

Invesco Senior Income Trust
Form 486BPOS
June 26, 2018

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 26, 2018

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United States

Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

Registration Statement
under
the Securities Act of 1933
Pre-Effective Amendment No.
Post-Effective Amendment No. 2
and/or
Registration Statement
under
the Investment Company Act of 1940
Amendment No. 10

INVESCO SENIOR INCOME TRUST

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

1555 Peachtree Street, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30309

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (404) 439-3217

Jeffrey H. Kupor, Esq.

11 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000, Houston, TX 77046-1173

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Peter A. Davidson, Esquire

Invesco Advisers, Inc.

11 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000

Houston, TX 77046-1173

Matthew R. DiClemente, Esquire.

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP

2005 Market Street, Suite 2600

Philadelphia, PA 19103-7018

Approximate date of proposed public offering: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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

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

When declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).
Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b).

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On June 28, 2018 pursuant to paragraph Rule 486(b) as permitted by no-action relief granted to Registrant on January 26, 2017.

If appropriate, check the following box:

This [post-effective] amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed [post-effective amendment] [registration statement].

This form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act and the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering is .

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed		Amount of Registration Fee(3)
		Maximum Offering Price Per Share(1)	Aggregate Offering Price(2)	
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, no par value	18,000,000	4.175	\$75,150,000	\$7,567.61

- (1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee. Calculated on the basis of the average high and low prices of Registrant's common shares, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on June 21, 2016, in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (3) Previously paid.

BASE PROSPECTUS

Invesco Senior Income Trust

18,000,000 Common Shares

The Fund. Invesco Senior Income Trust (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company.

Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income, consistent with preservation of capital. The Fund cannot assure investors that it will achieve its investment objective and you could lose some or all of your investment.

Investment Strategy. The Fund will invest primarily in a professionally managed portfolio of interests in floating or variable rate senior loans (Senior Loans) to corporations, partnerships and other entities (Borrowers) which operate in a variety of industries and geographical regions (including domestic and foreign entities). The Fund may invest in participations (Participations) in Senior Loans, may purchase assignments (Assignments) of portions of Senior Loans from third parties and may act as one of the group of lenders originating a Senior Loan (an Original Lender). In normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets are invested in Senior Loans (either as an Original Lender or as a purchaser of an Assignment or Participation) of domestic Borrowers or foreign Borrowers (so long as Senior Loans to foreign Borrowers are U.S. dollar denominated and payments of interest and repayments of principal pursuant to such Senior Loans are required to be made in U.S. dollars). The Fund is not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of Senior Loans held in its portfolio. The Fund is not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of Senior Loans held in its portfolio.

Offerings. The Fund may offer, from time to time, up to 18,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest, no par value (Common Shares), in one or more offerings in amounts, at prices and on terms set forth in one or more supplements to this Prospectus (each a Prospectus Supplement). You should read this Prospectus and any related Prospectus Supplement carefully before you decide to invest in the Common Shares.

The Fund may offer Common Shares:

- (i) in at-the-market transactions through one or more selling agents that the Fund may designate from time to time and/or through broker-dealers that have entered into a selected dealer agreement with the Fund's selling agent(s); in such transactions, Common Shares will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the NYSE, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund, which minimum price will not be less than the current net asset value per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of the commission to be paid;
- (ii) otherwise through agents that the Fund may designate from time to time;
- (iii) to or through underwriters or dealers; or
- (iv) directly to one or more purchasers.

The Prospectus Supplement relating to a particular offering of Common Shares will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or

discount arrangement between the Fund and agents, underwriters or dealers or among underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. The Fund may not sell Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of this Prospectus and a Prospectus Supplement. See Plan of Distribution.

Investing in Common Shares involves certain risks. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. The Fund may invest, subject to limitations under its investment strategy and policies, in securities of below investment grade quality (commonly referred to as junk bonds), which are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due. See Risks beginning on page 36 of this Prospectus. Certain of these risks are summarized in Prospectus Summary Special Risk Considerations beginning on page 6 of this Prospectus. You should carefully consider these risks together with all of the other information contained in this Prospectus before making a decision to purchase Common Shares.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (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.

June 28, 2018

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The Fund's investments in Senior Loans may include up to 5% of its total assets in senior debt obligations that are in the form of notes in addition to investments in loan agreements, Participations and Assignments. The Fund may invest in the Senior Loans of non-U.S. issuers, and may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Senior Loans or other assets which are denominated in non-U.S. dollars.

In normal market conditions, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its total assets in any combination of (1) warrants and equity securities, in each case the Fund must own or acquire a Senior Loan of the same issuer, (2) junior debt securities or securities with a lien on collateral lower than a senior claim on collateral, (3) high quality short-term debt securities, (4) credit-linked deposits and (5) Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (U.S. TIPS) and other inflation-indexed bonds issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its total assets in structured notes with rates of return determined by reference to the total rate of return on one or more loans referenced in such notes, collateralized debt and loan obligations, credit-linked notes, credit default swaps and other types of structured investments.

The Adviser. Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco or the Adviser) is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd. The Adviser is located at 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. The Adviser, a successor in interest to multiple investment advisers, has been an investment adviser since 1976. Invesco has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with certain affiliates to serve as sub-advisers to the Fund, pursuant to which these affiliated sub-advisers may be appointed by Invesco from time to time to provide discretionary investment management services, investment advice, and/or order execution services to the Fund.

Financial Leverage. The Fund may utilize financial leverage to the maximum extent allowable under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). Under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally may not (1) borrow money greater than 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets or (2) issue preferred shares greater than 50% of the Fund's total assets. In using a combination of borrowing money and issuing preferred shares, the maximum allowable leverage is somewhere between 33 1/3% and 50% (but in no event more than 50%) of the Fund's total assets based on the relative amounts borrowed or preferred shares issued. Currently, the Fund employs financial leverage by borrowing funds through a credit facility and through the issuance of preferred securities that are senior to the Common Shares. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. There can be no assurance that the Fund's leverage strategy will be successful. The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, so 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. This may create a conflict of interest between the Fund's investment adviser and holders of Common Shares. See Use of Leverage.

Common Shares. The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE) under the symbol VVR and the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus, subject to notice of issuance, will also be listed on the NYSE. The net asset value per Common Share at the close of business on June 25, 2018 was \$4.90, and the last reported sale price of the Common Shares on the NYSE on such date was \$4.31, representing a discount to net asset value of 12.04%. See Market and Net Asset Value Information.

This Prospectus sets forth the information about the Fund that you should know before investing. You should keep it for future reference. More information about the Fund, including a Statement of Additional Information dated June 28, 2018, and the Fund's Annual and Semiannual Reports, has been filed with the SEC. This information is available upon

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written or oral request without charge from our web site at www.invesco.com/us. You may also get a copy of any of these materials, request other information about the Fund and make other inquiries by calling (800) 959-4246. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information is incorporated herein by reference. A table of contents for the Statement of Additional Information is on page 68 of this Prospectus. The SEC maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, material incorporated by reference and other information about SEC registrants, including the Fund.

Common Shares are not deposits or obligations of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or depository institution. Common Shares are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Prospectus contains or incorporates by reference forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the federal securities laws, that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements describe the Fund's plans, strategies, and goals and the Fund's beliefs and assumptions concerning future economic and other conditions and the outlook for the Fund, based on currently available information. In this Prospectus, words such as anticipates, believes, expects, objectives, goals, future, intends, seeks, will, may, could, should, and similar expressions are used in an effort to identify forward-looking statements, although some forward-looking statements may be expressed differently. The Fund is not entitled to the safe harbor for forward-looking statements pursuant to Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary of information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's common shares (the Common Shares). You should carefully read the more detailed information contained in this Prospectus and any related Prospectus Supplements, especially the information set forth under the headings Investment Objective and Policies and Risks. You may also wish to request a copy of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, dated June 28, 2018 (the SAI), which contains additional information about the Fund.

The Fund

Invesco Senior Income Trust (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company.

The Offering

The Fund may offer, from time to time, up to 18,000,000 Common Shares, on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Fund will offer Common Shares at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more supplements to this Prospectus (each a Prospectus Supplement).

The Fund may offer Common Shares:

- (i) in at-the-market transactions through one or more selling agents that the Fund may designate from time to time and/or through broker-dealers that have entered into a selected dealer agreement with the Fund's selling agent(s); in such transactions, Common Shares will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the NYSE, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund, which minimum price will not be less than the current net asset value per Common Share plus the per Common Share amount of the commission to be paid;
- (ii) otherwise through agents that the Fund may designate from time to time;
- (iii) to or through underwriters or dealers; or
- (iv) directly to one or more purchasers.

The Prospectus Supplement relating to a particular offering of Common Shares will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and agents, underwriters or dealers or among underwriters or the basis upon which

such amount may be calculated. The Fund may not sell Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery of this Prospectus and a Prospectus Supplement. See Plan of Distribution.

Use Of Proceeds

Unless otherwise specified in a Prospectus Supplement, the Fund intends to invest the net proceeds of an offering of Common Shares in accordance with its investment objective and policies as stated herein. It is currently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of Common Shares in accordance with its investment objective and policies within three to six months after the completion of any such offering or the receipt of such proceeds. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in cash, cash equivalents or other securities, including U.S. government securities, affiliated money market funds or high quality, short-term debt securities. The Fund may also use the proceeds for working capital purposes, including the payment of distributions, interest and operating expenses, although the Fund currently has no intent to issue Common Shares primarily for these purposes.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income, consistent with preservation of capital. The investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund cannot assure investors that it will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Policies

The Fund will invest primarily in a professionally managed portfolio of interests in floating or variable rate senior loans ("Senior Loans") to corporations, partnerships and other entities ("Borrowers") which operate in a variety of industries and geographical regions (including domestic and foreign entities). Senior Loans generally are arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and several financial institutions ("Lenders") represented in each case by one or more such Lenders acting as agent ("Agent") of the several Lenders. On behalf of the several Lenders, the Agent, which is frequently the commercial bank or other entity that originates the Senior Loan and the person that invites other parties to join the lending syndicate, will be primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreements ("Loan Agreement") that establish the relative terms, conditions and rights of the Borrower and the several Lenders. In larger transactions it is common to have several Agents; however, generally only one such Agent has primary responsibility for documentation and administration of the Senior Loan. Agents are typically paid a fee or fees by the Borrower for their services.

The Fund may invest in participations ("Participations") in Senior Loans, may purchase assignments ("Assignments") of portions of Senior Loans from third parties and may act as one of the group of Lenders originating a Senior Loan (an "Original Lender"). In normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets are invested in Senior Loans (either as an Original Lender or as a purchaser of an Assignment or Participation) of domestic Borrowers or foreign Borrowers (so long as Senior Loans to foreign Borrowers are U.S. dollar denominated and payments of interest and repayments of principal pursuant to such Senior Loans are required to be made in U.S. dollars). The Fund's investments in Senior Loans may also include up to 5% of its total assets in senior debt obligations that are in the form of notes in addition to investments in Loan Agreements, Participations and Assignments.

The Fund may invest in the Senior Loans of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Senior Loans or other assets which are denominated in non-U.S. dollars.

The Fund is not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of Senior Loans held in its portfolio. The Fund's assets invested in Senior Loans generally consist of Senior Loans with stated maturities of

between three and ten years, and with rates of interest which are redetermined either daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually; provided, however, that the Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Senior Loans which permit the Borrower to select an interest rate redetermination period of up to one year. The actual remaining maturity of the Fund's portfolio invested in Senior Loans may vary substantially from the average stated maturity of the Senior Loans held in the Fund's portfolio.

In normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in any combination of (1) warrants and equity securities, in each case the Fund must own or acquire a Senior Loan of the same issuer, (2) junior debt securities or securities with a lien on collateral lower than a senior claim on collateral, (3) high quality short-term debt securities, (4) credit-linked deposits and (5) Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (U.S. TIPS) and other inflation-indexed bonds issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities will not be treated as Senior Loans and thus assets invested in such securities will not count toward the 80% of the Fund's total assets that normally will be invested in Senior Loans.

The Fund also may invest up to 10% of its total assets in structured notes with rates of return determined by reference to the total rate of return on one or more loans referenced in such notes, collateralized debt and loan obligations, credit-linked notes, credit default swaps and other types of structured investments (referred to collectively as structured products). Structured products where the rate of return is determined by reference to a Senior Loan will be treated as senior loans for the purposes of complying with the Fund's policy of normally investing at least 80% of its total assets in Senior Loans.

Leverage

The Fund may utilize financial leverage to the maximum extent allowable under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, a Trust generally may not (1) borrow money greater than 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets or (2) issue preferred shares greater than 50% of the Fund's total assets. In using a combination of borrowing money and issuing preferred shares, the maximum allowable leverage is somewhere between 33 1/3% and 50% (but in no event more than 50%) of the Fund's total assets based on the relative amounts borrowed or preferred shares issued. Currently, the Fund employs financial leverage by borrowing funds through a credit facility and through the issuance of preferred securities that are senior to the Common Shares. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. There can be no assurance that the Fund's leverage strategy will be successful. The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, so 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. This may create a conflict of interest between the Fund's investment adviser and holders of Common Shares. Holders of Common Shares effectively bear the entire investment advisory fee.

The Fund has entered into a \$350 million credit agreement, effective as of December 10, 2015 (as from time to time amended, supplemented, waived or modified, the Credit Agreement), with State Street Bank and Trust Company and the other lending institutions party thereto and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as agent. State Street Bank and Trust Company has the authority to lend a maximum of \$229,166,670 to the Fund, and other lending institutions party thereto may lend up to \$120,833,330 to the Fund. As of June 19, 2018, the Fund had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$292.5 million representing approximately 18.07% of the Fund's total assets as of such date. The Credit Agreement is secured by assets of the Fund.

On October 26, 2012, the Fund issued in the aggregate 1,250 Variable Rate Term Preferred Shares (VRTP), each with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share, pursuant to an offering exempt from registration

under the 1933 Act. VRTP Shares are a floating-rate form of preferred shares with a mandatory redemption date. On May 1, 2017, the Fund began a periodic optional redemption of VRTP Shares and fully redeemed the VRTP Shares on June 19, 2018. On June 14, 2018, the Fund issued in the aggregate 1,250 Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP), with an aggregate liquidation value of \$125,000,000, pursuant to an offering exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. A portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the VRDP Shares were used to fully redeem the VRTP Shares. VRDP Shares are a form of preferred shares issued via private placement and not publicly available. VRDP Shares include a liquidity feature that allows VRDP shareholders to have their shares purchased by a liquidity provider with whom the Fund has contracted in the event that VRDP Shares are not able to be successfully remarketed. The Fund is required to redeem any VRDP Shares that are still owned by the liquidity provider after 180 days of continuous, unsuccessful remarketing. The Fund pays an annual

remarketing fee of 0.10% on the aggregate principal amount of all VRDP Shares outstanding.

Dividends on the VRDP Shares are set at a rate established by a remarketing agent; therefore, the market value of the VRDP Shares is expected to approximate its liquidation preference. In the event that VRDP shares are unable to be successfully remarketed, the dividend rate will be the maximum rate which is designed to escalate according to a specified schedule in order to enhance the remarketing agent's ability to successfully remarket the VRDP Shares.

Subject to certain conditions, VRDP Shares may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time at the option of the Fund. The Fund may also redeem certain of the VRDP Shares if the Fund fails to maintain certain asset coverage requirements and such failures are not cured by the applicable cure date. The redemption price per share is equal to the sum of the liquidation preference per share plus any accumulated but unpaid dividends.

The Fund's total leverage as of June 19, 2018 represented approximately 25.79% of the Fund's total assets as of such date. See Use of Leverage.

Financial leverage may also be achieved through the purchase of certain derivative instruments. The Fund's use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to special risks.

Management Of The Fund

Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco or the Adviser) is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd. The Adviser is located at 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. The Adviser, a successor in interest to multiple investment advisers, has been an investment adviser since 1976.

Under an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Fund (the Advisory Agreement), the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly advisory fee based on the annual rate of 0.85% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. Managed Assets, for purposes of the advisory fee, means the Fund's net assets, plus assets attributable to outstanding preferred shares and the amount of any borrowings incurred for the purpose of leverage (whether or not such borrowed amounts are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of GAAP).

Invesco has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with certain affiliates to serve as sub-advisers to the Fund, pursuant to which these

affiliated sub-advisers may be appointed by Invesco from time to time to provide discretionary investment management services, investment advice, and/or order execution services to the Fund. These affiliated sub-advisers, each of which is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Advisers Act) are:

Invesco Asset Management Deutschland GmbH (Invesco Deutschland)

Invesco Asset Management Limited (Invesco Asset Management)

Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited (Invesco Japan)

Invesco Hong Kong Limited (Invesco Hong Kong)

Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc. (Invesco Senior Secured)

Invesco Canada Ltd. (Invesco Canada);

(each a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers).

Invesco and each Sub-Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Invesco

Ltd.

The only fees payable to the Sub-Advisers under the Sub-Advisory Agreement are for providing discretionary investment management services. For such services, Invesco will pay each Sub-Adviser a fee, computed daily and paid monthly, equal to (i) 40% of the monthly compensation that Invesco receives from the Fund, multiplied by (ii) the fraction equal to the net assets of such Fund as to which such Sub-Adviser shall have provided discretionary investment management services for that month divided by the net assets of such Fund for that month. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, this fee is reduced to reflect contractual or voluntary fee waivers or expense limitations by Invesco, if any, in effect from time to time. In no event shall the aggregate monthly fees paid to the Sub-Advisers under the Sub-Advisory Agreement exceed 40% of the monthly compensation that Invesco receives from the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, as reduced to reflect contractual or voluntary fees waivers or expense limitations by Invesco, if any.

Distributions

The Fund intends to make regular monthly distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income to its common shareholders (the Common Shareholders). The Fund expects to pay its Common Shareholders annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income to avoid the imposition of income and excise taxes on certain undistributed amounts by a regulated investment company (RIC) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Various factors will affect the level of the Fund s net investment company taxable income. 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 month may be more or less than the amount of income actually earned by the Fund during that period. Undistributed income will add to the Fund s net asset value and, correspondingly, distributions from undistributed income, if any, will reduce the Fund s net asset value.

In addition, the Fund intends to distribute, on an annual basis, all or substantially all of any net capital gains to its Common Shareholders. The Fund may also declare and pay capital gains distributions more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

If, for any calendar year, the total distributions made exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profit, the excess will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, be treated as a tax-deferred return of capital to each Common Shareholder up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares, and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares. The amount treated as a tax-deferred return of capital will reduce the Common Shareholder's adjusted basis in his or her Common Shares, thereby increasing his or her potential gain or reducing his or her potential loss on the subsequent sale of his or her Common Shares. To the extent the Fund's distribution policy results in distributions in excess of its net investment income and net capital gain, such distributions will decrease its total assets and increase its expense ratio to a greater extent than would have been the case if distributions were limited to these amounts. Distributions in any year may or may not include a substantial return of capital component.

The Fund reserves the right to change its distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of distributions at any time and may do so without prior notice to Common Shareholders.

Shareholders will automatically have all dividends and distributions reinvested in Common Shares issued by the Fund or Common Shares of the Fund purchased in the open market in accordance with the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan unless an election is made to receive cash. See "Distributions" and "Dividend reinvestment plan."

Listing And Symbol

The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "VVR" and the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus, subject to notice of issuance, will also be listed on the NYSE. The net asset value per Common Share at the close of business on June 25, 2018 was \$4.90, and the last reported sale price of the Common Shares on the NYSE on such date was \$4.31, representing a discount to net asset value of 12.04%. See "Market and Net Asset Value Information."

Special Risk Considerations

Investment in the Fund involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Fund's performance and the value of its

investments will vary in response to changes in interest rates, inflation and other market factors. See **Risks** for a more complete discussion of the special risk considerations associated with an investment in the Fund.

Senior Loan Risks. Senior Loans, like most other debt obligations, are subject to the risk of default. Default in the payment of interest or principal on a Senior Loan results in a reduction in income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the Senior Loan and a potential decrease in the Fund's net asset value. The risk of default increases in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates. An increased risk of default could result in a decline in the value of Senior Loans and in the Fund's net asset value. Issuers of Senior Loans may have either issued debt securities that are rated lower than investment grade, i.e., rated lower than **Baa** by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (**Moody's**) or **BBB** by Fitch Ratings, Ltd. (**Fitch**), or, if they had issued debt securities, such debt securities would likely be rated lower than investment grade. Debt securities rated lower than investment grade are frequently called **junk bonds**, and are generally considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuing company's ability to meet principal and interest payments. Because the primary source of income for the Fund is the interest and principal payments on the Senior Loans in which it invests,

any payment default by an issuer of a Senior Loan would have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to pay dividends on the Common Shares or the preferred shares, and could result in the redemption of some or all of the preferred shares.

In the case of collateralized Senior Loans, there is no assurance that sale of the collateral would raise enough cash to satisfy the Borrower's payment obligation or that the collateral can or will be liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy, liquidation may not occur and the court may not give Lenders the full benefit of their senior positions. If the terms of a Senior Loan do not require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the original collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the Borrower's obligations under the Senior Loans. To the extent that a Senior Loan is collateralized by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of bankruptcy of the Borrower. Uncollateralized Senior Loans involve a greater risk of loss.

Senior Loans in which the Fund invests may not have been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, will not be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. Although the Fund will generally have access to financial and other information made available to the Lenders in connection with Senior Loans, the amount of public information available with respect to Senior Loans will generally be less extensive than that available for rated, registered or exchange-listed securities. As a result, the performance of the Fund and its ability to meet its investment objective is more dependent on the analytical ability of the Adviser than would be the case for an investment company that invests primarily in rated, registered or exchange-listed securities.

Senior Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and no active trading market exists for many Senior Loans. As a result, many Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning that the Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. The market for illiquid securities is more volatile than the market for liquid securities. The risks of illiquidity are particularly important when the Fund's operations require cash, and may in certain circumstances require that the Fund borrow to meet short-term cash requirements. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Loans, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. The substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in Senior Loans may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and at a fair price, and could result in capital losses to the Fund and holders of Shares. The

market for Senior Loans could be disrupted in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase or decrease in interest rates. This could result in increased volatility in the market and in the Fund's net asset value per Share. Illiquid securities are also difficult to value.

If legislation or state or federal 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 federal or state regulations require financial institutions to dispose of Senior Loans that are considered highly leveraged transactions or subject Senior Loans to increased regulatory scrutiny, financial institutions may determine to sell such Senior Loans. 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.

Selling Lenders and other persons positioned between the Fund and the Borrower will likely conduct their principal business activities in the banking, finance and financial services industries. The Fund may be more at risk to any single economic,

political or regulatory occurrence affecting such industries. Persons engaged in such industries may be more susceptible to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Open Market Committee's monetary policy, governmental regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally.

Should an Agent or Lender positioned between the Fund and a Borrower become insolvent or enter FDIC receivership or bankruptcy, where the Fund is an Original Lender or has purchased an Assignment, any interest of such person in the Senior Loan and in any loan payment held by such person for the benefit of the Fund should not be included in the person's estate. If, however, these items are included in their estate, the Fund would incur costs and delays in realizing payment and could suffer a loss of principal or interest. See Risks Senior Loan Risks.

Participations Risk. The Fund may purchase Participations in Senior Loans. Under a Participation, the Fund generally will have rights that are more limited than the rights of Lenders or of persons who acquire a Senior Loan by Assignment. In a Participation, the Fund typically has a contractual relationship with the Lender selling the Participation but not with the Borrower. As a result, the Fund assumes the credit risk of the Lender selling the Participation in addition to the credit risk of the Borrower. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender selling the Participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Lender and may not have a senior claim to the Lender's interest in the Senior Loan. Certain Participations in Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning the Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. Illiquid securities are also difficult to value.

Limited Secondary Market For Senior Loans. Although it is growing, the secondary market for Senior Loans is currently limited. Senior Loans, at present, generally are not readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. Interests in Senior Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and no active trading market may exist for many of the Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest. To the extent that a secondary market may exist for certain of the Senior Loans in which the Fund invests, such market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Senior Loans are thus relatively illiquid, which illiquidity may impair the Fund's ability to realize the full value of its assets in the event of a voluntary or involuntary liquidation of such assets. Liquidity relates to the ability of the Fund to sell an investment in a timely manner. The market for relatively illiquid securities tends to be more volatile than the market for more liquid securities. The Fund has no limitation on the amount of its assets which may be invested in securities which are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale.

The substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in Senior Loan interests may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and at a fair price, and could result in capital losses to the Fund and its Common Shareholders. However, many of the Senior Loans in which the Fund expects to purchase interests are of a relatively large principal amount and are held by a relatively large number of owners which should, in the Adviser's opinion, enhance the relative liquidity of such interests.

Warrants, Equity Securities and Junior Debt Securities Risks. Warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities have a subordinate claim on a Borrower's assets as compared with Senior Loans. As a result, the values of warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities generally are more dependent on the financial condition of the Borrower and less dependent on fluctuations in interest rates than are the values of many debt securities. The values of warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities may be more volatile than those of Senior Loans and thus may increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Risks of Investment in Non-U.S. Issuers. The Fund may invest in Senior Loans and debt securities of Borrowers that are organized or located in countries other than the United States, provided that such Senior Loans and debt securities are

denominated in U.S. dollars and provide for the payment of interest and repayment of principal in U.S. dollars. Investments in non-U.S. issuers involve special risks, including that non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less rigorous accounting and reporting requirements than U.S. issuers, less rigorous regulatory requirements, differing legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments and foreclose on collateral, possible restrictions on expatriation and repatriation of capital and the potential for political, social and economic adversity.

Market Risk. Market risk is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the Fund will decline. The net asset value of the Fund will change with changes in the value of its portfolio securities, and the value of the Fund's investments can be expected to fluctuate over time. The financial markets in general are subject to volatility and may at times experience extreme volatility and uncertainty, which may affect all investment securities, including debt securities and derivative instruments. Volatility may be greater during periods of general economic uncertainty.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to an issuer's ability to make timely payments of interest and principal when due. Senior Loans, like other debt obligations, are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment. The ability of issuers of debt obligations to make timely payments of interest and principal may be adversely affected by general economic downturns. Nonpayment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. The Adviser continuously monitors the issuers of securities held in the Fund.

The Fund will rely on the Adviser's judgment, analysis and experience in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer. In its analysis, the Adviser may consider the credit ratings of NRSROs in evaluating securities, although the Adviser does not rely primarily on these ratings. Credit ratings of NRSROs evaluate only the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market risk. In addition, ratings are general and not absolute standards of quality, and the creditworthiness of an issuer may decline significantly before an NRSRO lowers the issuer's rating. A rating downgrade does not require the Fund to dispose of a security.

Medium-grade obligations (for example, bonds rated BBB by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (S&P)) possess speculative characteristics so that changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the issuer to make principal and interest payments than in the case of higher-rated securities. Securities rated below investment grade are considered speculative by NRSROs

with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to pay interest and principal.

Securities that are in the lower-grade categories generally offer higher yields than are offered by higher-grade securities of similar maturities, but they also generally involve greater risks, such as greater credit risk, market risk, volatility and liquidity risk. In addition, the amount of available information about the financial condition of certain lower-grade issuers may be less extensive than other issuers, making the Fund more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than a fund investing only in higher-grade securities.

Secondary market prices of lower-grade securities generally are less sensitive than higher-grade securities to changes in interest rates and are more sensitive to general adverse economic changes or specific developments with respect to the particular issuers. A significant increase in interest rates or a general economic downturn may significantly affect the ability of issuers of lower-grade securities to pay interest and to repay principal, or to obtain additional financing, any of which could severely disrupt the market for lower-grade securities and adversely affect the market value of such securities. Such events also could lead to a higher incidence of default by issuers of lower-grade securities. In addition, changes in credit risks, interest rates, the credit markets or periods of general economic uncertainty can be expected to result in increased volatility in the price of the lower-grade securities and the net asset value of the Fund. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on rational analysis, may affect the value, volatility and liquidity of lower-grade securities.

In the event that an issuer of securities held by the Fund experiences difficulties in the timely payment of principal and interest and such issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings, the Fund may incur additional expenses and may determine to invest additional assets with respect to such issuer or the project or projects to which the Fund's securities relate. Further, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal on its portfolio holdings and the Fund may be unable to obtain full recovery on such amounts.

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and interest and whether certain exchanges of debt obligations in a workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Fund, in the event it invests in or holds such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio invested in Senior Loans may rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio invested in Senior Loans may decline. Interest rates are near historical lows and, as a result, it is likely that they will rise. Because floating or variable rates on Senior Loans only reset periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates may cause some fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value. Similarly, a sudden and significant increase in market interest rates may cause a decline in the Fund's net asset value. A material decline in the Fund's net asset value may impair the Fund's ability to maintain required levels of asset coverage. **These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historically low levels, which may increase the Fund's exposure to risks associated with rising interest rates.** Rising interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose markets in which the Fund invests to heightened volatility.

Income Risk. The income you receive from the Fund is based primarily on prevailing interest rates, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If interest rates decrease, your income from the Fund may decrease as well. The Fund invests primarily in Senior Loans whose interest rates reset frequently. If market interest rates fall, these interest rates will be reset at lower levels, reducing the Fund's income.

Call Risk. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of fixed-income securities with high interest rates will prepay or call their securities before their maturity dates. In this event, the proceeds from the called securities would likely be reinvested by the Fund in securities bearing the new, lower interest rates, resulting in a possible decline in the Fund's income and distributions to shareholders.

Financial Leverage Risk. There can be no assurance that a financial leveraging strategy will be utilized by the Fund or that, if utilized, it will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Leverage creates risks for holders of Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of, and distributions on, the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in distribution rates on any preferred shares and costs of borrowings may affect the return to holders of Common Shares. To the extent the income derived from investments purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the investments purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of the financial leverage, the amount available for distribution to holders of Common Shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. In the latter case, the Fund may nevertheless maintain its leveraged position if such action is deemed to be appropriate based on market conditions. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because interest rates are near historically low levels. Interest payments on the Fund's outstanding borrowings and dividends on the Fund's outstanding preferred shares are based on variable rate formulas and as a result the Fund's leverage costs will increase in a rising interest rate environment. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or borrowing program will be borne by holders of Common Shares and consequently, will result in a reduction of the net asset value of Common Shares.

At times, the distribution rate on the Fund's preferred shares may exceed the Fund's return after expenses on the investment of proceeds from the preferred shares, resulting in a lower rate of return to Common Shareholders than if the preferred shares were not outstanding. Holders of preferred shares, voting as a class, shall be entitled to elect two of the Fund's Trustees. Under the 1940 Act, if at any time distributions on the preferred shares are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years distributions thereon, the holders of all outstanding preferred shares,

voting as a class, will be allowed to elect a majority of the Fund's Trustees until all distributions in arrears have been paid or declared and set apart for payment.

The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, so 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. This may create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and holders of Common Shares as providers of the credit facility or holders of preferred securities do not bear the investment advisory fee, rather, holders of Common Shares bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings. This means that holders of Common Shares effectively bear the entire investment advisory fee.

Any lender in connection with a credit facility may impose specific restrictions as condition to borrowing. Similarly, to the extent the Fund issues preferred shares, the Fund currently intends to seek an AAA or equivalent credit rating from one or more rating agencies on any preferred shares it issues and the Fund may be subject

to investment restrictions of the rating agency as a result. Such restrictions imposed by a rating agency 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 guidelines will impede the Adviser or each Sub-Adviser in managing its respective portion of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. See Description of Capital Structure Preferred Shares and Description of Capital Structure Borrowings

Financial leverage may also be achieved through the purchase of certain derivative instruments. The Fund's use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to special risks.

Risks of Using Derivative Instruments. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument or instrument being hedged, risks of default by the other party to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the derivatives may not be liquid. The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with other portfolio investments. Derivatives may involve the use of highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage associated with derivative transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet earmarking or segregation requirements, pursuant to applicable SEC rules and regulations, or may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. The Fund could suffer losses related to its derivative positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses may potentially be unlimited. Although the Adviser may seek to use derivatives to further the Fund's investment objective, the Fund is not required to use derivatives and may choose not to do so and there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result. See Risks Risks of Using Derivative Instruments.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity relates to the ability of a fund to sell a security in a timely manner at a price which reflects the value of that security. The market for Senior Loans is generally considered to be less liquid than the market for corporate debt obligations. To the extent the Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted securities, these securities may involve special registration requirements, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties.

The effects of adverse publicity and investor perceptions may be more pronounced for securities for which no established retail market exists as compared with the effects on securities for which such a market does exist. An economic downturn or an increase in interest rates could severely disrupt the market for such securities and adversely affect the value of outstanding securities or the ability of the issuers to repay principal and interest. Further, the Fund may have more difficulty selling such securities in a timely manner and at their stated value than would be the case for securities for which an established retail market does exist.

The markets for lower-grade securities may be less liquid than the markets for higher-grade securities. To the extent that there is no established retail market for some of the lower-grade securities in which the Fund may invest, trading in such securities may be relatively inactive. Prices of lower-grade securities may decline rapidly in the event a significant number of holders decide to sell. Changes in expectations regarding an individual issuer of lower-grade securities generally could reduce market liquidity for such securities and make their sale by the Fund at their current valuation more difficult.

From time to time, the Fund's investments may include securities as to which the Fund, by itself or together with other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, holds a major portion or all of an issue of securities. Because there may be

relatively few potential purchasers for such investments and, in some cases, there may be contractual restrictions on resales, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities at a time when the Adviser believes it is advisable to do so.

Risks of Structured Products. The Fund may invest in structured products, CDOs, CBOs, CLOs, structured notes, credit-linked notes and other types of structured products. 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 to which it is entitled only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold assets to the special purpose trust. 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. When investing in structured products, it is impossible to predict whether the underlying index or prices of the underlying securities will rise or fall, but prices of the underlying indices and securities (and, therefore, the prices of structured products) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect particular issuers of securities and capital markets generally. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are typically privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however an active dealer market may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO to be considered liquid in some circumstances. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities discussed herein, 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 quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the CDOs are subordinate to other classes; 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.

Investments in structured notes involve risks including income risk, credit risk and market risk. Where the Fund's investments in structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, including currency exchange rates, interest rates, referenced bonds and stock indices, depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause

significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference instrument or security may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero and any further changes in the reference instrument may then reduce the principal amount payable on maturity. Structured notes may be less liquid than other types of securities and more volatile than the reference instrument or security underlying the note.

Unrated Securities Risk. Many lower-grade securities are not listed for trading on any national securities exchange, and many issuers of lower-grade securities choose not to have a rating assigned to their obligations by any NRSRO. As a result, the Fund's portfolio may consist of a higher portion of unlisted or unrated securities as compared with an investment company that invests solely in higher-grade, listed securities. Unrated securities are usually not as attractive to as many buyers as are rated securities, a factor which may make unrated securities less marketable. These factors may limit the ability of the Fund to sell such securities at their fair value. The Fund may be more reliant on the Adviser's judgment and analysis in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer of unrated securities.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. In its purchase of repurchase agreements, 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 possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period, and expenses of enforcing its rights.

The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements involve many of the same risks involved in the Fund's use of financial leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired in the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that the Fund has sold but remains obligated to repurchase. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities retained by the Fund may decline. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or 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, the Fund's net asset value will decline, and, in some cases, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if the Fund had not used such instruments.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. Government securities historically have not involved 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. On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. to AA+ from AAA. Any further downgrades of the U.S. credit rating could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and higher Treasury yields and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on securities issuers and the Fund. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio.

Recent Market Developments Risk. Global and domestic financial markets have experienced periods of severe turmoil. The debt and equity capital markets in the United States have been negatively impacted by significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to sub-prime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk, among other things. These events, along with the deterioration of the housing market, the failure of major financial institutions and the resulting United States federal government actions led to worsening general economic conditions, which materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial firms in particular. Such market conditions may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund, may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis and may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to borrow for investment purposes and increase the cost of such borrowings, which would reduce returns to the holders of Common Shares. These developments adversely affected the broader economy, and may continue to do so, which in turn may adversely affect issuers of securities owned by the Fund. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the net asset value of the Common Shares. Recently markets have witnessed more stabilized economic

activity as expectations for an economic recovery increased. However, risks to a robust resumption of growth persist. A return to unfavorable economic conditions or sustained economic slowdown could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

Eurozone Risk. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the European Monetary Union (the EMU) has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Investing in Euro-denominated securities entails risk of being exposed to a currency that may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the disparate European economies. In addition, it is possible that the Euro could be abandoned in the future by countries that have adopted its use. The effects of the collapse of the Euro, or of the exit of one or more countries from the EMU, on the United States and global economy and securities markets could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the Euro as its primary currency, the Fund's investments in such countries may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, securities or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in Euros. To the extent a currency used for redenomination purposes is not specified in respect of certain EMU-related investments, or should the Euro cease to be used entirely, the currency in which such investments are denominated may be unclear, making such investments particularly difficult to value or dispose of. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek judicial or other clarification of the denomination or value of such securities.

Legislation and Regulation Risk. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), which was signed into law in July 2010, has resulted in a significant revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics. The regulation of various types of derivative instruments pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect the Fund or its counterparties. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulation, is not yet certain and issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may also be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are currently unknown and unforeseeable.

On December 11, 2015, the SEC published a proposed rule that, if adopted, would change the regulation of the use of derivative instruments

and financial commitment transactions by registered investment companies. The SEC sought public comments on numerous aspects of the proposed rule, and as a result the nature of any final regulations is uncertain at this time. Such regulations could limit the implementation of the Fund's use of derivatives and impose additional compliance costs on the Fund, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the Fund or entities in which the Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. See Risks Legislation and Regulation Risk.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. Portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. A higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. High

portfolio turnover may result in an increased realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to Common Shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. Additionally, in a declining market, portfolio turnover may create realized capital losses.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions Risk. Securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may expose the Fund to counterparty risk of default as well as the risk that securities may experience fluctuations in value prior to their actual delivery. The Fund generally will not accrue income with respect to a when-issued or delayed delivery security prior to its stated delivery date. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the price or yield available in the market when the delivery takes place may not be as favorable as that obtained in the transaction itself.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. A repurchase agreement exposes the Fund to the risk that the party that sells the security may default on its obligation to repurchase it. The Fund may lose money because it cannot sell the security at the agreed-upon time and price or the security loses value before it can be sold. 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. In such an event, the Fund would be subject to risks associated with possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period, and expenses of enforcing its rights. In addition, the exercise of the Fund's right to liquidate the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement 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.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending is subject to the risk that loaned securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. Any loss in the market price of securities loaned by the Fund that occurs during the term of the loan would be borne by the Fund and would adversely affect the Fund's performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery, or no recovery, of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while the loan is outstanding.

Risk of Failure to Qualify as a RIC. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to RICs, the Fund must, among other things, derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross

income from certain prescribed sources, meet certain asset diversification tests and distribute for each taxable year at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally, ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss). If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a RIC, all of its taxable income for that year (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at the applicable corporate income tax rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions would be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. See Risks Risk of Failure to Qualify as a RIC.

Potential Conflicts of Interest. The Adviser provides a wide array of portfolio management and other asset management services to a mix of clients and may engage in ordinary course activities in which their respective interests or those of their clients may compete or conflict with those of the Fund. For example, the Adviser may provide investment management services to other funds and accounts that follow investment objectives similar to that of the Fund. In certain circumstances, and subject to its fiduciary obligations under the Advisers Act, the Adviser may have to allocate a limited investment opportunity among its clients, which include closed-end funds, open-end funds, other commingled funds and other accounts. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to address such situations and other potential conflicts of interests. See *Portfolio Managers Potential Conflicts of Interest* in the SAI.

Market Discount Risk. The Fund's net asset value will be reduced immediately following an offering of the Common Shares due to the costs of such offering, which will be borne entirely by the Fund. The sale of Common Shares by the Fund (or the perception that such sales may occur) may have an adverse effect on prices of Common Shares in the secondary market. An increase in the number of Common Shares available may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. The Fund may, from time to time, seek the consent of Common Shareholders to permit the issuance and sale by the Fund of Common Shares at a price below the Fund's then current net asset value, subject to certain conditions, and such sales of Common Shares at price below net asset value, if any, may increase downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. These sales, if any, also might make it more difficult for the Fund to sell additional Common Shares in the future at a time and price it deems appropriate. Common Shares of the Fund are designed primarily for long-term investors; investors in Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Maintenance of Leverage Risk. Issuance of additional Common Shares will result in an increase in the assets of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund desires to maintain its level of leverage, as a percentage of the assets of the Fund, the Fund will be required to increase its borrowings or issue additional preferred shares. The Fund may incur costs in connection with issuing additional leverage, and there can be no assurance that the Fund can obtain additional leverage at favorable rates. An inability by the Fund to maintain its leverage, as a percentage of the assets of the Fund, or to do so at favorable rates, may negatively impact the Fund's financial performance, including its ability to sustain current levels of distributions on Common Shares. There is no guarantee that the Fund will maintain leverage at the current rate, and the Board reserves the right to raise, decrease, or eliminate the Fund's leverage exposure.

Dilution Risk. The voting power of current Common Shareholders will be diluted to the extent that current Common Shareholders do not purchase Common Shares in any future offerings of Common Shares or do not purchase sufficient Common Shares to maintain their percentage interest. If the Fund is unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, the Fund's per Common Share distribution may decrease and the Fund may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned. If the Fund sells Common Shares at a price below net asset value pursuant to the consent of Common Shareholders, shareholders will experience a dilution of the aggregate net asset value per Common Share because the sale price will be less than the Fund's then-current net asset value per Common Share. Similarly, were the expenses of the offering to exceed the amount by which the sale price exceeded the Fund's then current net asset value per Common Share, shareholders would experience a dilution of the aggregate net asset value per Common Share. This dilution will be experienced by all shareholders, irrespective of whether they purchase Common Shares in any such offering.

Anti-takeover Provisions. The Fund's Declaration of Trust and Bylaws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board of Trustees. Such provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. See Anti-Takeover and Other Provisions in the Fund's Governing Documents.

**Anti-Takeover Provisions
In The Fund's Governing
Documents**

The Fund's Certificate of Trust, as amended, the Fund's Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the Declaration of Trust) and the Fund's Second Amended and Restated By-Laws (collectively, the Governing Documents) include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to an open-end fund. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then-current market price of the Common Shares. See Anti-Takeover and Other Provisions in the Fund's Governing Documents and Risks Anti-Takeover Provisions.

Administrator

The Fund has entered into a master administrative services agreement with the Adviser, pursuant to which the Adviser performs or arranges for the provision of accounting and other administrative services to the Fund that are not required to be performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement.

**Custodian, Dividend
Disbursing Agent and
Transfer Agent**

The custodian for the Fund is State Street Bank and Trust Company, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2801.

The transfer agent and dividend paying agent for the Fund is Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43078, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3078.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table contains information about the costs and expenses that Common Shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. The table is based on the capital structure of the Fund as of February 28, 2018 (except as noted below). 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 paid by you (as a percentage of offering price)	(1)
Offering expenses borne by Common Shareholders (as a percentage of offering price)	(1)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan fees ⁽²⁾	None

	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares⁽³⁾
Annual Expenses	
Management fees ⁽⁴⁾	1.20%
Interest payments on borrowed funds ⁽⁵⁾	1.03%
Administration Fee ⁽⁶⁾	0.28%
Other Expenses	0.13%
Total Other expenses ⁽⁷⁾	0.41%
Total Annual Expenses	2.64%

- (1) If Common Shares to which this Prospectus relates are sold to or through underwriters, the Prospectus Supplement will set forth any applicable sales load and the estimated offering expenses borne by the Fund.
- (2) Common Shareholders will pay service fee of \$2.50 and brokerage charges if they direct the Plan Agent to sell Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account. See Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
- (3) Based upon average net assets applicable to Common Shares during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.
- (4) The Fund pays the Adviser an annual fee, payable monthly, in an amount equal to 0.85% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. The fee shown above is based upon outstanding leverage of 26.46% of the Fund's total assets. If leverage of more than 26.46% of the Fund's total assets is used, the management fees shown would be higher.
- (5) Based upon the Fund's outstanding borrowings and outstanding preferred shares as of February 28, 2018 of approximately \$292,500,000 and \$75,000,000, respectively, and the average daily weighted interest rate for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018 of 2.37% and dividends on preferred shares at an annual rate of 2.71%, respectively.
- (6) Administration fee is 0.20% on average managed assets.
- (7) Total Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

As required by relevant Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, the following example illustrates the expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares, assuming (1) Total annual expenses of

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2.64% of net assets attributable to Common Shares and (2) a 5% annual return*:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses paid by Common Shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 27	\$ 82	\$ 140	\$ 297

* **The Example should not be considered a representation of future expenses or returns. 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.** The example assumes that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at net asset value.

- (1) The example above does not include sales loads or estimated offering costs. In connection with an offering of Common Shares, the Prospectus Supplement will set forth an Example including sales load and estimated offering costs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights show the Fund's financial history for the past 10 fiscal years. The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. The information in this table is derived from the Fund's financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018, audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, whose report on such financial statements, together with the financial statements of the Fund, are included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended February 28, 2018, and are incorporated by reference into the SAI. The information for each of the prior fiscal years and periods has also been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, except that information prior to May 31, 2010 was audited by other independent registered public accountants.

The following schedule presents financial highlights for a common share of the Trust outstanding throughout the periods indicated.

	Year ended February 28, 2017	Year ended February 29, 2016	Year ended February 28, 2015	Year ended February 28, 2014	Year ended February 28, 2013	Year ended February 29, 2012	Seven months ended February 28, 2011	Year ended July 31, 2010	Year ended June 30, 2009
Net Income	\$ 4.30	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.65	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.98
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.31	0.17	0.29	0.29
Net Income (Loss)	0.63	(0.74)	(0.20)	0.13	0.28	(0.14)	0.39	0.72	0.72
Net Realized Gain (Loss) as a % of Net Income	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Net Income (Loss) as a % of Net Income	0.92	(0.43)	0.12	0.44	0.61	0.15	0.55	0.98	0.98
Net Realized Gain (Loss) as a % of Net Income	(0.26)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.29)	(0.29)
Net Income (Loss) as a % of Net Income	(0.03)							(0.02)	(0.02)
Net Income (Loss) as a % of Net Income	(0.29)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.31)	(0.31)
Net Income	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.30	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.17	\$ 4.89	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	\$ 4.72	\$ 3.76	\$ 4.68	\$ 5.03	\$ 5.57	\$ 4.69	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.65	\$ 4.65
Net Income (Loss)	22.59%	(8.31)%	2.90%	8.69%	12.93%	3.48%	12.14%		

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42)%	34.22%	(13.48)%	(0.46)%	(3.34)%	26.86%	(0.35)%	11.70%	38.95%
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45	\$ 888,270	\$ 773,748	\$ 908,720	\$ 945,510	\$ 930,435	\$ 879,696	\$ 904,599	\$ 836,919	\$ 7
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60%	69%	55%	63%	99%	103%	94%	50%	57%
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.64%(e)	2.37%	2.34%	2.20%	2.18%	2.06%	2.00%(f)	2.14%(f)(g)	2.28%(f)(h)
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.61%(e)	1.58%	1.69%	1.65%	1.63%	1.65%	1.69%(f)	1.72%(f)(g)	1.89%(f)(h)
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.64%(e)	2.38%	2.34%	2.2%	2.18%	2.06%
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.66%(e)	6.15%	6.57%	6.22%	5.98%	6.86%	6.35%	6.16%(g)	6.38%(h)
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N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.29%	0.39%	0.41% ^(g)	0.61%	1
4.66% ^(e)	6.15%	6.57%	6.22%	5.98%	6.57%	5.96%	5.75% ^(g)	5.77% ^(h)	9
75,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 350,000
292,500	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 284,000	\$ 277,000	\$ 207,000	\$ 156,000	\$ 214,000	\$ 230,000	\$ 38,000
4,275	\$ 5,503	\$ 4,994	\$ 4,640	\$ 4,865	\$ 6,099	\$ 7,921	\$ 6,162	\$ 5,509	\$ 29,000
277,659	\$ 810,616	\$ 718,998	\$ 826,976	\$ 856,408	\$ 844,348	\$ 134,962	\$ 138,075	\$ 129,620	\$ 76,000
100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000

(a) Calculated using average shares outstanding.

(b) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.

(c) Total return assumes an investment at the common share market price at the beginning of the period indicated, reinvestment of all distributions for the period in accordance with the Trust's dividend reinvestment plan, and sale of all shares at the closing common share market price at the end of the period indicated. Not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.

(d) Calculation includes the proceeds from principal repayments and sales of variable rate senior loan interests and is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable.

(e) Ratios are based on average daily net assets applicable to common shares (000's omitted) of \$879,608.

(f) Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to preferred shareholders.

(g) Annualized.

(h) Subsequent to issuance of its July 31, 2010 financial statements, the Trust identified an error solely related to the expense and net investment income ratios included within the financial highlights for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010. The financial highlights above reflect the revised ratios.

(i) Calculated by subtracting the Trust's total liabilities (not including preferred shares, at liquidation value and borrowings) from the Trust's total assets and dividing by the total number of senior indebtedness units, where one unit equals \$1,000 of senior indebtedness.

(j)

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Calculated by subtracting the Trust's total liabilities (not including preferred shares, at liquidation value) from the Trust's total assets and dividing by the total number of preferred shares outstanding.

N/A = Not Applicable

SENIOR SECURITIES

The following table sets forth information about the Fund's outstanding senior securities as of the end of each of the last ten fiscal years. This information for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2018, February 28, 2017, February 29, 2016, February 28, 2015, February 28, 2014, February 28, 2013, February 29, 2012, the seven month period ended February 28, 2011 and the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. Information prior to May 31, 2010 was audited by other independent registered public accountants.

Class and Fiscal Year	Total Principal Amount Outstanding	Asset Coverage Per Preferred Share/\$1,000 of Borrowings	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit	Average Market Value Per Unit
Variable Rate Term Preferred Shares⁽¹⁾				
February 28, 2018	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 1,277,659	\$ 100,000	N/A
February 28, 2017	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 810,616	\$ 100,000	N/A
February 29, 2016	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 718,998	\$ 100,000	N/A
February 28, 2015	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 826,976	\$ 100,000	N/A
February 28, 2014	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 856,408	\$ 100,000	N/A
February 28, 2013	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 844,348	\$ 100,000	N/A
Auction Rate Cumulative Preferred Shares				
February 29, 2012	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 134,962	\$ 25,000	N/A
February 28, 2011	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 138,075	\$ 25,000	N/A
July 31, 2010	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 129,620	\$ 25,000	N/A
July 31, 2009	\$ 350,000,000	\$ 76,225	\$ 25,000	N/A
July 31, 2008	\$ 350,000,000	\$ 108,236	\$ 25,000	N/A
Borrowings				
February 28, 2018	\$ 292,500,000	\$ 4,275	N/A	N/A
February 28, 2017	\$ 225,000,000	\$ 5,503	N/A	N/A
February 29, 2016	\$ 225,000,000	\$ 4,994	N/A	N/A
February 28, 2015	\$ 284,000,000	\$ 4,640	N/A	N/A
February 28, 2014	\$ 277,000,000	\$ 4,865	N/A	N/A
February 28, 2013	\$ 207,000,000	\$ 6,099	N/A	N/A
February 29, 2012	\$ 156,000,000	\$ 7,921	N/A	N/A
February 28, 2011	\$ 214,000,000	\$ 6,162	N/A	N/A
July 31, 2010	\$ 230,000,000	\$ 5,509	N/A	N/A
July 31, 2009	\$ 38,000,000	\$ 29,083	N/A	N/A
July 31, 2008	\$ 551,000,000	\$ 3,750	N/A	N/A

(1) VRDP shares were issued on June 14, 2018.

THE FUND

Invesco Senior Income Trust (the Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act) and organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Fund was originally organized as a Massachusetts business trust on April 8, 1998. The Fund commenced operations on June 23, 1998. Effective as of August 27, 2012, the Fund completed a

redomestication to a Delaware statutory trust. The Fund's principal office is located at 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309 and its phone number is (404) 439-3217.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in a Prospectus Supplement, the Fund intends to invest the net proceeds of an offering of its common shares (the "Common Shares") in accordance with its investment objective and policies as stated herein. It is currently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds of an offering of Common Shares in accordance with its investment

objective and policies within three to six months after the completion of such offering or the receipt of such proceeds. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in cash, cash equivalents or other securities, including U.S. government securities, affiliated money market funds or high quality, short-term debt securities. The Fund may also use the proceeds for working capital purposes, including the payment of distributions, interest and operating expenses, although the Fund currently has no intent to issue Common Shares primarily for this purpose.

MARKET AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

The Fund's currently outstanding Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "VVR" and the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus, subject to notice of issuance, will also be listed on the NYSE. The Fund's Common Shares commenced trading on the NYSE in June 1998.

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from net asset value. The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and at a discount in relation to the Fund's net asset value per share. If the Common Shares trade at a premium to net asset value, there can be no assurance that this will continue after any offering nor that the Common Shares will not trade at a discount in the future. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to net asset value. Costs incurred in connection with an offering of Common Shares will be borne entirely by the Fund, which may reduce the Fund's net asset value per share. The sale of Common Shares by the Fund (or the perception that such sales may occur) may have an adverse effect on prices of Common Shares in the secondary market. An increase in the number of Common Shares available may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. See "Risks" "Risks Associated with Offerings" "Market Discount Risk."

The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, the high and low closing market prices for the Common Shares on the NYSE, the net asset value per Common Share and the premium or discount to net asset value per Common Share at which the Common Shares were trading. Net asset value is generally determined on each day that the NYSE is open for business. See "Net Asset Value" for information as to the determination of the Fund's net asset value.

During Quarter Ended	Net Asset Value per Common Share on Date of Market Premium/(Discount) on Date of					
	NYSE Market Price Per Share		High and Low ⁽¹⁾		Market Price High and Low ⁽²⁾	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May 31, 2018	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.93	(8.59)%	(11.56)%
February 28, 2018	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.29	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.85	(8.92)%	(11.55)%
November 30, 2017	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.84	(8.16)%	(11.98)%
August 31, 2017	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.42	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.85	(3.88)%	(8.87)%
May 31, 2017	\$ 4.77	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.88	(3.64)%	(5.53)%
February 28, 2017	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.93	\$ 4.81	(4.16)%	(2.08)%
November 30, 2016	\$ 4.51	\$ 4.49	\$ 4.80	\$ 4.73	(6.04)%	(5.07)%
August 31, 2016	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.07	\$ 4.73	\$ 4.57	(6.77)%	(10.94)%
May 31, 2016	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.75	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.31	(9.98)%	(13.11)%
February 29, 2016	\$ 4.23	\$ 3.65	\$ 4.61	\$ 4.26	(8.24)%	(14.32)%
November 30, 2015	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.84	\$ 4.66	(10.74)%	(12.45)%
August 31, 2015	\$ 4.74	\$ 4.23	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.83	(5.39)%	(12.42)%
May 31, 2015	\$ 5.20	\$ 4.62	\$ 5.03	\$ 5.05	3.38%	(8.51)%
February 28, 2015	\$ 4.72	\$ 4.44	\$ 5.03	\$ 4.97	(6.16)%	(10.66)%
November 30, 2014	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.26	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.07	(7.62)%	(15.98)%

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August 31, 2014	\$ 5.01	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.27	\$ 5.24	(4.93)%	(8.40)%
May 31, 2014	\$ 5.08	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.26	\$ 5.26	(3.42)%	(6.84)%

(1) Based on the Fund's computations.

(2) Calculated based on the information presented. Percentages are rounded.

The last reported sale price, net asset value per Common Share and percentage discount to net asset value per Common Share on June 25, 2018 was \$4.31, \$4.90 and 12.04%, respectively. The Fund cannot predict whether its Common Shares will trade in the future at a premium to or discount from net asset value, or the level of any premium or discount. As of February 28, 2018, 180,036,160 Common Shares of the Fund were outstanding.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income, consistent with preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or be able to structure its investments as anticipated. The investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, as defined in the 1940 Act. The Fund cannot assure investors that it will achieve its investment objective.

Investment Policies

The Fund will invest primarily in a professionally managed portfolio of interests in floating or variable rate senior loans (Senior Loans) to corporations, partnerships and other entities (Borrowers) which operate in a variety of industries and geographical regions (including domestic and foreign entities). Although the Fund's net asset value per common share will vary, the Fund's policy of acquiring interests in floating or variable rate Senior Loans is expected to minimize fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value as a result of changes in interest rates. No assurance can be given that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Senior Loans generally are arranged through private negotiations between a Borrower and several financial institutions (Lenders) represented in each case by one or more such Lenders acting as agent (Agent) of the several Lenders. On behalf of the several Lenders, the Agent, which is frequently the commercial bank or other entity that originates the Senior Loan and the person that invites other parties to join the lending syndicate, will be primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreements (Loan Agreement) that establish the relative terms, conditions and rights of the Borrower and the several Lenders. In larger transactions it is common to have several Agents; however, generally only one such Agent has primary responsibility for documentation and administration of the Senior Loan. Agents are typically paid a fee or fees by the Borrower for their services.

The Fund may invest in participations (Participations) in Senior Loans, may purchase assignments (Assignments) of portions of Senior Loans from third parties and may act as one of the group of Lenders originating a Senior Loan (an Original Lender). In normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets are invested in Senior Loans (either as an Original Lender or as a purchaser of an Assignment or Participation) of domestic Borrowers or foreign Borrowers (so long as Senior Loans to foreign Borrowers are U.S. dollar denominated and payments of interest and repayments of principal pursuant to such Senior Loans are required to be made in U.S. dollars). The Fund's investments in Senior Loans may also include up to 5% of its total assets in senior debt obligations that are in the form of notes in addition to investments in Loan Agreements, Participations and Assignments. The Fund is permitted to invest in senior notes provided that senior notes represent the only form of senior debt financing in the borrower's capital structure or enjoy a pair passu position with other senior loans in the borrower's capital structure with respect to collateral only and not with respect to the other covenants and terms. If the Fund's policy of investing at least 80% of its total assets in Senior Loans changes, the Fund will provide Shareholders at least 60 days' prior written notice before implementation of the change.

It is anticipated that the proceeds of the Senior Loans in which the Fund will acquire interests primarily will be used to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, and, to a lesser extent, to finance internal growth and for other corporate purposes of Borrowers. Senior Loans have the most senior position in a Borrower's capital structure, although some Senior Loans may hold an equal ranking with other senior securities of the Borrower. The capital structure of a Borrower may include Senior Loans, senior and junior subordinated debt (which may include junk bonds), preferred stock and common stock issued by the Borrower, typically in descending order of seniority with respect to claims on the Borrower's assets. Senior Loans generally are secured by specific collateral, which may include guarantees. Such guaranteed Senior Loans may be guaranteed by, or fully secured by

assets of, shareholders, owners or affiliated entities of the Borrower, even if the Senior Loans are not otherwise collateralized by assets of the Borrower. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in Senior Loans which are not secured by any collateral. Senior Loans that are not secured by specific collateral generally pose a greater risk of non-payment of interest or loss of principal than do collateralized Senior Loans.

As discussed below, the Fund may also acquire warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities issued by a Borrower or its affiliates as part of a package of investments in the Borrower or its affiliates. Warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities will not be treated as Senior Loans and thus assets invested in such securities will not count toward the 80% of the Fund's total assets that normally will be invested in Senior Loans.

In order to borrow money pursuant to collateralized Senior Loans, a Borrower will frequently, for the term of the Senior Loan, pledge as collateral assets, including but not limited to trademarks, accounts receivable, inventory, buildings, real estate, franchises and common and preferred stock in its subsidiaries. In addition, in the case of some Senior Loans, there may be additional collateral pledged in the form of guarantees or other credit support by and/or securities of affiliates of the Borrowers. In certain instances, a collateralized Senior Loan may be secured only by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries. Collateral may consist of assets that may

not be readily liquidated, and there is no assurance that the liquidation of such assets would satisfy fully a Borrower's obligations under a Senior Loan.

Loan Agreements may include various restrictive covenants designed to limit the activities of the Borrower in an effort to protect the right of the Lenders to receive timely payments of interest on and repayment of principal of the Senior Loans. Restrictive covenants may include mandatory prepayment provisions arising from excess cash flows and typically include restrictions on dividend payments, specific mandatory minimum financial ratios, limits on total debt and other financial tests. Breach of such covenants, if not waived by the Lenders, is generally an event of default under the applicable Loan Agreement and may give the Lenders the right to accelerate principal and interest payments. The Adviser will consider the terms of such restrictive covenants in deciding whether to invest in Senior Loans for the Fund's portfolio. When the Fund holds a Participation in a Senior Loan, it may not have the right to vote to waive enforcement of any restrictive covenant breached by a Borrower. Lenders voting in connection with a potential waiver of a restrictive covenant may have interests different from those of the Fund, and such Lenders may not consider the interests of the Fund in connection with their votes.

Senior Loans in which the Fund invests generally pay interest at rates which are periodically redetermined by reference to a base lending rate plus a premium. These base lending rates generally are the Prime Rate, LIBOR, the CD rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. The Prime Rate quoted by a major U.S. bank is generally the interest rate at which such bank is willing to lend U.S. dollars to its most creditworthy borrowers, although it may not be the bank's lowest available rate. LIBOR, as provided for in Loan Agreements, is generally an average of the interest rates quoted by several designated banks as the rates at which such banks would offer to pay interest to major financial institutional depositors in the London interbank market on U.S. dollar denominated deposits for a specified period of time. The CD rate, as provided for in Loan Agreements, is generally the average rate paid on large certificates of deposit traded in the secondary market.

The Fund may invest in the Senior Loans of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in senior loans or other assets which are denominated in non-U.S. dollars. Investment in the Senior Loans of non-U.S. issuers involves special risks, including that non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less rigorous accounting and reporting requirements than U.S. issuers, less rigorous regulatory requirements, differing legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments and foreclose on collateral, possible restrictions on expatriation and repatriation of capital and the potential for political, social and economic adversity.

The Fund is not subject to any restrictions with respect to the maturity of Senior Loans held in its portfolio. The Fund's assets invested in Senior Loans generally consist of Senior Loans with stated maturities of between three and ten years, and with rates of interest which are redetermined either daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually; provided, however, that the Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Senior Loans which permit the Borrower to select an interest rate redetermination period of up to one year. Investment in Senior Loans with longer interest rate redetermination periods may increase fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value as a result of changes in interest rates. The Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio will at all times have a dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate redetermination of 90 days or less. As a result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should decrease. The amount of time required to pass before the Fund will realize the effects of changing short-term market interest rates on its portfolio will vary with the dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate redetermination on the Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may utilize certain investment practices to, among other things, shorten the effective interest rate redetermination period of Senior Loans in its portfolio. In such event, the Fund will consider such shortened period to be the interest rate redetermination period of the Senior Loan; provided, however, that the Fund will not invest in Senior Loans which permit the Borrower to select an interest rate redetermination period in excess of one year. Because most Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio will be subject to mandatory and/or optional prepayment and there may be significant economic incentives for a Borrower to prepay its loans, prepayments of Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio may occur.

Accordingly, the actual remaining maturity of the Fund's portfolio invested in Senior Loans may vary substantially from the average stated maturity of the Senior Loans held in the Fund's portfolio.

When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio invested in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio invested in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to decline. Although the Fund's net asset value will vary, the Fund's management expects the Fund's policy of acquiring interests in floating or variable rate Senior Loans to minimize fluctuations in net asset value as a result of changes in interest rates. Accordingly, the Fund's management expects the value of the Fund's portfolio to fluctuate less than a portfolio of fixed-rate, longer term obligations as a result of interest rate changes. However, changes in prevailing interest rates can be expected to cause some fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value. In addition to changes in interest rates, changes in the credit quality of Borrowers will also affect the Fund's net asset value. Further, a serious deterioration in the credit quality of a Borrower could cause a prolonged or permanent decrease in the Fund's net asset value. Fluctuations in net asset value may be magnified as a result of the Fund's use of leverage.

The Fund may purchase and retain in its portfolio Senior Loan interests in Borrowers which have filed for protection under the federal bankruptcy laws or have had an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed against them by their creditors. The values of such Senior Loan interests, if any, will reflect, among other things, of the likelihood that the Fund ultimately will receive full repayment of the principal amount of such Senior Loan interests, the likely duration, if any, of a lapse in the scheduled repayment of principal and prevailing interest rates. 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 debt securities in exchange for all or a portion of a Senior Loan interest. Depending upon, among other things, the Adviser's evaluation of the potential value of such securities in relation to the price that could be obtained by the Fund at any given time upon sale thereof, the Fund may determine to hold such securities in its portfolio. Any equity securities and junior debt securities held by the Fund will not be treated as Senior Loans and thus will not count toward the 80% of the Fund's total assets that normally will be invested in Senior Loans.

Because of the senior capital structure position of Senior Loans and the collateralized or guaranteed nature of most Senior Loans, the Fund and the Adviser believe that ratings of other securities issued by a Borrower do not necessarily reflect adequately the relative quality of a Borrower's Senior Loans. Therefore, although the Adviser may consider such ratings in determining whether to invest in a particular Senior Loan, the Adviser is not required to consider such ratings and such ratings will not be the determinative factor in the Adviser's analysis. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in Senior Loans, the Borrowers with respect to which have outstanding debt securities which are rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to such securities. Debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated but of comparable quality commonly are referred to as "junk bonds." The Fund will invest only in those Senior Loans with respect to which the Borrower, in the opinion of the Adviser, demonstrates one or more of the following characteristics: sufficient cash flow to service debt; adequate liquidity; successful operating history; strong competitive position; experienced management; and, with respect to collateralized Senior Loans, collateral coverage that equals or exceeds the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan. In addition, the Adviser will consider, and may rely in part, on the analyses performed by the Agent and other Lenders, including such persons' determinations with respect to collateral securing a Senior Loan.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in Participations. The selling Lenders and other persons interpositioned between such Lenders and the Fund with respect to such Participations will likely conduct their principal business activities in the banking, finance and financial services industries. Although, as discussed below, the Fund has taken measures which it believes reduce its exposure to any risks incident to such policy, the Fund may be more susceptible than an investment company without such a policy to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence affecting such industries. Persons engaged in such industries may be more susceptible than are persons engaged in some other industry to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Open Market Committee's monetary policy, governmental regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally.

Participations 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 such payments from the Borrower. In connection with purchasing Participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the Loan Agreement, nor any rights with respect to any funds acquired by other Lenders through set-off against the Borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the Senior Loan in which it has purchased the Participation. As a result, the Fund may assume the credit risk of both the Borrower and the Lender selling the Participation. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender selling a Participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such Lender. The Fund has taken the following measures in an effort to minimize such risks. The Fund will only acquire Participations if the Lender selling the Participation, and any other persons interpositioned between the Fund and the

Lender, (i) at the time of investment has outstanding debt or deposit obligations rated investment grade (BBB or A-3 or higher by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (S&P)) or Baa or P-3 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's)) or determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality and (ii) has entered into an agreement which provides for the holding of assets in safekeeping for, or the prompt disbursement of assets to, the Fund. Long-term debt rated BBB by S&P is regarded by S&P as having adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and debt rated Baa by Moody's is regarded by Moody's as a medium grade obligation, i.e., it is neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Commercial paper rated A-3 by S&P indicates that S&P believes such obligations exhibit adequate protection parameters but that adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation, and issues of commercial paper rated P-3 by Moody's are considered by Moody's to have an acceptable ability for repayment of short-term debt obligations but the effect of industry characteristics and market compositions may be more pronounced. The Fund ordinarily will purchase a Participation only if, at the time of such purchase, the Fund believes that the party from whom it is purchasing such Participation is retaining an interest in the underlying Senior Loan. In the event that the Fund does not so believe, it will only purchase such a Participation if, in addition to the requirements set forth above, the party from whom the Fund is purchasing such Participation (i) is a bank, a member of a national securities exchange or other entity designated in the 1940 Act, as qualified to serve as a custodian

for a registered investment company and (ii) has been approved as a custodian by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (a Designated Custodian).

The Fund may also purchase Assignments from Lenders. The purchaser of an Assignment 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. Assignments may, however, be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an Assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning Lender.

When the Fund is acting as an Original Lender, it may share in a fee paid to the Original Lenders. The Fund will never act as the Agent or principal negotiator or administrator of a Senior Loan. When the Fund is a Lender, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the Borrower, may enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the Loan Agreement and may have rights with respect to any funds acquired by other Lenders through set-off. Lenders also have full voting and consent rights under the applicable Loan Agreement. Action subject to Lender vote or consent generally requires the vote or consent of the holders of some specified percentage of the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan. Certain decisions, such as reducing the amount or increasing the time for payment of interest on or repayment of principal of a Senior Loan, or releasing collateral therefor, frequently require the unanimous vote or consent of all Lenders affected.

The Fund will purchase an Assignment or act as a Lender with respect to a syndicated Senior Loan only where the Agent with respect to such Senior Loan at the time of investment has outstanding debt or deposit obligations rated investment grade (BBB or A-3 or higher by S&P or Baa or P-3 or higher by Moody's) or determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Further, the Fund will not purchase interests in Senior Loans unless such Agent, Lender or interpositioned person has entered into an agreement which provides for the holding of assets in safekeeping for, or the prompt disbursement of assets to, the Fund.

Loan Agreements typically provide for the termination of the Agent's agency status in the event that it fails to act as required under the relevant Loan Agreement, becomes insolvent, enters Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) receivership or, if not FDIC insured, enters into bankruptcy. Should such an Agent, Lender or assignor with respect to an Assignment interpositioned between the Fund and the Borrower become insolvent or enter FDIC receivership or bankruptcy, any interest in the Senior Loan of such person and any loan payment held by such person for the benefit of the Fund should not be included in such person's estate. If, however, any such amount were included in such person's estate, the Fund would incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment or could suffer a loss of principal or interest. In such event, the Fund could experience a decrease in net asset value.

The Fund may be required to pay and may receive various fees and commissions in connection with purchasing, selling and holding interests in Senior Loans. The fees normally paid by Borrowers may include three types: facility fees, commitment fees and prepayment penalties. Facility fees are paid to Lenders upon origination of a Senior Loan. Commitment fees are paid to Lenders on an ongoing basis based upon the undrawn portion committed by the Lenders of the underlying Senior Loan. Lenders may receive prepayment penalties when a Borrower prepays all or part of a Senior Loan. The Fund will receive these fees directly from the Borrower if the Fund is an Original Lender, or, in the case of commitment fees and prepayment penalties, if the Fund acquires an interest in a Senior Loan by way of Assignment. Whether or not the Fund receives a facility fee from the Lender in the case of an Assignment, or any fees in the case of a Participation, depends upon negotiations between the Fund and the Lender selling such interests. When the Fund is an assignee, it may be required to pay a fee, or forgo a portion of interest and any fees payable to it, to the Lender selling the Assignment. Occasionally, the assignor will pay a fee to the assignee based on the portion of the principal amount of the Senior Loan which is being assigned. A Lender selling a Participation to the Fund may deduct a portion of the interest and any fees payable to the Fund as an administrative fee prior to payment thereof to the Fund. The Fund may be required to pay over or pass along to a purchaser of an interest in a Senior Loan from the

Fund a portion of any fees that the Fund would otherwise be entitled to.

Pursuant to the relevant Loan Agreement, a Borrower may be required in certain circumstances, and may have the option at any time, to prepay the principal amount of a Senior Loan, often without incurring a prepayment penalty. Because the interest rates on Senior Loans are periodically redetermined at relatively short intervals, the Fund and the Adviser believe that the prepayment of, and subsequent reinvestment by the Fund in, Senior Loans will not have a materially adverse impact on the yield on the Fund's portfolio and may have a beneficial impact on income due to receipt of prepayment penalties, if any, and any facility fees earned in connection with reinvestment.

A Lender may have certain obligations pursuant to a Loan Agreement, which may include the obligation to make additional loans in certain circumstances. The Fund currently intends to reserve against such contingent obligations by segregating cash, liquid securities and/or liquid Senior Loans sufficient to cover such commitments. The Fund will not purchase interests in Senior Loans that would require the Fund to make any such additional loans if such additional loan commitments in the aggregate would exceed 20% of the Fund's total assets or would cause the Fund to fail to meet the diversification requirements set forth under Fundamental Investment Restrictions below.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in any combination of (1) warrants and equity securities, in each case the Fund must own or acquire a Senior Loan of the same issuer, (2) junior debt securities or securities with a lien on collateral lower than a senior claim on collateral, (3) high quality short-term debt securities, (4) credit-linked deposits and (5) Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (U.S. TIPS) and other inflation-indexed bonds issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

High quality, short-term securities may include commercial paper rated at least in the top two rating categories of either S&P or Moody's, or unrated commercial paper considered by the Adviser to be of similar quality, interests in short-term loans of Borrowers having short-term debt obligations rated or a short-term credit rating at least in such top two rating categories or having no such rating but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. High quality, short-term securities may pay interest at rates which are periodically redetermined or may pay interest at fixed rates. If the Adviser determines that market conditions temporarily warrant a defensive investment policy, the Fund may invest, subject to its ability to liquidate its relatively illiquid portfolio of Senior Loans, up to 100% of its assets in cash and such high quality, short-term debt securities.

U.S. TIPS are fixed income securities issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the principal amounts of which are adjusted daily based upon changes in the rate of inflation (currently represented by the non-seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. The Fund may purchase U.S. TIPS of other inflation-indexed bonds of any maturity. U.S. TIPS pay interest on a periodic basis, equal to a fixed interest rate applied to the inflation-indexed principal amount. The interest on these bonds is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond, this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal value that has been adjusted for inflation. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed even during a period of deflation. However, because the principal amount of U.S. TIPS would be adjusted downward during a period of deflation, the Fund will be subject to deflation risk with respect to its investments in these securities. In addition, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. If the Fund purchases U.S. TIPS in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. If inflation is lower than expected during the period the Fund holds a U.S. TIPS, the Fund may earn less on the security than on a conventional bond. The Fund may invest in inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities with other structures or characteristics as such securities become available in the market.

Credit-linked deposits are deposits by lenders, such as the Fund, to support the issuance of letters of credit to the Senior Loan borrower. The Fund receives from the bank issuing such letters of credit an agreed upon rate of return in exchange for its deposit. There are risks associated with credit-linked deposits, including the credit risk of the bank which maintains the deposit account as well as the credit risk of the borrower. The Fund bears the risk of possible loss of its principal investment, in addition to the periodic interest payments that are expected to be received for the duration of the Fund's investment in the credit-linked deposit.

Although the Fund generally will acquire interests in warrants, equity and junior debt securities only when the Adviser believes that the relative value being given by the Fund in exchange for such interests is substantially outweighed by the potential value of such instruments, investment in warrants, equity and junior debt securities entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in Senior Loans. Warrants and equity securities have a subordinate claim on a Borrower's assets as compared with debt securities, and junior debt securities have a subordinate claim on such assets as compared with Senior Loans. As such, the values of warrants and equity securities generally are more dependent on the financial condition of the Borrower and less dependent on fluctuations in interest rates than are the values of many debt securities. The values of warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities may be more volatile than those of Senior Loans.

The Fund also may invest up to 10% of its total assets in structured notes with rates of return determined by reference to the total rate of return on one or more loans referenced in such notes, collateralized debt and loan obligations, credit-linked notes, credit default swaps and other types of structured investments (referred to collectively as structured products). A structured note is a derivative security that has one or more special features, such as an interest rate based on a spread over an index or a benchmark interest rate or other reference indicator, that may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying investments (such as senior loan interests) referenced in such notes. A credit-linked note is a derivative instrument that 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). Generally, investments in structured products are interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of underlying investment interests or securities. This generally involves the deposit or purchase of the underlying investments (such as senior loan interests) and the issuance of one or more classes of securities backed by or representing interests in, the underlying investments or referencing an indicator related to such underlying investments. The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued classes of securities to create different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, credit quality, payment priorities and interest rate provisions. The cash flow or rate of return on a structured product may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the underlying investments or referenced indicator. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique.

Leverage magnifies the potential for gain or the risk of loss. As a result, a relatively small decline in the value of the underlying investments or referenced indicator could result in a relatively large loss in the value of the structured product. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk. Structured products where the rate of return is determined by reference to a Senior Loan will be treated as senior loans for the purposes of complying with the Fund's policy of normally investing at least 80% of its total assets in senior loans.

Collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized bond obligations (CBOs) and collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) are types of asset-backed securities issued by special purpose vehicles created to reapportion the risk and return characteristics of a pool of assets. The underlying pool for a CLO, for example, may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. For CDOs, CBOs and CLOs, the cash flows are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The assets, typically Senior Loans, are used as collateral supporting the various debt tranches issued by the special purpose vehicle. The key feature of these structures is the prioritization of the cash flows from a pool of underlying securities among the several classes of securities issued by a structured product. CBOs are structured debt securities backed by a diversified pool of high yield, public or private fixed income securities. These may be fixed pools or may be market value (or managed) pools of collateral. The riskiest portion is the equity tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche typically has higher ratings and lower yields than their underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, the various tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to such securities as a class.

CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are typically privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however an active dealer market may exist for certain CDOs allowing a CDO to be considered liquid in some circumstances. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities discussed herein, CDOs carry additional risks including, but are 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 CDOs are subordinate to other classes; 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.

The Fund may invest in credit default swaps (CDS) to enhance the yield on its portfolio or to increase income available for distributions or for other non-hedging purposes. A CDS is an agreement between two parties to exchange the credit risk of a particular issuer or reference entity. In a CDS transaction, a buyer pays periodic fees in return for a payment by the seller which is contingent upon an adverse credit event occurring in the underlying issuer or reference entity. The seller collects periodic fees from the buyer and profits if the credit of the underlying issuer or reference entity remains stable or improves while the swap is outstanding, but the seller in a CDS contract would be required to pay an agreed upon amount to the buyer in the event of an adverse credit event in the reference entity. A buyer of a CDS is said to buy protection whereas a seller of a CDS is said to sell protection. When the Fund buys a CDS, it is utilizing the swap for hedging purposes similar to other hedging strategies described herein. When the Fund sells a CDS, it is utilizing the swap to enhance the yield on its portfolio to increase income available for distribution or for other non-hedging purposes, and the Fund is subject to the 10% limitation described herein on structured products.

The Adviser employs a bottom-up, research-driven approach to identify securities that have attractive risk/reward characteristics for the sectors in which the Fund invests. The Adviser also integrates macroeconomic analysis and forecasting into its evaluation and ranking of various sectors and individual securities. Finally, the Fund employs leverage in an effort to enhance the Fund's income and total return. Sell decisions are based on: (i) a deterioration or

likely deterioration of an individual issuer's capacity to meet its debt obligations on a timely basis; (ii) a deterioration or likely deterioration of the broader fundamentals of a particular industry or sector; and (iii) opportunities in the secondary or primary market to purchase a security with better relative value.

Other Investment Practices

In connection with the investment objective and policies described above, the Fund may engage in interest rate and other hedging transactions, lend portfolio holdings, purchase and sell interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio debt securities on a when issued or delayed delivery basis and enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. These investment practices involve certain special risk considerations. The Adviser may use some or all of the following investment practices when, in the opinion of the Adviser, their use is appropriate. Although the Adviser believes that these investment practices may further the Fund's investment objective, no assurance can be given that these investment practices will achieve this result.

Derivative Transactions. The Fund may use derivative instruments for a variety of purposes, including hedging, risk management, portfolio management or to earn income. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on the value of

another underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, risks of default by the other party to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the transactions may not be liquid. The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with other portfolio investments. Derivatives may involve the use of highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage associated with derivative transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet earmarking or segregation requirements, pursuant to applicable SEC rules and regulations, or may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. Although the Adviser seeks to use derivatives to further the Fund's investment objective, there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

Following is a description of the derivative instruments and techniques that the Fund may use and their associated risks:

Swaps. A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. Therefore, swaps are subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or foreign currency exchange rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Fund's use of swaps may include those based on the credit of an underlying security and commonly referred to as credit default swaps. Where the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, it would be entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the contract only in the event of a default by a third party on the debt obligation. If no default occurs, the Fund would have paid to the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and received no benefit from the contract. When the Fund is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay upon default of the referenced debt obligation.

Structured Investments. The Fund also may invest a portion of its assets in structured notes and other types of structured investments. A structured note is a derivative security for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate or LIBOR), referenced bonds and stock indices. Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations and changes in the reference factor may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero and any further changes in the reference factor may then reduce the principal amount payable on maturity. Other types of structured investments include interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of underlying investment interests or securities. These investment entities may be structured as trusts or other types of pooled investment vehicles. Holders of structured investments bear risks of the underlying investment and are subject to counterparty risk. Certain structured investments may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts. In connection with its investments in foreign securities, the Fund also may enter into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date (forward contracts). A foreign currency forward contract is a negotiated agreement between the contracting parties to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified rate. The rate can be higher or lower than the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may be used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates or to gain or modify exposure to a particular currency. In addition, the Fund may use cross currency hedging or proxy hedging with respect to currencies in which the Fund has or expects to have portfolio or currency exposure. Cross currency hedges involve the sale of one currency against the positive exposure to a different currency and may be used for hedging purposes or to establish an active exposure to the exchange rate between any two currencies. Hedging the Fund's currency risks involves the risk of mismatching the Fund's objectives under a forward or futures contract with the value of securities denominated in a particular currency. Furthermore, such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. There is an additional risk to the effect that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which the Fund's securities are not denominated. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts.

New financial products continue to be developed and the Fund may invest in any such products as may be developed to the extent consistent with its investment objective and the regulatory and federal tax requirements applicable to investment companies.

Lending of Portfolio Holdings. The Fund may seek to increase its income by lending financial instruments in its portfolio in accordance with present regulatory policies, including those of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the SEC. Such loans may be made, without limit, to brokers, dealers, banks or other recognized institutional borrowers of financial instruments and would be required to be secured continuously by collateral, including cash, cash equivalents or U.S. Treasury bills maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the financial instruments loaned. The Fund would have the right to call a loan and obtain the financial instruments loaned at any time on five days' notice. For the duration of a loan, the Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest paid by the issuer on the financial instruments loaned and also may receive compensation from the investment of the collateral.

The Fund would not have the right to vote any financial instruments having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but the Fund could call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the financial instruments or in anticipation of the giving or withholding of their consent on a material matter affecting the financial instruments. As with other extensions of credit, risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral exist should the borrower of the financial instruments fail financially. However, the loans would be made only to firms deemed by the Adviser to be of good standing and when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the consideration which can be earned currently from loans of this type justifies the attendant risk.

The creditworthiness of firms to which the Fund lends its portfolio holdings will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Adviser pursuant to procedures adopted and reviewed, on an ongoing basis, by the Board of Trustees of the Fund. No specific limitation exists as to the percentage of the Fund's assets which the Fund may lend.

When Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions. The Fund may also purchase and sell interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio securities on a when issued and delayed delivery basis. No income accrues to the Fund on such interests or securities in connection with such purchase transactions prior to the date the Fund actually takes delivery of such interests or securities. These transactions are subject to market fluctuation; the value of the interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio debt securities at delivery may be more or less than their purchase price, and yields generally available on such interests or securities when delivery occurs may be higher or lower than yields on the interests or securities obtained pursuant to such transactions. Because the Fund relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, failure by the other party to complete the transaction may result in the Fund missing the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. When the Fund is the buyer in such a transaction, however, it will segregate cash and/or liquid assets having an aggregate value equal to the amount of such purchase commitments until payment is made. The Fund will make commitments to purchase such interests or securities on such basis only with the intention of actually acquiring these interests or securities, but the Fund may sell such interests or securities prior to the settlement date if such sale is considered to be advisable. To the extent the Fund engages in when issued and delayed delivery transactions, it will do so for the purpose of acquiring interests or securities for the Fund's portfolio consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and not for the purpose of investment leverage. No specific limitation exists as to the percentage of the Fund's assets which may be used to acquire securities on a when issued or delayed delivery basis.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (a purchase of, and a simultaneous commitment to resell, a financial instrument at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date) only with member banks of the Federal Reserve System and member firms of the NYSE. When participating in repurchase agreements, the Fund buys securities from a vendor, e.g., a bank or brokerage firm, with the agreement that the vendor will repurchase the securities at a higher price at a later date. Such transactions afford an opportunity for the Fund to earn a return on available cash at minimal market risk, although the Fund may be subject to various delays and risks of loss if the

vendor is unable to meet its obligation to repurchase. Under the 1940 Act, repurchase agreements are deemed to be collateralized loans of money by the Fund to the seller. In evaluating whether to enter into a repurchase agreement, the Adviser will consider carefully the creditworthiness of the vendor. If the member bank or member firm that is the party to the repurchase agreement petitions for bankruptcy or otherwise becomes subject to the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the law regarding the rights of the Fund is unsettled. The securities underlying a repurchase agreement will be marked to market every business day so that the value of the collateral is at least equal to the value of the loan, including the accrued interest thereon, and the Adviser will monitor the value of the collateral. No specific limitation exists as to the percentage of the Fund's assets which may be used to participate in repurchase agreements.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to debt obligations which could otherwise be sold by the Fund. A reverse repurchase agreement is an instrument under which the Fund may sell an underlying debt instrument and simultaneously obtain the commitment of the purchaser (a commercial bank or a broker or dealer) to sell the security back to the Fund at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date. The Fund will segregate an amount of cash or liquid assets at least equal to its obligations with respect to reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund receives payment for such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer by its custodian. Regulations of the SEC require either that securities sold by

the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement be segregated pending repurchase or that the proceeds be segregated on the Fund's books and records pending repurchase. Reverse repurchase agreements could involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the other party, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. An additional risk is that the market value of securities sold by the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement could decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase them. Reverse repurchase agreements will be considered borrowings by the Fund and as such would be subject to the restrictions on borrowing as described herein and in Fundamental Investment Restrictions below. The Fund will not hold more than 5% of the value of its total assets in reverse repurchase agreements.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund will buy and sell securities to seek to accomplish its investment objective. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year. For the past two fiscal years, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was as follows.

Fiscal Year Ended	Portfolio Turnover Rate
February 28, 2018	60%
February 28, 2017	69%

Investment Restrictions

The Fund has adopted certain other investment limitations designed to limit investment risk. These limitations are fundamental and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares, as defined in the 1940 Act (and preferred shares, if any, voting together as a single class), which is defined by the 1940 Act as the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the Fund's voting securities present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. See Investment Restrictions in the SAI for a complete list of the fundamental investment policies of the Fund.

USE OF LEVERAGE

The Fund's policy on financial leverage allows the Fund to use financial leverage in the form of borrowings and/or preferred shares to the maximum extent allowable under the 1940 Act. Currently, the Fund employs financial leverage by borrowing through a credit facility and through the issuance of preferred securities that are senior to the Common Shares. The Fund's total leverage as of June 19, 2018 represented approximately 25.79% of the Fund's total assets as of such date.

The Fund anticipates that the use of leverage will result in higher income to its common shareholders (the Common Shareholders) over time. Use of financial leverage creates an opportunity for increased income but, at the same time, creates special risks. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, so 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. This may create a conflict of interest between the Fund's investment adviser and holders of Common Shares. Holders of Common Shares effectively bear the entire investment advisory fee.

Borrowings

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally is not permitted to engage in borrowings unless, immediately after the borrowing, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) of at least 300% (i.e., the value of the Fund's total assets less liabilities other than the principal amount represented by the borrowings is at least 300% of such principal amount). In addition, other than with respect to privately arranged borrowings, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on the Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the value of the Fund's total assets, less liabilities other than the principal amount represented by borrowings, is at least 300% of such principal amount after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution. If the Fund borrows, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to prepay all or a portion of the principal amount of any outstanding commercial paper, notes or other borrowings to the extent necessary to maintain the required asset coverage.

The terms of any such borrowings may require the Fund to pay a fee to maintain a line of credit, such as a commitment fee, or to maintain minimum average balances with a lender. Any such requirements would increase the cost of such borrowings over the stated interest rate. Such lenders would have the right to receive interest on and repayment of principal of any such borrowings, which right

will be senior to those of the Common Shareholders. Any such borrowings may contain provisions limiting certain activities of the Fund, including the payment of dividends to Common Shareholders in certain circumstances.

Certain types of borrowings, including borrowings under the Fund's credit facility (as described below), subject the Fund to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage and portfolio composition requirements. Certain borrowings issued by the Fund also may subject the Fund to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies, which may issue ratings for such borrowings. Such guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will impede Invesco from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies.

The 1940 Act grants to the holders of senior securities representing indebtedness issued by the Fund, other than with respect to privately arranged borrowings, certain voting rights in the event of default in the payment of interest on or repayment of principal. Failure to maintain certain asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act could result in an event of default and entitle the debt holders to elect a majority of the Board of Trustees.

Credit Facility. The Fund has entered into a \$350 million credit agreement, effective as of December 10, 2015 (as from time to time amended, supplemented, waived or modified, the "Credit Agreement"), with State Street Bank and Trust Company and the other lending institutions party thereto and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as agent. State Street Bank and Trust Company has the authority to lend a maximum of \$229,166,670 to the Fund, and other lending institutions party thereto may lend up to \$120,833,330 to the Fund. As of June 19, 2018, the Fund had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$292.5 million representing approximately 18.07% of the Fund's total assets as of such date. The Credit Agreement is secured by the assets of the Fund.

Prior to December 10, 2015, the Fund had entered into a \$350 million amended and restated revolving credit and security agreement, effective as of August 27, 2012 (as from time to time amended, supplemented, waived or modified, the "Former Credit Agreement") with CHARTA, LLC, CAFCO, LLC, CRC Funding LLC and CIESCO, LLC (collectively, the "Conduit Lenders"), Citibank, N.A. (the "Secondary Lender") and State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "Direct Lender") whereby the Conduit Lenders, Direct Lenders and the Secondary Lenders from time to time agreed to make advances to the Fund on the terms and subject to the conditions in the Former Credit Agreement.

Preferred Shares

The Fund may authorize and issue preferred shares with rights as determined by the Board of Trustees, by action of the Board of Trustees without prior approval of the holders of the Common Shares. Common Shareholders have no preemptive right to purchase any preferred shares that might be issued. Any such preferred share offering would be subject to the limits imposed by the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not issue preferred shares if, immediately after issuance, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) of less than 200% (i.e., for every dollar of preferred shares outstanding, the Fund is required to have at least two dollars of assets).

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Fund, the terms of any preferred shares may entitle the holders of preferred shares to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus the applicable redemption premium, if any, together with accrued and unpaid distributions, whether or not earned or declared and on a cumulative basis) before any distribution of assets is made to holders of Common Shares. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distribution to which they are entitled, the preferred shareholders would not be entitled to any further participation in any distribution of assets by the Fund.

The terms of the preferred shares, including their distribution rate, voting rights, liquidation preference and redemption provisions, will be determined by the Board (subject to applicable law and the Fund's Declaration of Trust)

if and when it authorizes the preferred shares. The Fund may issue preferred shares that provide for the periodic redetermination of the distribution rate at relatively short intervals through an auction or remarketing procedure, although the terms of the preferred shares may also enable the Fund to lengthen such intervals. At times, the distribution rate on the Fund's preferred shares may exceed the Fund's return after expenses on the investment of proceeds from the preferred shares, resulting in a lower rate of return to Common Shareholders than if the preferred shares were not outstanding.

VRTP Shares. On October 26, 2012, the Fund issued in the aggregate 1,250 Variable Rate Term Preferred Shares (*VRTP*), each with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share, pursuant to an offering exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Proceeds from the issuance of *VRTP* Shares were used to redeem all of the Fund's outstanding Auction Rate Preferred Shares (*ARPS*). *VRTP* Shares are a floating-rate form of preferred shares with a mandatory redemption date. On May 1, 2017, the Fund began a periodic optional redemption of *VRTP* Shares and fully redeemed the *VRTP* Shares on June 19, 2018. On June 14, 2018, the

Fund issued in the aggregate 1,250 Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP), with an aggregate liquidation value of \$125,000,000, pursuant to an offering exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. A portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the VRDP Shares were used to fully redeem the VRTP Shares. As of June 19, 2018, the Fund had outstanding preferred shares with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$125 million, which represented approximately 7.72% of the Fund's total assets as of such date.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Borrowings may be made by the Fund through reverse repurchase agreements under which the Fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and agrees to repurchase them at a particular date and price. Such agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act. The Fund may utilize reverse repurchase agreements when it is anticipated that the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the transaction is greater than the interest expense of the transaction.

Borrowings may be made by the Fund through dollar roll transactions. A dollar roll transaction involves a sale by the Fund of a mortgage-backed or other 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 stated maturity as those sold, but pools of mortgages 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 instruments for the Fund, 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.

With respect to any reverse repurchase agreement, dollar roll or similar transaction, the Fund's Managed Assets shall include any proceeds from the sale of an asset of the Fund to a counterparty in such a transaction, in addition to the value of the underlying asset as of the relevant measuring date.

With respect to leverage incurred through investments in reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and economically similar transactions, the Fund intends to earmark or segregate cash or liquid securities in accordance with applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC. As a result of such segregation, the Fund's obligations under such transactions will not be considered senior securities representing indebtedness for purposes of the 1940 Act and the Fund's use of leverage through reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and economically similar transactions will not be limited by the 1940 Act. However, the Fund's use of leverage through reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and economically similar transactions will be included when calculating the Fund's leverage and therefore will be limited by the Fund's maximum overall leverage levels and may be further limited by the availability of cash or liquid securities to earmark or segregate in connection with such transactions.

Effects Of Leverage

Assuming (i) the use by the Fund of leverage representing approximately 25.79% of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds of such leverage), 18.07% of the Fund's total assets being attributable to borrowings and 7.72% of the Fund's total assets being attributable to preferred shares, and (ii) interest costs to the Fund at an average annual rate of 1.00% with respect to borrowings and dividends on preferred shares at an annual rate of 1.50%, then the incremental income generated by the Fund's portfolio (net of estimated expenses related to the leverage) must exceed approximately 3.98% to cover such interest expense. Of course, these numbers are merely estimates used for illustration. The amount of leverage used by the Fund as well as actual interest expenses and dividend payments on such leverage may vary frequently and may be significantly higher or lower than the rate estimated above.

The following table is furnished pursuant to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on Common Share total return, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income, net expenses 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 what the Fund's investment portfolio returns will be. The table further reflects the issuance of leverage representing approximately 25.79% of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds of such leverage), and the Fund's currently projected annual interest rate of 1.00% with respect to borrowings and projected annual dividends on preferred shares of 1.50%. The table does not reflect any offering costs of Common Shares or leverage.

Assumed portfolio total return (net of expenses)	(10.00)%	(5.00)%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Common Share total return	(12.48)%	(6.33)%	(0.18)%	5.98%	12.13%

Common Share total return is composed of two elements: the Common Share dividends paid by the Fund (the amount of which is largely determined by the Fund's net investment income after paying the carrying cost of leverage) and realized and unrealized gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As required by SEC rules, the table assumes that the Fund is more likely to suffer capital loss than to enjoy capital appreciation. For example, to assume a total return of 0%, the Fund must assume that the net investment income it receives on its investments is entirely offset by losses on the value of those investments. This table reflects the hypothetical performance of the Fund's portfolio and not the performance of the Fund's Common Shares, the value of which will be determined by market and other factors.

RISKS

Risks Associated with an Investment in the Fund

Investment in the Fund involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Fund's performance and the value of its investments will vary in response to changes in interest rates, inflation and other market factors.

Senior Loan Risks. Senior Loans, like most other debt obligations, are subject to the risk of default. Default in the payment of interest or principal on a Senior Loan results in a reduction in income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the Senior Loan and a potential decrease in the Fund's net asset value. The risk of default increases in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates. An increased risk of default could result in a decline in the value of Senior Loans and in the Fund's net asset value. Issuers of Senior Loans may have either issued debt securities that are rated lower than investment grade, i.e., rated lower than Baa by Moody's or BBB by Fitch Ratings, Ltd. (Fitch), or, if they had issued debt securities, such debt securities would likely be rated lower than investment grade. Debt securities rated lower than investment grade are frequently called junk bonds, and are generally considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuing company's ability to meet principal and interest payments. Because the primary source of income for the Fund is the interest and principal payments on the Senior Loans in which it invests, any payment default by an issuer of a Senior Loan would have a negative impact on the Fund's ability to pay dividends on the Common Shares or the preferred shares, and could result in the redemption of some or all of the preferred shares.

In the case of collateralized Senior Loans, there is no assurance that sale of the collateral would raise enough cash to satisfy the Borrower's payment obligation or that the collateral can or will be liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy, liquidation may not occur and the court may not give Lenders the full benefit of their senior positions. If the terms of a Senior Loan do not require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the original collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the Borrower's obligations under the Senior Loans. To the extent that a Senior Loan is collateralized by stock in the Borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of bankruptcy of the Borrower. Uncollateralized Senior Loans involve a greater risk of loss.

The Fund may acquire Senior Loans of Borrowers that are experiencing, or are more likely to experience, financial difficulty, including Senior Loans of Borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection. Borrowers may have outstanding debt obligations that are rated below investment grade. More recently, rating agencies have begun rating Senior Loans, and Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio may themselves be rated below investment grade. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in Senior Loans of Borrowers that have outstanding debt obligations rated below investment grade or that are unrated but of comparable quality to such securities. Debt securities rated below investment grade are viewed by the rating agencies as speculative and are commonly known as junk bonds. Senior

Loans may not be rated at the time that the Fund purchases them. If a Senior Loan is rated at the time of purchase, the Adviser may consider the rating when evaluating the Senior Loan but, in any event, does not view ratings as a determinative factor in investment decisions. As a result, the Fund is more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis abilities. Because of the protective terms of Senior Loans, the Adviser believes that the Fund is more likely to recover more of its investment in a defaulted Senior Loan than would be the case for most other types of defaulted debt securities. The values of Senior Loans of Borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection or that are experiencing payment difficulty could be affected by, among other things, the assessment of the likelihood that the Lenders ultimately will receive repayment of the principal amount of such Senior Loans, the likely duration, if any, of a lapse in the scheduled payment of interest and repayment of principal and prevailing interest rates.

In the event of the bankruptcy 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. To the extent that a Senior Loan is collateralized by stock in the Borrower or its

subsidiaries, such stock may lose all or substantially all of its value in the event of bankruptcy of the Borrower. The Agent generally is responsible for determining that the Lenders have obtained a perfected security interest in the collateral securing the Senior Loan. In the event that the Fund does not believe that a perfected security interest has been obtained with respect to a collateralized Senior Loan, the Fund will only obtain an interest in such Senior Loan if the Agent is a Designated Custodian. Some Senior Loans in which the Fund may invest are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate such Senior Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of Senior Loans, such as the Fund, including, under certain circumstances, invalidating such Senior Loans. Lenders commonly have certain obligations pursuant to the Loan Agreement, which may include the obligation to make additional loans or release collateral in certain circumstances.

On behalf of the several Lenders, the Agent generally will be required to administer and manage the Senior Loan and, with respect to collateralized Senior Loans, to service or monitor the collateral. In this connection, the valuation of assets pledged as collateral will reflect market value and the Agent may rely on independent appraisals as to the value of specific collateral. The Agent, however, may not obtain an independent appraisal as to the value of assets pledged as collateral in all cases. The Fund normally will rely primarily on the Agent (where the Fund is an Original Lender or owns an Assignment) or the selling Lender (where the Fund owns a Participation) to collect principal of and interest on a Senior Loan. Furthermore, the Fund usually will rely on the Agent (where the Fund is an Original Lender or owns an Assignment) or the selling Lender (where the Fund owns a Participation) to monitor compliance by the Borrower with the restrictive covenants in the Loan Agreement and notify the Fund of any adverse change in the Borrower's financial condition or any declaration of insolvency. Collateralized Senior Loans will frequently be secured by all assets of the Borrower that qualify as collateral, which may include common stock of the Borrower or its subsidiaries. Additionally, the terms of the Loan Agreement may require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral to secure the Senior Loan, and enable the Agent, upon proper authorization of the Lenders, to take possession of and liquidate the collateral and to distribute the liquidation proceeds pro rata among the Lenders. If the terms of a Senior Loan do not require the Borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the original collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the Borrower's obligations under the Senior Loan. Lenders that have sold Participation interests in such Senior Loan will distribute liquidation proceeds received by the Lenders pro rata among the holders of such Participations. The Adviser will also monitor these aspects of the Fund's investments and, where the Fund is an Original Lender or owns an Assignment, will be directly involved with the Agent and the other Lenders regarding the exercise of credit remedies.

Senior Loans in which the Fund invests may not have been rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, will not be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. Although the Fund will generally have access to financial and other information made available to the Lenders in connection with Senior Loans, the amount of public information available with respect to Senior Loans will generally be less extensive than that available for rated, registered or exchange-listed securities. As a result, the performance of the Fund and its ability to meet its investment objective is more dependent on the analytical ability of the Adviser than would be the case for an investment company that invests primarily in rated, registered or exchange-listed securities.

Senior Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and no active trading market exists for many Senior Loans. As a result, many Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning that the Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. The market for illiquid securities is more volatile than the market for liquid securities. The risks of illiquidity are particularly important when the Fund's operations require cash, and may in certain circumstances require that the Fund borrow to meet short-term cash requirements. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Loans, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. The substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in Senior Loans may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and at a fair price, and

could result in capital losses to the Fund and holders of Shares. The market for Senior Loans could be disrupted in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase or decrease in interest rates. This could result in increased volatility in the market and in the Fund's net asset value per Share. Illiquid securities are also difficult to value.

If legislation or state or federal 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 federal or state regulations require financial institutions to dispose of Senior Loans that are considered highly leveraged transactions or subject Senior Loans to increased regulatory scrutiny, financial institutions may determine to sell such Senior Loans. 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.

Selling Lenders and other persons positioned between the Fund and the Borrower will likely conduct their principal business activities in the banking, finance and financial services industries. The Fund may be more at risk to any single economic, political or

regulatory occurrence affecting such industries. Persons engaged in such industries may be more susceptible to, among other things, fluctuations in interest rates, changes in the Federal Open Market Committee's monetary policy, governmental regulations concerning such industries and concerning capital raising activities generally and fluctuations in the financial markets generally.

Should an Agent or Lender positioned between the Fund and a Borrower become insolvent or enter FDIC receivership or bankruptcy, where the Fund is an Original Lender or has purchased an Assignment, any interest of such person in the Senior Loan and in any loan payment held by such person for the benefit of the Fund should not be included in the person's estate. If, however, these items are included in their estate, the Fund would incur costs and delays in realizing payment and could suffer a loss of principal or interest.

Participations Risk. The Fund may purchase Participations in Senior Loans. Under a Participation, the Fund generally will have rights that are more limited than the rights of Lenders or of persons who acquire a Senior Loan by Assignment. In a Participation, the Fund typically has a contractual relationship with the Lender selling the Participation but not with the Borrower. As a result, the Fund assumes the credit risk of the Lender selling the Participation in addition to the credit risk of the Borrower. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender selling the Participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Lender and may not have a senior claim to the Lender's interest in the Senior Loan. Certain Participations in Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning the Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. Illiquid securities are also difficult to value.

Limited Secondary Market For Senior Loans. Although it is growing, the secondary market for Senior Loans is currently limited. Senior Loans, at present, generally are not readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. Interests in Senior Loans generally are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and no active trading market may exist for many of the Senior Loans in which the Fund will invest. To the extent that a secondary market may exist for certain of the Senior Loans in which the Fund invests, such market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Senior Loans are thus relatively illiquid, which illiquidity may impair the Fund's ability to realize the full value of its assets in the event of a voluntary or involuntary liquidation of such assets. Liquidity relates to the ability of the Fund to sell an investment in a timely manner. The market for relatively illiquid securities tends to be more volatile than the market for more liquid securities. The Fund has no limitation on the amount of its assets which may be invested in securities which are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale. The substantial portion of the Fund's assets invested in Senior Loan interests may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and at a fair price, and could result in capital losses to the Fund and its Common Shareholders. However, many of the Senior Loans in which the Fund expects to purchase interests are of a relatively large principal amount and are held by a relatively large number of owners which should, in the Adviser's opinion, enhance the relative liquidity of such interests.

Warrants, Equity Securities and Junior Debt Securities Risks. Warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities have a subordinate claim on a Borrower's assets as compared with Senior Loans. As a result, the values of warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities generally are more dependent on the financial condition of the Borrower and less dependent on fluctuations in interest rates than are the values of many debt securities. The values of warrants, equity securities and junior debt securities may be more volatile than those of Senior Loans and thus may increase the volatility of the Fund's net asset value.

Risks of Investment in Non-U.S. Issuers. The Fund may invest in Senior Loans and debt securities of Borrowers that are organized or located in countries other than the United States, provided that such Senior Loans and debt securities are denominated in U.S. dollars and provide for the payment of interest and repayment of principal in U.S. dollars. Investments in non-U.S. issuers involve special risks, including that non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less rigorous accounting and reporting requirements than U.S. issuers, less rigorous regulatory requirements, differing legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments and foreclose on collateral,

possible restrictions on expatriation and repatriation of capital and the potential for political, social and economic adversity.

Market Risk. Market risk is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the Fund will decline. The net asset value of the Fund will change with changes in the value of its portfolio securities, and the value of the Fund's investments can be expected to fluctuate over time. The financial markets in general are subject to volatility and may at times experience extreme volatility and uncertainty, which may affect all investment securities, including debt securities and derivative instruments. Volatility may be greater during periods of general economic uncertainty.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to an issuer's ability to make timely payments of interest and principal when due. Senior Loans, like other debt obligations, are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment. The ability of issuers of debt obligations to make timely payments of interest and principal may be adversely affected by general economic downturns. Nonpayment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. The Adviser continuously monitors the issuers of securities held in the Fund.

The Fund will rely on the Adviser's judgment, analysis and experience in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer. In its analysis, the Adviser may consider the credit ratings of NRSROs in evaluating securities, although the Adviser does not rely primarily on these ratings. Credit ratings of NRSROs evaluate only the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market risk. In addition, ratings are general and not absolute standards of quality, and the creditworthiness of an issuer may decline significantly before an NRSRO lowers the issuer's rating. A rating downgrade does not require the Fund to dispose of a security.

Medium-grade obligations (for example, bonds rated BBB by S&P) possess speculative characteristics so that changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the issuer to make principal and interest payments than in the case of higher-rated securities. Securities rated below investment grade are considered speculative by NRSROs with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to pay interest and principal.

Securities that are in the lower-grade categories generally offer higher yields than are offered by higher-grade securities of similar maturities, but they also generally involve greater risks, such as greater credit risk, market risk, volatility and liquidity risk. In addition, the amount of available information about the financial condition of certain lower-grade issuers may be less extensive than other issuers, making the Fund more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than a fund investing only in higher-grade securities.

Secondary market prices of lower-grade securities generally are less sensitive than higher-grade securities to changes in interest rates and are more sensitive to general adverse economic changes or specific developments with respect to the particular issuers. A significant increase in interest rates or a general economic downturn may significantly affect the ability of issuers of lower-grade securities to pay interest and to repay principal, or to obtain additional financing, any of which could severely disrupt the market for lower-grade securities and adversely affect the market value of such securities. Such events also could lead to a higher incidence of default by issuers of lower-grade securities. In addition, changes in credit risks, interest rates, the credit markets or periods of general economic uncertainty can be expected to result in increased volatility in the price of the lower-grade securities and the net asset value of the Fund. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on rational analysis, may affect the value, volatility and liquidity of lower-grade securities.

In the event that an issuer of securities held by the Fund experiences difficulties in the timely payment of principal and interest and such issuer seeks to restructure the terms of its borrowings, the Fund may incur additional expenses and may determine to invest additional assets with respect to such issuer or the project or projects to which the Fund's securities relate. Further, the Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent that it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of interest or the repayment of principal on its portfolio holdings and the Fund may be unable to obtain full recovery on such amounts.

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and interest and whether certain exchanges of debt obligations in a workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Fund, in the event it invests in or holds such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio invested in Senior Loans may rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio invested in Senior Loans may decline. Interest rates are near historical lows and, as a result, it is likely that they will rise. Because floating or variable rates on Senior Loans only reset periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates may cause some fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value. Similarly, a sudden and significant increase in market interest rates may cause a decline in the Fund's net asset value. A material decline in the Fund's net asset value may impair the Fund's ability to maintain required levels of asset coverage. **These**

risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historically low levels, which may increase the Fund's exposure to risks associated with rising interest rates. Rising interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose markets in which the Fund invests to heightened volatility.

Income Risk. The income you receive from the Fund is based primarily on prevailing interest rates, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If interest rates decrease, your income from the Fund may decrease as well. The Fund invests primarily in Senior Loans whose interest rates reset frequently. If market interest rates fall, these interest rates will be reset at lower levels, reducing the Fund's income.

Call Risk. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of fixed-income securities with high interest rates will prepay or call their securities before their maturity dates. In this event, the proceeds from the called securities would likely be reinvested by the Fund in securities bearing the new, lower interest rates, resulting in a possible decline in the Fund's income and distributions to shareholders.

Financial Leverage Risk. There can be no assurance that a financial leveraging strategy will be utilized by the Fund or that, if utilized, it will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Leverage creates risks for holders of Common Shares, including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of, and distributions on, the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in distribution rates on any preferred shares and costs of borrowings may affect the return to holders of Common Shares. To the extent the income derived from investments purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the investments purchased with such proceeds is not sufficient to cover the cost of the financial leverage, the amount available for distribution to holders of Common Shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. In the latter case, the Fund may nevertheless maintain its leveraged position if such action is deemed to be appropriate based on market conditions. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because interest rates are near historically low levels. Interest payments on the Fund's outstanding borrowings and dividends on the Fund's outstanding preferred shares are based on variable rate formulas and as a result the Fund's leverage costs will increase in a rising interest rate environment. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or borrowing program will be borne by holders of Common Shares and consequently, will result in a reduction of the net asset value of Common Shares.

The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, so 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. This may create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and holders of Common Shares as providers of the credit facility or holders of preferred securities do not bear the investment advisory fee, rather, holders of Common Shares bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings. This means that holders of Common Shares effectively bear the entire investment advisory fee.

Any lender in connection with a credit facility may impose specific restrictions as condition to borrowing. Similarly, to the extent the Fund issues preferred shares, the Fund currently intends to seek an AAA or equivalent credit rating from one or more rating agencies on any preferred shares it issues and the Fund may be subject to investment restrictions of the rating agency as a result. Such restrictions imposed by a rating agency 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 guidelines will impede the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers in managing their respective portions of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. See [Description of Capital Structure Preferred Shares](#) and [Description of Capital Structure Borrowings](#)

Financial leverage may also be achieved through the purchase of certain derivative instruments. The Fund's use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to special risks.

Risks of Using Derivative Instruments. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying instrument and may have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument or instrument being hedged, risks of default by the other party to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which they relate, and risks that the derivatives may not be liquid. The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with other portfolio investments. Derivatives may involve the use of highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage associated with derivative transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet earmarking or segregation requirements, pursuant to applicable SEC rules and regulations, or may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. The Fund could suffer losses related to its derivative positions as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses may potentially be unlimited. Although the Adviser may seek to use derivatives to further

the Fund's investment objective, the Fund is not required to use derivatives and may choose not to do so and there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative transactions entered into by the Fund. 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 bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Futures Risk. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.

Swaps Risk. Swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. Therefore, swaps are subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected.

Tax Risk. The use of derivatives may generate taxable income. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation as a RIC or the Fund's intention to pay dividends that are exempt from U.S. federal income taxes. The tax treatment of derivatives may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations or other legal authority, subjecting the Fund's shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity relates to the ability of a fund to sell a security in a timely manner at a price which reflects the value of that security. The market for Senior Loans is generally considered to be less liquid than the market for corporate debt obligations. To the extent the Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted securities, these securities may involve special registration requirements, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties.

The effects of adverse publicity and investor perceptions may be more pronounced for securities for which no established retail market exists as compared with the effects on securities for which such a market does exist. An economic downturn or an increase in interest rates could severely disrupt the market for such securities and adversely affect the value of outstanding securities or the ability of the issuers to repay principal and interest. Further, the Fund may have more difficulty selling such securities in a timely manner and at their stated value than would be the case for securities for which an established retail market does exist.

The markets for lower-grade securities may be less liquid than the markets for higher-grade securities. To the extent that there is no established retail market for some of the lower-grade securities in which the Fund may invest, trading in such securities may be relatively inactive. Prices of lower-grade securities may decline rapidly in the event a significant number of holders decide to sell. Changes in expectations regarding an individual issuer of lower-grade securities generally could reduce market liquidity for such securities and make their sale by the Fund at their current valuation more difficult.

From time to time, the Fund's investments may include securities as to which the Fund, by itself or together with other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, holds a major portion or all of an issue of securities. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments and, in some cases, there may be contractual restrictions on resales, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities at a time when the Adviser believes it is advisable to do so.

Risks of Structured Products. The Fund may invest in structured products, CDOs, CBOs, CLOs, structured notes, credit-linked notes and other types of structured products. 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 to which it is entitled only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold assets to the special purpose trust. 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. When investing in structured products, it is impossible to predict whether the underlying index or prices of the underlying securities will rise or fall, but prices of the underlying indices and securities (and, therefore, the prices of structured products) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect particular issuers of securities and capital markets generally. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are typically privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however an active dealer market may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO to be considered liquid in some circumstances. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities discussed herein, 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 quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the CDOs are subordinate to other classes; 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.

Investments in structured notes involve risks including income risk, credit risk and market risk. Where the Fund's investments in structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, including currency exchange rates, interest rates, referenced bonds and stock indices, depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference instrument or security may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero and any further changes in the reference instrument may then reduce the

principal amount payable on maturity. Structured notes may be less liquid than other types of securities and more volatile than the reference instrument or security underlying the note.

Unrated Securities Risk. Many lower-grade securities are not listed for trading on any national securities exchange, and many issuers of lower-grade securities choose not to have a rating assigned to their obligations by any NRSRO. As a result, the Fund's portfolio may consist of a higher portion of unlisted or unrated securities as compared with an investment company that invests solely in higher-grade, listed securities. Unrated securities are usually not as attractive to as many buyers as are rated securities, a factor which may make unrated securities less marketable. These factors may limit the ability of the Fund to sell such securities at their fair value. The Fund may be more reliant on the Adviser's judgment and analysis in evaluating the creditworthiness of an issuer of unrated securities.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. In its purchase of repurchase agreements, 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 possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period, and expenses of enforcing its rights.

The Fund's use of reverse repurchase agreements involve many of the same risks involved in the Fund's use of financial leverage, as the proceeds from reverse repurchase agreements generally will be invested in additional securities. There is a risk that the market value of the securities acquired in the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities that the Fund has sold but remains obligated to repurchase. In addition, there is a risk that the market value of the securities retained by the Fund may decline. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement were to file for bankruptcy or 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, the Fund's net asset value will decline, and, in some cases, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if the Fund had not used such instruments.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. Government securities historically have not involved 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. On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. to AA+ from AAA. Any further downgrades of the U.S. credit rating could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and higher Treasury yields and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on securities issuers and the Fund. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio.

Recent Market Developments Risk. Global and domestic financial markets have experienced periods of severe turmoil. The debt and equity capital markets in the United States have been negatively impacted by significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to sub-prime mortgages and the re-pricing of credit risk, among other things. These events, along with the deterioration of the housing market, the failure of major financial institutions and the resulting United States federal government actions led to worsening general economic conditions, which materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial firms in particular. Such market conditions may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund, may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis and may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to borrow for investment purposes and

increase the cost of such borrowings, which would reduce returns to the holders of Common Shares. These developments adversely affected the broader economy, and may continue to do so, which in turn may adversely affect issuers of securities owned by the Fund. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the net asset value of the Common Shares. Recently markets have witnessed more stabilized economic activity as expectations for an economic recovery increased. However, risks to a robust resumption of growth persist. A return to unfavorable economic conditions or sustained economic slowdown could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

Eurozone Risk. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the European Monetary Union (the EMU) has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Investing in Euro-denominated securities entails risk of being exposed to a currency that may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the disparate European economies. In addition, it is possible that the Euro could be abandoned in the future by countries that have adopted its use. The effects of the collapse of the Euro, or of the exit

of one or more countries from the EMU, on the United States and global economy and securities markets could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the Euro as its primary currency, the Fund's investments in such countries may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, securities or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in Euros. To the extent a currency used for redenomination purposes is not specified in respect of certain EMU-related investments, or should the Euro cease to be used entirely, the currency in which such investments are denominated may be unclear, making such investments particularly difficult to value or dispose of. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek judicial or other clarification of the denomination or value of such securities.

Legislation and Regulation Risk. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), which was signed into law in July 2010, has resulted in a significant revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including, among many others: a reorganization of federal financial regulators; the creation of a process designed to ensure financial system stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; the enactment of new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of a consumer financial protection watchdog; the registration and regulation of managers of private funds; the regulation of rating agencies; and the enactment of new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. The regulation of various types of derivative instruments pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect the Fund or its counterparties. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulation, is not yet certain and issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may also be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are currently unknown and unforeseeable.

On December 11, 2015, the SEC published a proposed rule that, if adopted, would change the regulation of the use of derivative instruments and financial commitment transactions by registered investment companies. The SEC sought public comments on numerous aspects of the proposed rule, and as a result the nature of any final regulations is uncertain at this time. Such regulations could limit the implementation of the Fund's use of derivatives and impose additional compliance costs on the Fund, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these regulations on the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser intends to 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 they will be successful in doing so.

According to various reports, certain financial institutions, commencing as early as 2005 and throughout the global financial crisis, routinely made artificially low submissions in the LIBOR rate setting process. A number of financial institutions have entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies, and have been fined significant amounts, in connection with allegations of manipulation of LIBOR. Other proceedings and investigations by regulators and governmental authorities in various jurisdictions are ongoing. These developments may have adversely affected the interest rates on securities whose interest payments were determined by reference to LIBOR. Any future similar developments could, in turn, reduce the value of such securities owned by the Fund.

At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the Fund or entities in which the Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. Portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. A higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. High portfolio turnover may result in an increased realization of net

short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to Common Shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. Additionally, in a declining market, portfolio turnover may create realized capital losses.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions Risk. Securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may expose the Fund to counterparty risk of default as well as the risk that securities may experience fluctuations in value prior to their actual delivery. The Fund generally will not accrue income with respect to a when-issued or delayed delivery security prior to its stated delivery date. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the price or yield available in the market when the delivery takes place may not be as favorable as that obtained in the transaction itself.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. A repurchase agreement exposes the Fund to the risk that the party that sells the security may default on its obligation to repurchase it. The Fund may lose money because it cannot sell the security at the agreed-upon time and price or the security loses value before it can be sold. 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. In such an event, the Fund would be subject to risks associated with possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period, and expenses of enforcing its rights. In addition, the exercise of the Fund's right to liquidate the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement 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.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending is subject to the risk that loaned securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. Any loss in the market price of securities loaned by the Fund that occurs during the term of the loan would be borne by the Fund and would adversely affect the Fund's performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery, or no recovery, of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while the loan is outstanding.

Risk of Failure to Qualify as a RIC. To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to RICs, the Fund must, among other things, derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources, meet certain asset diversification tests and distribute for each taxable year at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally, ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss). If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a RIC, all of its taxable income for that year (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at the applicable corporate income tax rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions would be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason and becomes subject to Fund-level tax, the resulting Fund-level income taxes could substantially reduce the Fund's net asset value, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund's distributions.

Certain of the Fund's investments will cause the Fund to take into account taxable income in a taxable year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. In particular, the Fund expects to invest in loans and other debt obligations that will be treated as having market discount and/or original issue discount (OID) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because the Fund may be allocated taxable 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, raise additional debt or equity capital 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 gains from such liquidation transactions, the Fund and, ultimately, its Common Shareholders, may receive larger taxable distributions than it or they would in the absence of such transactions.

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, 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 that it does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Potential Conflicts of Interest. The Adviser provides a wide array of portfolio management and other asset management services to a mix of clients and may engage in ordinary course activities in which their respective interests or those of their clients may compete or conflict with those of the Fund. For example, the Adviser may provide investment management services to other funds and accounts that follow investment objectives similar to that

of the Fund. In certain circumstances, and subject to its fiduciary obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Advisers Act), the Adviser may have to allocate a limited investment opportunity among its clients, which include closed-end funds, open-end funds, other commingled funds and other accounts. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to address such situations and other potential conflicts of interests. See Conflicts of Interest.

Anti-takeover Provisions. The Fund's Declaration of Trust and Bylaws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board of Trustees. Such provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. See Anti-Takeover and Other Provisions in the Fund's Governing Documents.

Risks Associated with Offerings

Market Discount Risk. The Fund's net asset value will be reduced immediately following an offering of the Common Shares due to the costs of such offering, which will be borne entirely by the Fund. The sale of Common Shares by the Fund (or the perception that such sales may occur) may have an adverse effect on prices of Common Shares in the secondary market. An increase in the number of Common Shares available may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. The Fund may, from time to time, seek the consent of Common Shareholders to permit the issuance and sale by the Fund of Common Shares at a price below the Fund's then current net asset value, subject to certain conditions, and such sales of Common Shares at price below net asset value, if any, may increase downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. These sales, if any, also might make it more difficult for the Fund to sell additional Common Shares in the future at a time and price it deems appropriate. Common Shares of the Fund are designed primarily for long-term investors; investors in Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Maintenance of Leverage Risk. Issuance of additional Common Shares will result in an increase in the assets of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund desires to maintain its level of leverage, as a percentage of the assets of the Fund, the Fund will be required to increase its borrowings or issue additional preferred shares. The Fund may incur costs in connection with issuing additional leverage, and there can be no assurance that the Fund can obtain additional leverage at favorable rates. An inability by the Fund to maintain its leverage, as a percentage of the assets of the Fund, or to do so at favorable rates, may negatively impact the Fund's financial performance, including its ability to sustain current levels of distributions on Common Shares. There is no guarantee that the Fund will maintain leverage at the current rate, and the Board reserves the right to raise, decrease, or eliminate the Fund's leverage exposure.

Dilution Risk. The voting power of current Common Shareholders will be diluted to the extent that current Common Shareholders do not purchase Common Shares in any future offerings of Common Shares or do not purchase sufficient Common Shares to maintain their percentage interest. If the Fund is unable to invest the proceeds of such offering as intended, the Fund's per Common Share distribution may decrease and the Fund may not participate in market advances to the same extent as if such proceeds were fully invested as planned. If the Fund sells Common Shares at a price below net asset value pursuant to the consent of Common Shareholders, shareholders will experience a dilution of the aggregate net asset value per Common Share because the sale price will be less than the Fund's then-current net asset value per Common Share. Similarly, were the expenses of the offering to exceed the amount by which the sale price exceeded the Fund's then current net asset value per Common Share, shareholders would experience a dilution of the aggregate net asset value per Common Share. This dilution will be experienced by all shareholders, irrespective of whether they purchase Common Shares in any such offering. See Description of Capital Structure Issuance of Additional Common Shares.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees

The management of the Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser, is the responsibility of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

Adviser

Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco or the Adviser) is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd. The Adviser is located at 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. The Adviser, a successor in interest to multiple investment advisers, has been an investment adviser since 1976.

Investment Advisory Agreement

The Fund retains the Adviser to manage the investment of its assets and to place orders for the purchase and sale of its portfolio securities. Under an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Fund (the Advisory Agreement), the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly advisory fee based on the annual rate of 0.85% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. Managed Assets, for purposes of the advisory fee, means the Fund's net assets, plus assets attributable to outstanding preferred shares and the amount of any borrowings incurred for the purpose of leverage (whether or not such borrowed amounts are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of GAAP).

Such fee is payable for each calendar month as soon as practicable after the end of that month. The Adviser has contractually agreed, through at least June 30, 2019, to waive the advisory fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to 100% of the net advisory fees the Adviser receives from the affiliated money market funds on investments by the Fund of uninvested cash in such affiliated money market funds. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018, the Adviser waived advisory fees of \$17,862.

The Adviser furnishes offices, necessary facilities and equipment. The Fund pays all charges and expenses of its day-to-day operations, including service fees, distribution fees, custodian fees, legal and independent registered public accounting firm fees, the costs of reports and proxies to shareholders, compensation of trustees of the Fund (other than those who are affiliated persons of the Adviser or Invesco Distributors) and all other ordinary business expenses not specifically assumed by the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement was available in the Fund's Semiannual Report dated August 31, 2017.

Sub-Adviser

Invesco has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with certain affiliates to serve as sub-advisers to the Fund, pursuant to which these affiliated sub-advisers may be appointed by Invesco from time to time to provide discretionary investment management services, investment advice, and/or order execution services to the Fund. These affiliated sub-advisers, each of which is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act are:

Invesco Asset Management Deutschland GmbH (Invesco Deutschland)

Invesco Asset Management Limited (Invesco Asset Management)

Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited (Invesco Japan)

Invesco Hong Kong Limited (Invesco Hong Kong)

Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc. (Invesco Senior Secured)

Invesco Canada Ltd. (Invesco Canada);

(each a Sub-Adviser and collectively, the Sub-Advisers).

Invesco and each Sub-Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd.

The only fees payable to the Sub-Advisers under the Sub-Advisory Agreement are for providing discretionary investment management services. For such services, Invesco will pay each Sub-Adviser a fee, computed daily and paid monthly, equal to (i) 40% of the monthly compensation that Invesco receives from the Fund, multiplied by (ii) the fraction equal to the net assets of such Fund as to which such Sub-Adviser shall have provided discretionary investment management services for that month divided by the net assets of such Fund for that month. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, this fee is reduced to reflect contractual or voluntary fee waivers or expense limitations by Invesco, if any, in effect from time to time. In no event shall the aggregate monthly fees paid to the Sub-Advisers under the Sub-Advisory Agreement exceed 40% of the monthly compensation that Invesco receives from the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, as reduced to reflect contractual or voluntary fees waivers or expense limitations by Invesco, if any.

Portfolio Management

Investment decisions for the Fund are made by the Fund's investment management team. The following individuals are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

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Scott Baskind, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust since 2013 and has been associated with Invesco Senior Secured and/or its affiliates since 1999.

Thomas Ewald, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust since 2010 and has been associated with Invesco Senior Secured and/or its affiliates since 2000.

Philip Yarrow, Portfolio Manager, who has been responsible for the Trust (or the predecessor Trust) since 2007 and has been associated with Invesco Senior Secured and/or its affiliates since 2010.

More information on the portfolio managers may be found at www.invesco.com/us. The web site is not part of the Prospectus.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' investments in the Fund, a description of the compensation structure and information regarding other accounts managed.

