders of the common shares. If the income from the investments purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return on the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders will be reduced. The Fund in its reasonable judgment nevertheless may determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate in the circumstances.

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Changes in the value of the Fund's investment portfolio (including investments bought with the proceeds of leverage) will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. If there is a net decrease (or increase) in the value of

the Fund's investment portfolio, the leverage will decrease (or increase) the NAV per common share to a greater extent than if the Fund were not leveraged. The use of leverage by the Fund may magnify the Fund's losses when there is a decrease in the value of a Fund investment and even totally eliminate the Fund's equity in its portfolio or a Common Shareholder's equity in the Fund. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which include proceeds from leverage. As discussed under "Description of Capital Structure," if preferred shares are used, holders of preferred shares will have rights to elect a minimum of two trustees. This voting power may negatively affect Common Shareholders, and the interests of holders of preferred shares may otherwise differ from the interests of Common Shareholders. Any trustees elected by preferred shareholders will represent both Common Shareholders and holders of preferred shares. Such trustees may have a conflict of interest when the interests of Common Shareholders differ from those of holders of preferred shares.

Capital raised through leverage will be subject to distribution and/or interest payments, which may exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The issuance of preferred shares or notes involves offering expenses and other costs and may limit the Fund's freedom to pay distributions on common shares or to engage in other activities. All costs of offering and servicing any of the leverage methods the Fund may use will be borne entirely by the Fund's Common Shareholders. The interests of persons with whom the Fund enters into leverage arrangements (such as bank lenders, note holders and preferred shareholders) will not necessarily be aligned with the interests of the Fund's Common Shareholders and such persons will have claims on the Fund's assets that are senior to those of the Fund's Common Shareholders. Leverage creates an opportunity for a greater return per common share, but at the same time it is a speculative technique that will increase the Fund's exposure to capital risk.

In connection with a credit facility, any lender may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. The credit facility fees may include, among other things, up front structuring fees and ongoing commitment fees (including fees on amounts undrawn on the facility) in addition to the traditional interest expense on amounts borrowed. The credit facility may involve a lien on the Fund's assets. Similarly, to the extent the Fund issues preferred shares or notes, the Fund currently intends to seek an AAA or equivalent credit rating from one or more NRSROs on any preferred shares or notes it issues and the Fund may be subject to fees, covenants and investment restrictions required by the NRSRO as a result. Such covenants and restrictions imposed by a NRSRO or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or restrictions will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund's investment returns. In addition, the Fund expects that any notes it issues or credit facility it enters into would contain covenants that, among other things, may impose geographic exposure limitations, credit quality minimums, liquidity minimums, concentration limitations and currency hedging requirements on the Fund. These covenants would also likely limit the Fund's ability to pay distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations. Such restrictions could cause the Adviser to make different investment decisions than if there were no such restrictions and could limit the ability of the Board and Common Shareholders to change fundamental investment policies.

As a closed-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and various SEC and SEC staff interpretive positions. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Fund may "set aside" liquid assets (often referred to as "asset segregation"), or engage in other SEC- or staff-approved measures, to "cover" open positions with respect to certain portfolio management techniques, such as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, entering into credit default swaps or futures contracts, or purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, that may be considered senior securities under the 1940 Act. The Fund intends to "cover" its derivative positions by segregating an

amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the 1940 Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time. When the Fund is a seller of a credit default swap, the Fund will segregate assets to

cover the full notional value of any obligation under the credit default swap. The Fund may not cover an applicable derivative transaction if it does not need to do so to comply with the 1940 Act limitations on the issuance of senior securities and, in the view of the Adviser, the assets that would have been used to cover could be better used for a different purpose. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. In addition, these segregation and coverage requirements could result in the Fund maintaining securities positions that it would otherwise liquidate, segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so or otherwise restricting portfolio management. Such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

The Fund's willingness to utilize leverage, and the amount of leverage the Fund will assume, will depend on many factors, the most important of which are market conditions and interest rates. Successful use of a leveraging strategy may depend on the Fund's ability to predict correctly interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Any leveraging of the common shares cannot be achieved until the proceeds resulting from the use of leverage have been invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

Effects of Leverage

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effects of leverage on common share total return, assuming hypothetical annual investment portfolio total returns, net of expenses (consisting of income and changes in the value of investments held in the Fund's portfolio) of 10%, 5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns expected to be experienced by the Fund. The table further assumes that the Fund uses borrowings representing $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the Fund's Managed Assets (which includes the amounts of leverage obtained through such borrowings) and a projected annual rate of interest on the borrowings of 1.98%.

Assumed Portfolio Total Return (net of expenses)	(10.00)%	(5.00)%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Common Share Total Return	(10.59)%	(5.63)%	(0.66)%	4.31%	9.27%

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

If the Fund uses leverage, the amount of fees paid to the Adviser for its services will be higher than if the Fund does not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated based on Managed Assets, which includes assets purchased with leverage. Therefore, the Adviser has a financial incentive to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and Common Shareholders, as only the Common Shareholders would bear the fees and expenses incurred through the Fund's use of leverage. See "Conflicts of Interest." The Fund's willingness to use leverage, and the extent to which leverage is used at any time, will depend on many factors, including among other things, the Adviser's assessment of the yield curve, interest rate trends, market conditions and other factors. See "Summary of Common Shareholder Fees and Expenses."

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Fund's common shares may be speculative in that it involves a high degree of risk and should not constitute a complete investment program. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with the other information contained in the prospectus. If any of these risks discussed in this prospectus occurs, the Fund's results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the price of the Fund's common shares could decline significantly and you could lose all or a part of your investment.

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to the his or her investment objectives and personal situation and (ii) consider factors such as his or her personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs. An investment in the Fund's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund's common shares represents an indirect investment in the portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments, short positions and other securities and derivative instruments owned by the Fund, and the value of these securities and instruments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and such investment is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. At any point in time, an investment in the Fund's common shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account distributions paid by the Fund and the ability of Common Shareholders to reinvest dividends. The Fund may also use leverage, which would magnify the Fund's investment, market and certain other risks.

The Fund may be materially affected by market, economic and political conditions globally and in the jurisdictions and sectors in which it invests or operates, including factors affecting interest rates, the availability of credit, currency exchange rates and trade barriers. These factors are outside the Adviser's control and could adversely affect the liquidity and value of the Fund's investments, and may reduce the ability of the Fund to make attractive new investments.

Ongoing events in the subprime mortgage market and other areas of the fixed income markets have caused significant dislocations, illiquidity and volatility in the leveraged loan and bond markets, as well as in the wider global financial markets. To the extent portfolio companies and other issuers of the Fund's portfolio investments participate in or have exposure to such markets, the results of their operations may be adversely affected. In addition, to the extent that such economic and market events and conditions reoccur, this would have a further adverse impact on the availability of credit to businesses generally. Although financial markets have shown intermittent signs of improvement, global economic conditions remain tenuous, and to the extent that they do not improve, this may adversely impact the financial resources and credit quality of corporate and other borrowers in which the Fund has invested and result in the inability of such borrowers to make principal and interest payments on, or refinance, outstanding debt when due. In the event of such defaults, the Fund may suffer a partial or total loss of their investment in such borrowers, which would, in turn, have an adverse effect on the Fund's returns. Such economic and market events and conditions also may restrict the ability of the Fund to sell or liquidate investments at favorable times or for favorable prices (although such events and conditions may not foreclose the Fund's ability to hold such investments until maturity). In particular, the Fund's investment strategies rely, in part, on the stabilization or improvement of the conditions in the global economy and markets generally and credit markets specifically. Absent such a recovery, the value of the Fund's investments may not generate expected current proceeds or appreciate as anticipated and may suffer a loss. Trends and historical events do not imply, forecast or predict future events and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that the assumptions made or the beliefs and expectations currently held by the Adviser will prove correct, and actual events and circumstances may vary significantly.

The Fund may be subject to risk arising from a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution may cause a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Fund interacts on a daily basis.

Market Discount Risk

Common shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. Common shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have traded at prices higher than their NAV during some periods and have traded at prices lower than their NAV during other periods. The Fund cannot assure you that its common shares will trade at a price higher than or equal to NAV in the future. The Fund's NAV will be reduced immediately following this offering by the sales load and the amount of offering expenses paid by the Fund. In addition to NAV, the market price of the Fund's common shares may be affected by such factors as distribution levels and stability (which are in turn affected by expenses, regulation affecting the timing and character of Fund distributions and other factors), portfolio credit quality, liquidity, market supply and demand and similar other factors relating to the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund's market price may also be affected by general market, economic or political conditions. The common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors and should not be viewed as a vehicle for trading purposes. This risk may be greater for investors who sell their common shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the initial offering. You should not purchase common shares of the Fund if you intend to sell them shortly after purchase.

Fixed-Income Instruments Risk

The Fund invests in loans and other types of fixed-income instruments and securities. Such investments may be secured, partially secured or unsecured and may be unrated, and whether or not rated, may have speculative characteristics. The market price of the Fund's investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. Generally, when interest rates rise, the values of fixed-income instruments fall, and vice versa. In typical interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-income instruments generally fluctuate more than the prices of shorter-term fixed-income instruments as interest rates change. These risks may be greater in the current market environment of historically low interest rates. The obligor of a fixed-income instrument may not be able or willing to pay interest or to repay principal when due in accordance with the terms of the associated agreement. An obligor's willingness and ability to pay interest or to repay principal due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow. Commercial bank lenders may be able to contest payments to the holders of other debt obligations of the same obligor in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. See also "Risks Factors Credit Risk."

The Fund invests in loans and other similar forms of debt. Such forms of indebtedness are different from traditional debt securities in that debt securities are part of a large issue of securities to the public and loans and similar debt instruments may not be securities, but may represent a specific commercial loan to a borrower. Loan participations typically represent direct participation, together with other parties, in a loan to a corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. Participation interests will only give the Fund the right to receive payments of principal and interest from the institution participating out the loan, and not directly from the obligor, and will typically give the Fund limited consent rights to amendments of the underlying credit documents. The Fund may participate in such syndications, or can buy part of a loan, becoming a part lender. When purchasing indebtedness and loan participations, the Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. Members of a syndicate in which the Fund participates may have different and sometimes superior rights to those of the Fund. Where the Fund invests as a sub-participant in syndicated debt, it may be subject to certain risks as a result of having no direct contractual relationship with the underlying borrower. As a result, the Fund will generally be dependent on

the lender to enforce its rights and obligations under the loan arrangements in the event of a default by the underlying borrower and will generally not have any direct rights against the underlying

borrower, any direct rights in the collateral, if any, securing such borrowing, or any right to deal directly with such borrower. The lender will, in general, retain the right to determine whether remedies provided for in the underlying loan arrangement will be exercised, or waived. In the event that the Fund enters into such an investment, there can be no assurance that its ability to realize upon a participation will not be interrupted or impaired in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any of the borrower or the lender or that in such circumstances, the Fund will benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower. Successful claims by third parties arising from these and other risks may be borne by the Fund.

The Fund may invest in debtor-in-possession financings. In such investments there is a risk that the underlying borrower may not successfully come out of Chapter 11 proceedings and may be forced to liquidate its assets in which case the Fund's only recourse will be against the security provided by the borrower (which may not be sufficient to cover related losses).

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund's investments will expose the Fund to interest rate risks, meaning that changes in prevailing market interest rates could negatively affect the value of such investments. Factors that may affect market interest rates include, without limitation, inflation, slow or stagnant economic growth or recession, unemployment, money supply, governmental monetary policies, international disorders and instability in U.S. and non-U.S. financial markets. The Fund expects that it will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of its assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. In a changing interest rate environment, the Adviser may not be able to manage this risk effectively. If the Adviser is unable to manage interest rate risk effectively, the Fund's performance could be adversely affected.

Senior Loans Risk

Senior Loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a Borrower. Senior Loans in most circumstances are fully collateralized by assets of the borrower. Thus, they are generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trade creditors, and preferred or common stockholders. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements. The value of the Fund's assets may also be affected by other uncertainties such as economic developments affecting the market for senior secured term loans or affecting borrowers generally. Moreover, the security for the Fund's investments in secured debt may not be recognized for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make required filings by lenders, trustees or other responsible parties and, as a result, the Fund may not have priority over other creditors as anticipated.

Senior Loans usually include restrictive covenants, which must be maintained by the borrower. The Fund may have an obligation with respect to certain senior secured term loan investments to make additional loans upon demand by the borrower. Such instruments, unlike certain bonds, usually do not have call protection. This means that such interests, while having a stated term, may be prepaid, often without penalty. The rate of such prepayments may be affected by, among other things, general business and economic conditions, as well as the financial status of the borrower. Prepayment would cause the actual duration of a Senior Loan to be shorter than its stated maturity.

Senior Loans typically are secured by pledges of collateral from the borrower in the form of tangible and intangible assets. In some instances, the Fund may invest in Senior Loans that are secured only by stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries or affiliates. The value of the collateral may decline below the principal amount of the senior secured term loans subsequent to an investment by the Fund.

Senior Loans generally are not registered with the SEC, or any state securities commission, and are not listed on any national securities exchange. There is less readily available or reliable information about most Senior Loans than is

the case for many other types of securities, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act, or registered under the Exchange Act. No active trading market may exist for some Senior Loans,

and some Senior Loans may be subject to restrictions on resale. A secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which may impair the Fund's ability to realize full value and thus cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. In addition, the Fund may not be able to readily dispose of its Senior Loans at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such loans 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. During periods of limited supply and liquidity of Senior Loans, the Fund's yield may be lower. See "Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk."

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

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

The Fund may acquire Senior Loans through assignments or participations. The Fund will typically acquire Senior Loans through assignment and may elevate a participation interest into an assignment as soon as practicably possible. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, the purchaser's rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and the Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to any associated collateral. A participation typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution offering the participation, not with the Borrower. Sellers of participations typically include banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions and lending institutions. The Adviser has adopted best execution procedures and guidelines to mitigate credit and counterparty risk in the atypical situation when the Fund must acquire a Senior Loan through a participation. The Adviser has established a risk and valuation committee that regularly reviews each broker-dealer counterparty for, among other things, its quality and the quality of its execution. The established procedures and guidelines require trades to be placed for execution only with broker-dealer counterparties approved by the risk and valuation committee of the Adviser. The factors considered by the committee when selecting and approving brokers and dealers include, but are not limited to: (i) quality, accuracy, and timeliness of execution, (ii) review of the reputation, financial strength and stability of the financial institution, (iii) willingness and ability of the counterparty to commit capital, (iv) ongoing reliability and (v) access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement against the Borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the Borrower and the institution selling the participation. Further, in purchasing participations in lending syndicates, the Fund will not be able to conduct the due diligence on the Borrower or the quality of the Senior Loan with respect to which it is buying a participation that the Fund would otherwise conduct if it were investing directly in the Senior Loan, which may result in the Fund being exposed to greater credit or fraud risk with respect to the Borrower or the Senior Loan than the Fund expected when initially purchasing the participation.

Credit Risk

The Fund's debt investments are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal by the borrowers with respect to such investments. Such non-payment would likely result in a reduction of income to the Fund and a reduction in the value of the debt investments experiencing non-payment.

Although the Fund may invest in investments that the Adviser believes are secured by specific collateral, the value of which may exceed the principal amount of the investments at the time of initial investment, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments with respect to such investment, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing an investment. Under certain circumstances, collateral securing an investment may be released without the consent of the Fund. The Fund may also invest in high yield instruments and other unsecured investments, each of which involves a higher degree of risk than Senior Loans. The Fund's right to payment and its security interest, if any, may be subordinated to the payment rights and security interests of more senior creditors. Certain of these investments may have an interest-only payment schedule, with the principal amount remaining outstanding and at risk until the maturity of the investment. In this case, a portfolio company's ability to repay the principal of an investment may be dependent upon a liquidity event or the long-term success of the company, the occurrence of which is uncertain.

Companies in which the Fund invests could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in the competitive environment or an economic downturn. As a result, companies that the Fund expected to be stable may operate, or expect to operate, at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations or maintain their competitive position, or may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress.

Leverage Risk

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of preferred shares or notes and leverage attributable to reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment.

The Fund has added financial leverage to its portfolio representing up to approximately 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's Managed Assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, the leveraging activity).

The 1940 Act generally limits the extent to which the Fund may utilize borrowings and "uncovered" transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage, including reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions, together with any other senior securities representing indebtedness, to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, of the Fund's Managed Assets at the time utilized. In addition, the 1940 Act limits the extent to which the Fund may issue preferred shares to 50% of the Fund's Managed Assets (less the Fund's obligations under senior securities representing indebtedness). "Covered" reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions will not be counted against the foregoing limits under the 1940 Act. The Fund will "cover" its derivative positions by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the 1940 Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time. Alternatively, the Fund may enter into an offsetting position or own positions covering its obligations with respect to the transaction; otherwise, this transaction will be considered "uncovered." The Fund may not cover an applicable derivative transaction if it does not need to do so to comply with the foregoing 1940 Act requirements and, in the view of the Adviser, the assets that would have been used to cover could be better used for a different purpose. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. In addition, these segregation and coverage requirements could result in the Fund maintaining securities positions that it would otherwise liquidate, segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so or otherwise restricting portfolio management. Such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

Use of leverage creates an opportunity for increased income and return for Common Shareholders but, at the same time, creates risks, including the likelihood of greater volatility in the NAV and market price of, and distributions on, the common shares. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund's portfolio will be magnified if the Fund uses leverage. In particular, leverage may magnify interest rate risk, which is the risk that the prices of portfolio securities will fall (or rise) if market interest rates for those types of securities rise (or fall). As a result, leverage may cause greater changes in the Fund's NAV, which will be borne entirely by the Fund's Common Shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will use leverage or that its leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. The Fund may be subject to investment restrictions of one or more NRSROs and/or credit facility lenders as a result of its use of financial leverage. These restrictions may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or portfolio requirements will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund's investment returns. In addition, the Fund expects that any notes it issues or credit facility it enters into would contain covenants that, among other things, will likely impose geographic exposure limitations, credit quality minimums, liquidity minimums, concentration limitations and currency hedging requirements on the Fund. These covenants would also likely limit the Fund's ability to pay distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations. Such restrictions could cause the Adviser to make different investment decisions than if there were no such restrictions and could limit the ability of the Board and Common Shareholders to change fundamental investment policies.

The costs of a financial leverage program (including the costs of offering preferred shares and notes) will be borne entirely by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the NAV of the common shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from (and assets subject to) any credit facility, margin facility, any issuance of preferred shares or notes, any reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. This will create a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and Common Shareholders, on the other hand. To monitor this potential conflict, the Board intends to periodically review the Fund's use of leverage, including its impact on Fund performance and on the Adviser's fees. See "Conflicts of Interest."

The Fund may also offset derivative positions against one another or against other assets to manage the effective market exposure resulting from derivatives in its portfolio. In addition, to the extent that any offsetting positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected, the Fund may perform as if it were leveraged. The Fund's use of leverage could create the opportunity for a higher return for Common Shareholders but would also result in special risks for Common Shareholders and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on the securities and investments purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of the leverage, the return on the common shares will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from the securities and investments purchased with such proceeds do not cover the cost of leverage, the return on the common shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for Common Shareholders, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the common shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the dividend rates on any preferred shares that the Fund may pay will reduce the return to the Common Shareholders or will result in fluctuations in the dividends paid on the common shares;

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

- when the Fund uses certain types of leverage, the investment advisory fee payable to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage.

The Fund may continue to use leverage if the benefits to the Fund's Common Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position are believed to outweigh any current reduced return.

Special Risks for Holders of Subscription Rights

There is a risk that changes in market conditions may result in the underlying common shares purchasable upon exercise of the subscription rights being less attractive to investors at the conclusion of the subscription period. This may reduce or eliminate the value of the subscription rights. Investors who receive subscription rights may find that there is no market to sell rights they do not wish to exercise. If investors exercise only a portion of the rights, the number of common shares issued may be reduced, and the common shares may trade at less favorable prices than larger offerings for similar securities.

Potential Dilution in Rights Offerings

To the extent that the Fund engages in a rights offering, shareholders who do not exercise their subscription rights may, at the completion of such an offering, own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund than if they exercised their subscription rights. As a result of such an offering, a shareholder also may experience dilution in NAV per share if the subscription price per share is below the NAV per share on the expiration date. Specifically, if the subscription price per share is below the NAV per share of the Fund's shares on the expiration date of the rights offering, there will be an immediate dilution of the aggregate NAV of the Fund's shares. Such dilution is not currently determinable because it is not known what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering. Any such dilution will disproportionately affect shareholders who do not exercise their subscription rights. This dilution could be substantial. The amount of any decrease in NAV is not predictable because it is not known at this time what the subscription price and NAV per share will be on the expiration date of the rights offering or what proportion of the shares will be purchased as a result of such rights offering.

There is also a risk that the Fund's largest shareholders, record date shareholders of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common shares of the Fund, may increase their percentage ownership in and control of the Fund through the exercise of the primary subscription and any over-subscription privilege.

Subordinated and Unsecured or Partially Secured Loans Risk

The Fund may invest in unsecured loans and secured subordinated loans, including second and lower lien loans. Second lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets. Second lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. The priority of the collateral claims of third or lower lien loans ranks below holders of second lien loans and so on. Such junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured or partially secured status, such loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans of the same borrower.

Mezzanine Securities Risk

Mezzanine debt is typically junior to the obligations of a company to senior creditors, trade creditors and employees. Most of the Fund's mezzanine securities and other investments (if any) are expected to be unsecured and made in companies whose capital structures have significant indebtedness ranking ahead of the investments, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. While the securities and other investments may benefit from the same or similar

financial and other covenants as those enjoyed by the indebtedness ranking ahead of the investments and may benefit from cross-default provisions and security over the portfolio company's assets, some

or all of such terms may not be part of particular investments. Default rates for mezzanine debt securities have historically been higher than for investment grade securities. Mezzanine securities and other investments generally are subject to various risks including, without limitation: (i) a subsequent characterization of an investment as a "fraudulent conveyance"; (ii) the recovery as a "preference" of liens perfected or payments made on account of a debt in the 90 days before a bankruptcy filing; (iii) equitable subordination claims by other creditors; (iv) so-called "lender liability" claims by the issuer of the obligations; and (v) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. Mezzanine debt investments may also be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, prepayment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation earlier than expected. In addition, mezzanine debt investments may include enhanced information rights or other involvement with a company's board of directors that could result in limiting the ability of the Fund to liquidate positions in the company.

Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk

The Fund may invest in debt securities and instruments that are rated below investment grade by recognized rating agencies or will be unrated and face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions and the issuer's failure to make timely interest and principal payments. Such securities and instruments are generally not exchange-traded and, as a result, trade in the OTC marketplace, which is less transparent than the exchange-traded marketplace. In addition, the Fund may invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments. The Fund's investments in below investment grade instruments exposes it to a substantial degree of credit risk and interest rate risk. The market for high yield securities has recently experienced periods of significant volatility and reduced liquidity. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt investments may reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than those of higher-rated investments, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. General economic recession or a major decline in the demand for products and services in which the borrower operates would likely have a materially adverse impact on the value of such securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and interest thereon, thereby increasing the incidence of default of such securities. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the value and liquidity of these high yield debt investments.

Stressed and Distressed Investments

The Fund intends to invest in securities and other obligations of companies that are in significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may result in significant returns for the Fund, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in distressed assets is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the Fund's investments or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action in respect of any company. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Troubled company investments and other distressed asset-based investments require active monitoring.

Short Selling Risk

Short selling involves a number of risks. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security or other instrument that it does not own but can borrow in the market. 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 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 its short sale strategy 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. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in these circumstances. Additionally, the Fund must maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral pledged to the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover the borrowed securities obligations. This may limit the Fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet other current obligations.

A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security or instrument could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the security necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the security to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot decrease below zero. In addition, engaging in short selling may limit the Fund's ability to fully benefit from increases in the fixed-income markets.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund's exposure to long securities positions and make any change in the Fund's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that any leveraging strategy the Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Leverage Risk."

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.

Prepayment Risk

Prepayment risk occurs when a debt investment held by the Fund can be repaid in whole or in part prior to its maturity. The amount of prepayable obligations in which the Fund invests from time to time may be affected by general business conditions, market interest rates, borrowers' financial conditions and competitive conditions among lenders. Generally, voluntary prepayments are permitted and the timing of prepayments cannot be predicted with any accuracy. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may prepay investments more quickly than anticipated, reducing the yield to maturity and the average life of the relevant investment. Moreover, when the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment in these circumstances, it will likely receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the security that was prepaid. Such prepayments may result in the Fund receiving a lower than anticipated yield on such investments. To the extent that the Fund purchases the relevant investment at a premium, prepayments may result in a loss to the extent of the premium paid. If the Fund buys such investments at a discount, both scheduled payments and unscheduled prepayments will increase current and total returns and unscheduled prepayments will also accelerate the recognition of income which may be taxable as ordinary income to Common Shareholders. In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments of investments may occur at a slower than expected rate, creating maturity extension risk. This particular risk may effectively change an investment that was considered short- or intermediate-term at the time of purchase into a longer-term investment. Since the value of longer-term investments generally fluctuates more

widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term investments, maturity extension risk could increase the volatility of the Fund. When interest rates decline, the value of an investment with prepayment

features may not increase as much as that of other fixed-income instruments, and, as noted above, changes in market rates of interest may accelerate or delay prepayments and thus affect maturities.

Credit Derivatives Risk

The use of credit derivatives is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, market spreads or other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. Moreover, even if the Adviser is correct in its forecasts, there is a risk that a credit derivative position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being protected. The Fund's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies with the form of the transaction. For example, if the Fund sells protection under a credit default swap, it would collect periodic fees from the buyer and would profit if the credit of the underlying issuer or reference entity remains stable or improves while the swap is outstanding, but the Fund would be required to pay an agreed upon amount to the buyer (which may be the entire notional amount of the swap) if the reference entity defaults on the reference security. Credit default swap agreements involve greater risks than if the Fund invested in the reference obligation directly.

Derivatives Risk

The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security.

The counterparty risk for cleared derivative transactions should generally be lower than for uncleared OTC derivatives since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing house, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Fund. Exchange trading may increase market transparency and liquidity but may cause the Fund to incur increased expenses. In addition, depending on the size of the Fund and other factors, the margin required under the rules of a clearing house and by a clearing member may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by the Fund to support its obligations under a similar OTC derivative transaction. However, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and other applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on uncleared OTC derivative transactions which, once effective, may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared OTC derivative transactions.

Certain of the derivative investments in which the Fund may invest may, in certain circumstances, give rise to a form of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of derivative investments to generate income, for hedging, for currency or interest rate management or other purposes may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it

might otherwise want to sell. In addition, there may be situations in which the Adviser elects not

to use derivative investments that result in losses greater than if they had been used. Amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

OTC derivatives may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other investments. Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience a lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by "daily price fluctuation limits" established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by the Fund, the Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivatives transactions positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. OTC derivatives that are not cleared are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the Fund's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund's rights as a creditor (*e.g.*, the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). In addition, the use of certain derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of income or short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates).

The derivatives markets have become subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. In particular, in the United States the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") regulates the OTC derivatives market by, among other things, requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. Rulemaking proposed or implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change availability of certain investments.

The Fund's investments in regulated derivatives instruments, such as swaps, futures and options, are subject to maximum position limits established by the CFTC and U.S. and foreign futures exchanges. Under the exchange rules all accounts owned or managed by advisers, such as the Adviser, their principals and affiliates would be combined for position limit purposes. In order to comply with the position limits established by the CFTC and the relevant exchanges, the Adviser may in the future reduce the size of positions that would otherwise be taken for the Fund or not trade in certain markets on behalf of the Fund in order to avoid exceeding such limits. A violation of position limits by the Adviser could lead to regulatory action resulting in mandatory liquidation of certain positions held by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will liquidate positions held on behalf of all the Adviser's accounts in a proportionate manner or at favorable prices, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund.

Regulatory Risk Regulation as a Commodity Pool

The Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund pursuant to Regulation 4.5 promulgated by the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"). The CFTC has adopted amendments to its rules that may affect the ability of the Adviser to claim this exclusion. The on-going compliance implications of these amendments are not fully effective and their scope of application is still uncertain. The Adviser will be limited in its ability to use futures or options on futures or engage in swaps transactions on behalf of the Fund as a result of claiming the exclusion. In the event the Adviser fails to qualify for the exclusion and is required to register as a "commodity pool operator," the Adviser will become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Fund, which may increase the Fund's expenses.

Risks related to the Fund's Clearing Broker and Central Clearing Counterparty.

The CEA and CFTC regulations require swaps and futures clearing brokers registered as "futures commission merchants" to segregate from the broker's proprietary assets all funds and other property received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of U.S. domestic futures contracts, options on futures contracts and cleared swaps. Similarly, the CEA requires each futures commission merchant to hold in a separate secure account all funds and other property received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of foreign futures contracts and segregate any such funds from the funds received with respect to domestic futures contracts. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing broker from its customers are held by the clearing broker on a commingled basis in an omnibus account and may be accessed by the clearing broker, which may also invest any such funds in certain instruments permitted under the applicable regulation. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Fund with any swaps or futures clearing broker as margin for futures contracts or cleared swaps may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing broker. In addition, the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the Fund's clearing broker's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing broker's combined domestic customer accounts.

Similarly, the CEA and CFTC regulations require a clearing organization approved by the CFTC as a derivatives clearing organization to segregate all funds and other property received from a clearing member's customers in connection with domestic futures, swaps and options contracts from any funds or other property held at the clearing organization to support the clearing member's proprietary trading. Nevertheless, with respect to futures and options contracts, a clearing organization may use assets of a non-defaulting customer held in an omnibus account at the clearing organization to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearing organization. As a result, in the event of a default of the clearing broker's other clients or the clearing broker's failure to extend its own funds in connection with any such default, the Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of assets deposited by the clearing broker on behalf of the Fund with the clearing organization.

Structured Products Risk

The Fund may invest in structured products, consisting of CLOs and credit-linked notes. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk.

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. As a result, investments in CLOs and credit-linked notes may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities. 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 possibility that the investments in CLOs are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; 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.

Repurchase Agreements Risk

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

Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Dollar Rolls Risk

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

Swap Risk

The Fund may also invest in credit default swaps, total return swaps, interest rate swaps and other types of swaps. Such transactions are subject to market risk, liquidity risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction, known as "counterparty risk," regulatory risk and risk of imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets and may involve commissions or other costs. When buying protection under a credit default swap, the risk of market loss with respect to the swap generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is

contractually obligated to make. However, when selling protection under a swap, the risk of loss is often the notional value of the underlying asset, which can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in

the swap itself. As a seller, the Fund would be incurring a form of leverage. The Fund will "cover" its swap positions by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the 1940 Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time.

The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments ultimately will require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and SEC recently defined as "swaps." Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC determination of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor these developments, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements.

The swap market has matured in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid; however there is no guarantee that the swap market will continue to provide liquidity and may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivative positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. In a total return swap, the Fund pays the counterparty a floating short-term interest rate and receives in exchange the total return of underlying loans or debt securities. The Fund bears the risk of default on the underlying loans or debt securities, based on the notional amount of the swap and, therefore, incurs a form of leverage. The Fund would typically have to post collateral to cover this potential obligation.

Options and Futures Risk

The Fund may utilize options and futures contracts and so-called "synthetic" options or other derivatives written by broker-dealers or other permissible financial intermediaries. Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the OTC market. When options are purchased OTC, the Fund's portfolio bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Options may also be illiquid and, in such cases, the Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. OTC options also may include options on baskets of specific securities.

The Fund may purchase call and put options on specific securities, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes in pursuing its investment objectives. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price, typically at any time prior to the expiration of the option for American options or only at expiration for European options. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price, typically at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A covered call option is a call option with respect to which the seller of the option owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which cash or liquid securities have been placed in a segregated account on the books of or with a custodian to fulfill the obligation undertaken. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets.

The Fund may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same underlying security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. In such a case, the Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more than the amount received from the sale of the option.

Engaging in transactions in futures contracts and options involves risk of loss to the Fund. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract or option prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. A market could become unavailable if one or more exchanges were to stop trading options or it could become unavailable with respect to options on a particular underlying security if the exchanges stopped trading options on that security. In addition, a market could become temporarily unavailable if unusual events (*e.g.*, volume exceeds clearing capability) were to interrupt normal exchange operations. If an options market were to become illiquid or otherwise unavailable, an option holder would be able to realize profits or limit losses only by exercising and an options seller or writer would remain obligated until it is assigned an exercise or until the option expires.

If trading is interrupted in an underlying security, the trading of options on that security is usually halted as well. Holders and writers of options will then be unable to close out their positions until options trading resumes, and they may be faced with considerable losses if the security reopens at a substantially different price. Even if options trading is halted, holders of options will generally be able to exercise them. However, if trading has also been halted in the underlying security, option holders face the risk of exercising options without knowing the security's current market value. If exercises do occur when trading of the underlying security is halted, the party required to deliver the underlying security may be unable to obtain it, which may necessitate a postponed settlement and/or the fixing of cash settlement prices.

Investment Companies Risk

The Fund may invest in securities of ETFs and other closed-end funds. Investments in ETFs and closed-end funds are subject to a variety of risks, including all of the risks of a direct investment in the underlying securities that the ETF or closed-end fund holds. ETFs are also subject to certain additional risks, including, without limitation, the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the prices of the underlying securities they are designed to track, and the risk of trading in an ETF halting due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies of the exchange upon which the ETF trades. Shares of ETFs and closed-end funds may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV because the supply and demand in the market for their shares at any point in time may not be identical to the supply and demand in the market for their underlying securities. Some ETFs and closed-end funds are highly leveraged and therefore would subject the Fund to the additional risks associated with leverage. See "Risk Factors Leverage Risk." In addition, the Fund may bear, along with other shareholders of an investment company, its pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses, including management fees. Accordingly, in addition to bearing their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses, Common Shareholders may also indirectly bear similar expenses of an investment company.

Money Market Funds Risk

Money market funds may be subject to the risk that the returns will decline during periods of falling interest rates because money market funds may have to reinvest the proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations at interest rates below their current earnings rate. For instance, when interest rates decline, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, thereby forcing the money market fund to invest in lower-yielding securities. A money market fund also may choose to sell higher-yielding portfolio securities and to purchase lower-yielding securities to achieve greater portfolio diversification, because the portfolio manager believes the current holdings are overvalued or for other investment-related reasons. A decline in the returns received by a money market fund from its investments is likely to have an adverse effect on its NAV, yield and total return.

Counterparty Risk

Certain Fund investments are exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the dealers, brokers and exchanges through which, the Fund deals, whether in exchange-traded or OTC transactions. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the Fund will, under most normal circumstances, have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be subject to the risk of loss of Fund assets on deposit or being settled or cleared with a broker in the event of the broker's bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of any clearing broker through which the broker executes and clears transactions on behalf of the Fund, the bankruptcy of an exchange clearing house or the bankruptcy of any other counterparty. In the case of any such bankruptcy, the Fund might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the Fund, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the counterparty's customers and counterparties. Such an amount may be less than the amounts owed to the Fund. Such events would have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund. Certain counterparties may have general custody of, or title to, the Fund's assets (including, without limitation the Custodian). The failure of any such counterparty may result in adverse consequences to the NAV of the Fund.

In addition, the Fund may from time to time use counterparties located in jurisdictions outside the U.S. Such counterparties usually are subject to laws and regulations in non-U.S. jurisdictions that are designed to protect customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Fund's assets may be subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty and the potential number of entities and jurisdictions that may be involved, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of such an insolvency on the Fund and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any such counterparty would result in significant delays in recovering the Fund's financial instruments from or the payment of claims therefor by such counterparty and a loss to the Fund, which could be material.

The Fund's investments may be structured through the use of OTC options and swaps or other indirect investment transactions. Such transactions may be entered into with a small number of counterparties resulting in a concentration of counterparty risk. The exercise of counterparty rights under such arrangements, including forced sales of securities, may have a significant adverse impact on the Fund and its NAV.

Counterparty and Prime Brokerage Risk

Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Fund's prime brokers or counterparties with respect to derivatives or other transactions supported by another party's credit will affect the value of those instruments.

Certain entities that have served as prime brokers or counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced such entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using derivatives, swaps or other transactions, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. If a prime broker or counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding; if the Fund's claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such prime broker or counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Lender Liability Risk

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

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

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

Distressed Debt, Litigation, Bankruptcy and Other Proceedings

The Fund may be invested in debt securities and other obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress. Investments in distressed securities involve a material risk of involving the Fund in a related litigation. Such litigation can be time-consuming and expensive, and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses. Litigation expenses, including payments pursuant to settlements or judgments, generally will be borne by the Fund.

The Adviser may make investments for the Fund in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings. There are a number of significant risks when investing in companies involved in bankruptcy proceedings, and many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings which are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy filing may have adverse and permanent effects on a company. Further, if the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the liquidation value of the company may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. In addition, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict. A creditor's return on investment can be impacted adversely by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court, and until it ultimately becomes effective. Certain claims, such as claims for taxes, wages and certain trade claims, may have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors and administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors.

Certain fixed-income instruments invested in by the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal, state or non-U.S. bankruptcy laws or fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws, if such securities were issued with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or, in certain circumstances, if the issuer receives less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for issuing such securities. If a court were to find that the issuance of the securities was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the securities, further subordinate the securities to other existing and future indebtedness of the issuer or require the Fund to repay any amounts received by it with respect to the securities. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, the Fund may not receive any payment on the securities. If the Fund or the Adviser is found to have interfered with the affairs of a company in which the Fund holds a debt investment, to the detriment of other creditors

or Common Shareholders of such company, the Fund may be held liable for damages to injured parties or

a bankruptcy court. While the Fund will attempt to avoid taking the types of action that would lead to such liability, there can be no assurance that such claims will not be asserted or that the Fund will be able to successfully defend against them. Moreover, such debt may be disallowed or subordinated to the claims of other creditors or treated as equity. Where the Fund or the Adviser has representatives on the boards of a portfolio company, such involvement may also prevent the Fund from freely disposing of its debt investments and may subject the Fund to additional liability or result in re-characterization of its debt investments as equity.

Insofar as the Fund's portfolio includes obligations of non-United States obligors, the laws of certain foreign jurisdictions may provide for avoidance remedies under factual circumstances similar to those described above or under different circumstances, with consequences that may or may not be analogous to those described above under U.S. federal or state laws. Changes in bankruptcy laws (including U.S. federal and state laws and applicable non-United States laws) may adversely impact the Fund's securities.

Convertible Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in or otherwise hold 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 of the same or 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 or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics; and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). 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 have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income instrument. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. Although under normal market conditions longer-term convertible debt securities have greater yields than do shorter-term convertible debt securities of similar quality, they are subject to greater price fluctuations.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments

Securities may be purchased on a "forward commitment" or "when-issued" basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous

price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. However, the return on a comparable

security when the transaction is consummated may vary from the return on the security at the time that the forward commitment or when-issued transaction was made. From the time of entering into the transaction until delivery and payment is made at a later date, the securities that are the subject of the transaction are subject to market fluctuations. In forward commitment or when-issued transactions, if the seller or buyer, as the case may be, fails to consummate the transaction, the counterparty may miss the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions may occur a month or more before delivery is due. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction.

Equity Securities Risk

From time to time, the Fund also may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities. The value of equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock and convertible stock, will fluctuate in response to factors affecting the particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Prices of equity securities may fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuer occur. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders and are likely to have varying types of priority over holders of preferred and convertible stock. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. If the Fund's investments in equity securities are incidental to the Fund's investments in loans or fixed-income instruments, the Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or fixed-income instrument of a Borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of the Borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

U.S. Government Debt Securities Risk

U.S. government debt securities generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. government debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from other securities. Like other debt securities, however, the values of U.S. government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund's average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in higher yielding long-term securities. In 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. As conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the assets of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remains liable for all of their obligations, including guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. There is no assurance that the obligations of such entities will be satisfied in full, or that such obligations will not lose value or default. Any Fund investments issued by Federal Home Loan Banks and Fannie Mae may ultimately lose value.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk

The Fund invests in securities or other instruments, including secured loans and unsecured loans, of non-U.S. issuers or Borrowers. Such investments involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in the United States or other developed countries, including risks relating to: (i) differences between U.S. and non-U.S. securities markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some non-U.S. securities markets; the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices, and disclosure requirements; and less government supervision and regulation; (ii) other differences in law and regulation, including fewer investor

protections, less stringent fiduciary duties, less developed bankruptcy laws and difficulty in enforcing contractual

obligations; (iii) certain economic and political risks, including potential economic, political or social instability; exchange control regulations; restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital (possibly requiring government approval); expropriation or confiscatory taxation; higher rates of inflation; and reliance on a more limited number of commodity inputs, service providers, and/or distribution mechanisms; and (iv) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to securities and other assets. The risks of investments in emerging markets (if any), including the risks described below, are usually greater than the risks involved in investing in more developed markets. Because non-U.S. securities may trade on days when the Fund's common shares are not priced, the Fund's NAV may change at times when common shares cannot be sold.

Emerging Markets Risk

Because of less developed markets and economies and, in some countries, less mature governments and governmental institutions, the risks of investing in foreign securities set forth above can be intensified in the case of investments in issuers domiciled or doing substantial business in emerging market countries. These risks include high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries; political and social uncertainties; over-dependence on exports, especially with respect to primary commodities, making these economies vulnerable to changes in commodity prices; overburdened infrastructure and obsolete or unseasoned financial systems; environmental problems; less developed legal systems; and less reliable custodial services and settlement practices. Investing in securities of companies in emerging markets also may entail risks of expropriation, nationalization, confiscation or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investment, the lack of hedging instruments, and on repatriation of capital invested. Emerging securities markets are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets. The limited size of emerging securities markets and limited trading value compared to the volume of trading in U.S. securities could cause prices to be erratic for reasons apart from factors that affect the quality of the securities. For example, limited market size may cause prices to be unduly influenced by traders who control large positions.

Foreign Currency Risk

Investments made by the Fund, and the income received by the Fund with respect to such investments, may be denominated in various non-U.S. currencies. However, the books of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, changes in currency values may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of portfolio investments, interest and other revenue streams received by the Fund, gains and losses realized on the sale of portfolio investments, and the amount of distributions, if any, made by the Fund. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in converting investment proceeds from one currency to another. The Fund may enter into derivative transactions designed to reduce such currency risks. Furthermore, the portfolio companies in which the Fund invests may be subject to risks relating to changes in currency values, as described above. If a portfolio company suffers adverse consequences as a result of such changes, the Fund may also be adversely affected as a result.

Eurozone Risk

The Fund may invest from time to time in European companies and companies that have operations that may be affected by the Eurozone economy. For example, concerns regarding the sovereign debt of various Eurozone countries and proposals for investors to incur substantial write-downs and reductions in the face value of certain countries' sovereign debt have given rise to new concerns about sovereign defaults, following the vote by the United Kingdom to leave the EU and the possibility that one or more further countries might leave the EU or the Eurozone and various proposals (still under consideration and unclear in material respects) for support of affected countries and the Euro as a currency. The outcome of this situation cannot yet be predicted. Sovereign debt defaults and EU and/or Eurozone exits, could have material adverse effects on investments by the Fund in European companies, including but not limited to the availability of credit to support such companies' financing needs, uncertainty and disruption in relation

to financing, customer and supply contracts denominated in the Euro and wider economic disruption in markets served by those companies, while austerity and other measures introduced in order to limit or

contain these issues may themselves lead to economic contraction and resulting adverse effects for the Fund. It is possible that a number of the Fund's securities will be denominated in the Euro. Greece, Ireland and Portugal received one or more "bailouts" from other members of the EU. Although several countries in the Eurozone have agreed to multi-year bailout loans with the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, it is unclear how much additional funding these countries, or other Eurozone countries, will require. Legal uncertainty about the funding of Euro denominated obligations following any breakup or exits from the Eurozone (particularly in the case of investments in companies in affected countries) could also have material adverse effects on the Fund.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom voted, via referendum, to exit from the EU, triggering political, economic and legal uncertainty. While such uncertainty most directly affects the United Kingdom and the EU, global markets suffered immediate and significant disruption. On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom made a formal notification to the European Council under Article 50 of the Treaty on EU, which triggers a two year period during which the terms of an exit will be negotiated. The United Kingdom and the EU are therefore entering a period of legal, regulatory and political uncertainty. The United Kingdom's exit from the EU will impact the Fund and its investments (and their underlying issuers) in a variety of ways, not all of which are currently readily apparent immediately following the exit vote. The Fund may invest in portfolio companies and other issuers with significant operations and/or assets in the United Kingdom, any of which could be adversely impacted by any new legal, tax and regulatory environment, whether by increased costs or impediments to the implementation of their business plan. Further, the vote by the United Kingdom to leave the EU may increase the likelihood of similar referenda in other member states of the EU, which could result in additional departures from the EU and may trigger steps by countries within the United Kingdom to leave the United Kingdom. The uncertainty resulting from any such developments, or the possibility of such developments, would also be likely to cause significant market disruption in the EU and the United Kingdom and more broadly across the global economy, as well as introduce further legal, tax and regulatory uncertainty in the EU and the United Kingdom.

European Market Infrastructure Regulation

The Fund may enter into OTC derivative contracts for hedging purposes. EMIR establishes certain requirements for OTC derivatives contracts, including mandatory clearing obligations, bilateral risk management requirements and reporting requirements. Although not all the regulatory technical standards specifying the risk management procedures, including the levels and type of collateral and segregation arrangements, required to give effect to EMIR have been finalized and it is therefore not possible to be definitive, investors should be aware that certain provisions of EMIR impose obligations on the Fund in relation to its transaction of OTC derivative contracts.

The potential implications of EMIR for the Fund include, without limitation, the following:

- **Clearing Obligation:** Certain standardized OTC derivative transactions will be subject to mandatory clearing through a central counterparty (a "CCP"). Clearing derivatives through a CCP may result in additional costs and may be on less favorable terms than would be the case if such derivative was not required to be centrally cleared;
- **Risk Mitigation Techniques:** For those of its OTC derivatives which are not subject to central clearing, the Fund will be required to put in place risk mitigation requirements, which include the collateralization of all OTC derivatives. These risk mitigation requirements may increase the cost of the Fund pursuing its hedging strategy; and
- **Reporting Obligations:** The Fund's OTC derivative transactions must be reported to a trade depository or the European Securities and Markets Authority. This reporting obligation may increase the costs to the Fund of utilizing OTC derivatives.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

Legal and regulatory changes could occur which may materially adversely affect the Fund. The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. securities and futures markets and investment funds such as the Fund has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change may continue.

The Dodd-Frank Act contains changes to the existing regulatory structure in the United States and is intended to establish rigorous oversight standards to protect the U.S. economy and American consumers, investors and businesses, including provisions that would significantly alter the regulation of commodity interests and comprehensively regulate the OTC derivatives markets for the first time in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules that have been or will be promulgated thereunder by relevant regulators may negatively impact the ability of the Fund to meet its investment objectives either through limits or requirements imposed on it or upon its counterparties. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act will occur over a period of time, and it is unknown in what form, when and in what order significant regulatory initiatives may be implemented or the impact any such implemented regulations will have on the Fund, the markets or instruments in which the Fund invests or the counterparties with which the Fund conducts business. The effect of the Dodd-Frank Act or other regulatory change on the Fund, while impossible to predict, could be substantial, adverse and potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. In addition, the practice of short selling has been the subject of numerous temporary restrictions, and similar restrictions may be promulgated at any time. Such restrictions may adversely affect the returns of the Fund.

In Europe, the Financial Stability Board, which monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system, issued a report in October 2011 that recommended strengthening oversight and regulation of the so-called "shadow banking" system in Europe, broadly described as credit intermediation involving entities and activities outside the regular banking system. The report outlined initial steps to define the scope of the shadow banking system and proposed general governing principles for a monitoring and regulatory framework. While at this stage it is difficult to predict the scope of any new regulations, if such regulations were to extend the regulatory and supervisory requirements, such as capital and liquidity standards, currently applicable to banks, or the Fund was considered to be engaged in "shadow banking," the regulatory and operating costs associated therewith could adversely impact the implementation of the Fund's investment strategy and returns and may become prohibitive.

OFAC and FCPA Considerations

Economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions may prohibit the Adviser, its affiliates or the Fund from transacting with certain countries, individuals and companies. In the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's OFAC administers and enforces laws, executive orders and regulations establishing U.S. economic and trade sanctions, which prohibit, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to, certain non-U.S. countries, territories, entities and individuals. These types of sanctions may significantly restrict or completely prohibit investment activities in certain jurisdictions, and if the Fund, its portfolio companies or other issuers in which it invests were to violate any such laws or regulations, it may face significant legal and monetary penalties.

The FCPA and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, may also apply to and restrict the activities of the Fund, their portfolio companies and other issuers of their investments. If an issuer or the Fund were to violate any such laws or regulations, such issuer or the Fund may face significant legal and monetary penalties. The U.S. government has indicated that it is particularly focused on FCPA enforcement, which may increase the risk that an issuer or the Fund becomes the subject of such actual or threatened enforcement. In addition, certain commentators have suggested that private investment firms and the funds that they manage, such as the Fund, may face increased scrutiny and/or liability with respect to the activities of their underlying portfolio companies. As such, a violation of the FCPA or other applicable regulations by the Fund or an issuer of the Fund's portfolio

investments could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. The Adviser and its affiliates and the Fund