

Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund
Form N-2
March 08, 2013

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 8, 2013

Securities Act File No. 333-[•]

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22485

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 x

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 0

Post Effective Amendment No. 0

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER
THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940 x

Amendment No. 7

Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

399 Park Avenue, 6th Floor

New York, NY 10022

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(212) 878-3500

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Sonia E. Gardner

Avenue Capital Group

399 Park Avenue, 6th Floor

New York, NY 10022

(212) 878-3500

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

Stuart M. Strauss

Dechert LLP

1095 Avenue of the Americas

New York, New York 10036

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: **As soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.**

If any of the 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 (the Securities Act), other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434 under the Securities Act, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

| Title of Securities Being Registered | Amount Being Registered | Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit | Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1) | Amount of Registration Fee(1) |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Common Shares, \$0.001 par value | | \$ | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ 136.40 |
| Rights to Purchase Common Shares | (2) | | | |

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee.

(2) No separate consideration will be received by the registrant.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The Fund may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion

Preliminary Prospectus dated March 8, 2013

Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund

[•] Common Shares

Issuable Upon Exercise of Transferable Rights to Subscribe for Common Shares

Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund (the **Fund**) is issuing transferable rights (**Rights**) to its shareholders of record as of the close of business on [], 2013 (the **Record Date**) entitling the holders of these Rights to subscribe (the **Offer**) for an aggregate of [] common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.001 per common share (the **Common Shares**). The holders of Common Shares (the **Common Shareholders**) of record will receive one Right for each outstanding Common Share owned on the Record Date. The Rights entitle the holders to purchase one new Common Share for every [] Rights held (1 for []), and Common Shareholders of record who fully exercise their Rights will be entitled to subscribe, subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment, for additional Common Shares covered by any unexercised Rights. Any Record Date Common Shareholder issued fewer than [] Rights is entitled to subscribe for one full Common Share in the Offer. The Fund's outstanding Common Shares are listed and the Common Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the rights will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange (**NYSE**). The Fund's Common Shares trade under the symbol **ACP**. The Rights are transferable and will be listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol [[]] during the course of the Offer. See **The Offer** for a complete discussion of the terms of the Offer. **The subscription price per Common Share (the **Subscription Price**) will be determined based upon a formula equal to []% of the average of the last reported sales price of a Common Share on the NYSE on the date on which the Offer expires, as such date may be extended from time to time (the **Expiration Date**) and each of the four (4) preceding trading days (the **Formula Price**). If, however, the Formula Price is less than []% of the net asset value per Common Share (**NAV**) of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will be []% of the Fund's NAV at the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price.**

The Offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2013, unless extended as described in this prospectus.

The net asset value (**NAV**) of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on [], 2013 (the date of this prospectus) was \$[] and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on that date was \$[].

Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategy; Leverage. The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company whose primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

(continued on next page)

Investing in Rights and/or in the Common Shares involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Before buying any Common Shares, you should read the discussion of the principal risks of investing in the Fund, including that the Fund may invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in below investment grade securities which are often referred to as high yield or junk securities. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized in Prospectus summary Risk Factors beginning on page [] of this prospectus and further described in Risk factors beginning on page [] of this prospectus.

Upon completion of the Offer, Common Shareholders who do not fully exercise their Rights will own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund than they owned prior to the Offer. The completion of the Offer will result in immediate voting dilution for such Common Shareholders. In addition, if the Subscription Price is less than the NAV as of the Expiration Date, the completion of the Offer will result in an immediate dilution of NAV for all Common Shareholders (i.e., will cause the NAV of the Fund to decrease) and may have the effect of reducing the market price of the Fund's Common Shares. It is anticipated that the existing Common Shareholders will experience immediate dilution even if they fully exercise their Rights. Such dilution is not currently determinable because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for, what the NAV or market price of our Common Shares will be on the Expiration Date or what the subscription price per Common Share will be. However, assuming full exercise of the Rights being offered at the Subscription Price and assuming that the Expiration Date was [], 2013 it is estimated that the per share dilution resulting from the Offer would be \$[]. Any such dilution will disproportionately affect nonexercising Common Shareholders. If the Subscription Price is substantially less than the current NAV, this dilution could be substantial. The distribution to Common Shareholders of transferable Rights, which themselves have intrinsic value, will afford non-participating Common Shareholders of record on the Record Date the potential of receiving cash payment upon the sale of the Rights, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for any dilution of their interests that may occur as a result of the Offer. There can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market develops, what the price of the rights will be. See The Offer Dilution and Effect of Non-Participation in the Offer. Except as described herein, Rights holders will have no right to rescind their subscriptions after receipt of their payment for Common Shares by the subscription agent for the Offer.

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

| | Per Common Share | | Total(5) | |
|--|------------------|-----|----------|-----|
| Estimated subscription price(1) | \$ | [] | \$ | [] |
| Sales load(2) | \$ | [] | \$ | [] |
| Proceeds, before expenses, to the Fund(3)(4) | \$ | [] | \$ | [] |

(footnotes on next page)

[]

(continued from previous page)

(1) Estimated on the basis of [] % of the average of the last reported sales price per Common Share at the close of trading on the NYSE on [] and each of the four (4) preceding trading days]. See The Offer Subscription Price.

(2) In connection with the Offer, [], the dealer manager for the Offer (the Dealer Manager), will receive a fee from the Fund for its financial structuring and solicitation services equal to []% of the Subscription Price for each Common Share issued pursuant to the Offer, which is estimated to be \$[] in total and \$[] per Common Share (assuming the Rights are fully exercised at the estimated subscription price). The Dealer Manager will reallow a part of its fees to other broker-dealers that have assisted in soliciting the exercise of Rights. The Fund has also agreed to pay the Dealer Manager up to \$[] (up to \$[] per Common Share (assuming the Rights are fully exercised)) as reimbursement for its expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$[], incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members (as defined below), Soliciting Dealers (as defined below) and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. [The Fund and the Adviser have also agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager against certain liabilities under the Securities Act.

(3) Before deduction of expenses associated with the Offer incurred by the Fund, estimated at \$[], including an aggregate of up to \$[] to be paid to the Dealer Manager as reimbursement for its expenses and up to \$[] of expenses paid by the Fund relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. After deduction of such expenses, the per share and total dollar amount of proceeds to the Fund are estimated at \$[] and \$[], respectively. Both the sales load and the expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund will immediately reduce the NAV of each outstanding Common Share.

(4) [Funds received by check or money order prior to the final due date of the Offer will be deposited into a segregated account pending proration and distribution of Common Shares. The Subscription Agent may receive investment earnings on the funds deposited into such account.]

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

The Fund announced the terms of this Offer after the close of trading on the NYSE on [].

Depending on current market conditions and the Fund's outlook over time, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by opportunistically investing primarily in loan and debt instruments (and loan-related or debt-related instruments, including repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and derivative instruments) of issuers that operate in a variety of industries and geographic regions. The Fund expects to emphasize high current income, with a secondary emphasis on capital appreciation, by investing generally in senior secured floating rate and fixed rate loans (Senior Loans) and in second lien or other subordinated loans or debt instruments, including non-stressed and stressed credit obligations, and related derivatives. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including reverse repurchase agreements, credit facilities such as bank loans or commercial paper, and the issuance of preferred shares or notes. Following the completion of the Offer, and subject to prevailing market conditions, the Fund intends to have financial leverage representing up to approximately [] % of the Fund's total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such leverage). See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy and Leverage below and Investment restrictions in the Statement of Additional Information.

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This prospectus sets forth concisely information about the Fund you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus carefully before deciding whether to invest and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information dated [], 2013 (the SAI) has been filed with the SEC. A table of contents to the SAI is located on page [] of this prospectus. This prospectus incorporates by reference the entire SAI. The SAI is available along with other Fund-related materials at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, DC (call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the reference room), on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>), upon payment of copying fees by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, DC 20549-0102, or by electronic mail at publicinfo@sec.gov.

You may also request a free copy of the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, and additional information about the Fund, and may make other shareholder inquiries, by calling 1-877-525-7330, by writing to the Fund or visiting the Fund's website (<http://www.avenuecapital.com>).

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

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The Fund has not, and the Dealer Manager 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, and the Dealer Manager is not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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Prospectus summary

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This prospectus summary may not contain all of the information that is important to each Common Shareholder. Accordingly, to understand the Offer fully, Common Shareholders are encouraged to read the entire prospectus carefully. Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this prospectus assumes that the Rights issued are all exercised. As used in this prospectus, the terms the Fund, our, and us refer to the Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund, a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware and the issuer of the Rights, unless the context suggests otherwise.

THE OFFER AT A GLANCE

Purpose of the Offer

The board of trustees of the Fund (the Board), based on the recommendations and presentations of Avenue Capital Management II, L.P., the Fund's investment adviser (the Adviser), and others, has determined that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders to increase the assets of the Fund available for investment and thereby to conduct the Offer. In making this determination, the Board considered a number of factors, including potential benefits and costs. In particular, the Board considered the Adviser's belief that the Offer would better enable the Fund to take advantage more fully of existing and future investment opportunities that may be or may become available, consistent with the Fund's primary investment objective to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

In making its determination that the Offer is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders, the Board considered (in addition to the Adviser's belief as to the potential investment opportunity) various factors, including [(i) the size, pricing and structure of the Offer, (ii) that the Offer, if it is well-subscribed, could increase the liquidity of the Common Shares on the NYSE, where the Fund's Common Shares are traded; (iii) the opportunity the Offer represents for current shareholders to buy shares at a discount to net asset value or market price, or, in many cases, both; (iv) the costs of the Offer, including dilution of Common Shareholders' interests through the Offer and fees paid to the Dealer Manager; and (v) the possible negative effect on the market price of Common Shares the Offer may have.] There can be no assurance that the Offer (or the investment of the proceeds of the Offer) will be successful or that the level of trading of our Common Shares on the NYSE will increase. For a discussion of the potential impact of the Offer on current Common Shareholders, such as dilution, see Risk factors.

[In this regard, the Adviser believes that a variety of factors indicate that there may continue to be a robust opportunity to invest in U.S. and European high yield and leveraged loan instruments. Due to a combination of macroeconomic developments in the United States and Europe and the Adviser's credit analysis of companies in those underlying geographies, the Adviser believes that now may be an opportune time for the Fund to raise additional assets and to seek attractive investment opportunities which may enhance the Fund's prospective risk-adjusted returns. In addition, the Adviser expects that a number of upcoming U.S. high yield bond and institutional maturities in a less than favorable capital markets environment may create investment opportunities for the Fund. Further, the Adviser expects that the European sovereign debt crisis and potential European bank deleveraging may force these institutions to sell assets and enable the Fund to take advantage of such opportunities. Using the proceeds of the Offer, the Fund will seek to capitalize on these developments and enhance its returns by making investments in companies the Adviser believes offer attractive opportunities for yield enhancement and/or net asset value appreciation potential. In making such investments, the Fund will seek to capitalize on market inefficiencies and to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, geographies and categories of investments believed to be best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook.]

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

The Adviser expects that the Offer will provide an opportunity to increase the assets of the Fund available for investment, thereby better enabling the Fund to take advantage more fully of existing and future investment opportunities that may be or may become available, consistent with the Fund's primary investment objective to seek a high level of current income

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with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. The Adviser has an inherent conflict of interest in recommending the Offer because the Fund pays fees to the Adviser based on a percentage of the Fund's Managed Assets (the greater the Managed Assets of the Fund, the greater the compensation paid to the Adviser). Managed Assets are the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes, including proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the purpose of leverage).

There can be no assurance that the Offer (or the investment of the proceeds of the Offer) will be successful. See The Offer Purpose of the Offer.

Upon completion of the Offer, Common Shareholders who do not fully exercise their Rights will own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund than they owned prior to the Offer. The completion of the Offer will result in immediate voting dilution for such Common Shareholders. Further, both the sales load and the expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund will immediately reduce the net asset value of each outstanding Common Share. In addition, if the Subscription Price is less than the NAV as of the Expiration Date, the completion of the Offer will result in an immediate dilution of NAV for all Common Shareholders (i.e., will cause the NAV of the Fund to decrease) and may have the effect of reducing the market price of the Fund's Common Shares. It is anticipated that the existing Common Shareholders will experience immediate dilution even if they fully exercise their Rights. Such dilution is not currently determinable because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for, what the NAV or market price of our Common Shares will be on the Expiration Date or what the subscription price per Common Share will be. However, assuming full exercise of the Rights being offered at the Subscription Price and assuming that the Expiration Date was [], it is estimated that the per share dilution resulting from the Offer would be \$[]. Any such dilution will disproportionately affect nonexercising Common Shareholders. If the Subscription Price is substantially less than the Fund's current NAV, this dilution could be substantial. The distribution to Common Shareholders of transferable Rights, which may themselves have intrinsic value, also will afford non-participating Common Shareholders of record on the Record Date, the potential of receiving cash payment upon the sale of the Rights, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for any dilution of their interests that may occur as a result of the Offer. There can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market does develop, what the price of the Rights will be. See The Offer Dilution and Effect of Non-Participation in the Offer.

Example of Dilution to NAV Resulting from the Offer

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|------|
| (a) | Net asset value per Common Share (as of []) | \$ | [] |
| (b) | Total net assets (as of []) | \$ | [] |
| (c) | Estimated reduction in current net asset value per Common Share resulting from the Offer (per share dilution)(1)(2) | \$ | [] |
| (d) | Estimated percentage reduction in current net asset value per Common Share resulting from the Offer(1)(3) | | []% |

(1) Assumes full exercise of the Rights being offered, that the Expiration Date was [], and that all of the Common Shares are sold at the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] and deducts all expenses related to the issuance of the Common Shares in the Offer. The Fund, not investors, pays the sales load, which is ultimately thus borne by all Common Shareholders.

(2) Item (c) was calculated by subtracting (A) the Fund's estimated net asset value per Common Share immediately following the completion of the Offer from (B) the Fund's net asset value per Common Share (as of []). The Fund's estimated net asset value per Common Share immediately following the completion of the Offer was estimated (using the assumptions described in note (1) above) by dividing (X) the estimated net asset value of the Fund immediately following the Offer by (Y) the estimated total number of Common Shares outstanding immediately following the completion of the Offer.

(3) Item (d) was calculated by dividing Item (c) by Item (a).

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There can be no assurance that the dilution will be limited to the amounts shown in the table above. The final amounts of such dilution may be greater than those estimated due to many factors, including the Fund's market price and NAV at the time of completion of the Offer and the level of participation in the Offer.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of [] was []. The number of Common Shares adjusted to give effect to the Offer, assuming that all Rights are exercised and the applicable Common Shares issued, would be []. The percentage increase in Common Shares outstanding that will occur if all the Rights are exercised is [] %.

All of the costs of the Offer will be borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders.

Important Terms of the Offer

The Fund is issuing to Common Shareholders of record at the close of business on [], 2013 (the Record Date)

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one transferable Right for each whole Common Share held. Each Common Shareholder on the Record Date that continues to hold Rights and each other holder of the Rights is entitled to subscribe for one Common Share for every [] Rights held (1 for []). The Fund will not issue fractional shares of its Common Shares upon the exercise of Rights; accordingly, Rights may be exercised only in multiples of [], except that any Record Date Common Shareholder who is issued fewer than [] Rights will be able to subscribe for one Common Share. Record Date Common Shareholders who hold two or more accounts may not combine their fractional interests across accounts. Rights are evidenced by subscription certificates that will be mailed to Record Date Common Shareholders, except as described under The Offer Foreign Common Shareholders. We refer to a Rights holder's right to acquire during the subscription period at the Subscription Price one additional Common Share for every [] Rights held (or in the case of any Record Date Common Shareholder who is issued fewer than [] Rights, the right to acquire one Common Share), as the Primary Subscription.

Rights holders may exercise Rights at any time during the subscription period, which commences on [], 2013 and expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2013 unless otherwise extended by the Fund. See The Offer Expiration of the Offer. The Rights are transferable and will be listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol [[]] during the course of the Offer. See The Offer Transferability and Sale of Rights.

Record Date Common Shareholders who fully exercise the Rights they obtained in the Primary Subscription (other than those Rights that cannot be exercised because they represent the right to acquire less than one Common Share) will be entitled to an over-subscription privilege under which they may subscribe for additional Common Shares at the Subscription Price. Any Common Shares made available pursuant to the over-subscription privilege are subject to allotment. See The Offer Over-Subscription Privilege.

In this prospectus, we use the terms Common Shareholders to refer to any person that holds Common Shares, Record Date Common Shareholders to refer to those Common Shareholders that held their Common Shares on the Record Date and Existing Rights Holders to refer to those persons (i) that are Record Date Common Shareholders to whom the Rights were issued initially to the extent that a Record Date Common Shareholder continues to hold Rights and (ii) any subsequent transferees of the Rights that continue to hold the Rights.

Subscription Price

The subscription price per Common Share (the Subscription Price) will be determined based upon a formula equal to [% of the average of the last reported sales price of a Common Share on the NYSE on the date on which the Offer expires, as such date may be extended from time to time (the Expiration Date), and each of the four (4) preceding trading days (the Formula Price). If, however, the Formula Price is less than 80% of the net asset value per Common Share (NAV) of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will be % of the Fund's NAV at the close of trading on the NYSE on that day]. Since the Subscription Price will be determined on the Expiration Date, Rights holders who decide to acquire Common Shares in the Primary Subscription or pursuant to the over-subscription privilege will not know when they make such decisions the purchase price of those Common Shares. See The Offer Subscription Price. The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price.

Over-Subscription Privilege

Record Date Common Shareholders who fully exercise all Rights issued to them (other than those Rights to acquire less than one Common Share, which cannot be exercised) are entitled to subscribe for additional Common Shares which were not subscribed for by other Record Date Common Shareholders, subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment. This is known as the over-subscription privilege (the Over-Subscription Privilege). Investors who are not Record Date Common Shareholders, but who otherwise acquire Rights to purchase our

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Common Shares pursuant to the Offer, are not entitled to subscribe for any of our Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. If sufficient Common Shares are available, all Record Date Common Shareholders' over-subscription requests will be honored in full. If these requests for Common Shares exceed the Common Shares available, the available Common Shares will be allocated pro rata among Record Date Common Shareholders who over-subscribe based on the number of Rights originally issued to them by the Fund. See The Offer Over-Subscription Privilege.

Transferability and Sale of Rights

The Rights are transferable until the close of business on the last business day prior to the Expiration Date of the Offer. The Rights will be listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol [] during the course of the Offer. Trading in the Rights on the NYSE is expected to be conducted on a when-issued basis beginning on [], 2013 through [], 2013; thereafter, the Rights will trade the regular way through [], 2013 (one (1) business day prior to the Expiration Date (including any extensions)). We will seek to ensure that an adequate trading market for the Rights will exist, by requesting that the Rights trade on the NYSE and by retaining the dealer manager for the Offer (the Dealer Manager), subscription agent for the Offer (the Subscription Agent) and the information agent for the Offer (the Information Agent), but we cannot assure you that a market for the Rights will develop. Assuming a market does exist for the Rights, you may

purchase and sell the Rights through the usual brokerage channels or sell the Rights through the Subscription Agent.

Record Date Common Shareholders who do not wish to exercise any or all of their Rights may instruct the Subscription Agent to try to sell any Rights they do not intend to exercise themselves. Subscription certificates evidencing the Rights to be sold by the Subscription Agent must be received by the Subscription Agent on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2013 (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, two (2) business days prior to the extended Expiration Date). The Rights evidenced by a subscription certificate may be transferred in whole by endorsing the subscription certificate for transfer in accordance with the accompanying instructions. A portion of the Rights evidenced by a single subscription certificate (but not fractional Rights) may be transferred by delivering to the Subscription Agent a subscription certificate, properly endorsed for transfer, with instructions to register such portion of the Rights evidenced thereby in the name of the transferee and to issue a new subscription certificate to the transferee evidencing the transferred Rights. See The Offer Transferability and Sale of Rights.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds of the Offer, assuming all Common Shares offered hereby are sold, are estimated to be approximately \$[], after deducting expenses associated with the Offer, including the sales load. The Adviser anticipates that investment of the net proceeds of the Offer in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies will take approximately [thirty (30) to sixty (60)] days after completion of the Offer. The Fund intends to use the proceeds of the Offer to make investments consistent with its investment objectives. However, the investment of the net proceeds may take up to three months from completion of the Offer, depending on market conditions and the availability of appropriate securities. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the net proceeds will be invested in fixed income securities and other permitted investments. See Use of proceeds.

How to Obtain Subscription Information

- Contact your broker-dealer, trust company, bank or other nominee, or
- Contact the Information Agent toll-free at [].

How to Subscribe

Rights may be exercised by either:

- sending a completed subscription certificate together with payment of the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Common Share [(% of the average last reported sales price per Common Share on [] and each of the four (4) preceding trading days) for the Common Shares subscribed for in the Primary Subscription and for any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege to the Subscription Agent, the completed subscription certificate and payment must be received by the Subscription

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Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date, or

- having a bank, trust company or NYSE member deliver a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery to the Subscription Agent guaranteeing delivery of (i) payment of the full estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Common Share for the Common Shares subscribed for in the Primary Subscription and for any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege and (ii) a completed subscription certificate, such Notice of Guaranteed Delivery must be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date.

For additional information on exercising your Rights, see The Offer Methods for Exercising Rights and The Offer Payment for Common Shares.

Except as described herein, Rights holders will have no right to rescind their subscriptions after receipt of their payment for Common Shares by the Subscription Agent.

Subscription Agent

The Subscription Agent for the Offer is:

[]

Restrictions on Foreign Common Shareholders

The Fund will not mail subscription certificates to Record Date Common Shareholders whose record addresses are outside the United States (for these purposes, the United States includes its territories and possessions and the District of

Columbia), but such Common Shareholders will receive written notice of the Offer. The Subscription Agent will hold the Rights to which those subscription certificates relate for such Common Shareholders' accounts until instructions are received to exercise, sell or transfer the Rights, subject to applicable law. If no instructions have been received by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], 2013 three (3) business days prior to the Expiration Date (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before three (3) business days prior to the extended Expiration Date), the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. The net proceeds, if any, from the sale of those Rights will be remitted to these Common Shareholders. See The Offer Foreign Common Shareholders.

Distribution Arrangements

[] will act as Dealer Manager for the Offer. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in a Dealer Manager Agreement among the Fund, the Adviser and the Dealer Manager, the Dealer Manager will provide financial structuring and solicitation services in connection with the Offer and will solicit the exercise of Rights and participation in the Over-Subscription Privilege by Record Date Common Shareholders. The Offer is not contingent upon any number of Rights being exercised. The Fund has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager a fee for financial structuring and solicitation services equal to []% of the Subscription Price for each Common Share issued pursuant to the exercise of Rights and the Over-Subscription Privilege. The Dealer Manager will reallow a part of its fees to other broker-dealers that have assisted in soliciting the exercise of Rights. The Fund has also agreed to pay the Dealer Manager up to \$[] as a partial reimbursement for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. [The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$10,000, incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members (as defined below), Soliciting Dealers (as defined below) and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. The Fund and the Adviser have also agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager against certain liabilities under the 1933 Act.] The fees paid to the Dealer Manager will be borne by the Fund and indirectly by all of its Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise the Rights. All of the costs of the Offer will be borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders. See The Offer Distribution Arrangements and Compensation to Dealer Manager.

Prior to the expiration of the Offer, the Dealer Manager may independently offer for sale Common Shares of the Fund acquired through exercising the Rights at prices that may be different from the market price for such Common Shares or from the price to be received by the Fund upon the exercise of Rights. See The Offer Distribution Arrangements.

Subscription Agent

The Subscription Agent is []. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in a Subscription Agent Agreement between the Fund and the Subscription Agent, the Subscription Agent in connection with the Offer will provide services related to the distribution of the subscription certificates and the issuance and exercise of Rights to subscribe as set forth therein. [The Fund has also agreed to indemnify the Subscription Agent and its nominees against all liability and reasonable expense which may arise out of the services described in the Subscription Agent Agreement, except for any liability or expense arising out of negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct of the Subscription Agent or its nominees.] See The Offer Subscription Agent.

Information Agent

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The Information Agent is [] Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an Information Agent Agreement between the Fund and the Information Agent, the Information Agent will provide communication, dissemination and other related services in connection with the Offer. [The Fund has also agreed to indemnify the Information Agent and its stockholders, officers, directors, employees, agents and affiliates against any and all claims, costs, damages, liabilities, judgments and expenses, including the fees, costs and expenses of counsel retained by the Information Agent, which directly relate to or arise out of the Information Agent's performance of services under the Information Agent Agreement, except for costs, damages, liabilities, judgments or expenses resulting directly from the Information Agent's gross negligence or intentional misconduct.] See The Offer Information Agent.

How to Obtain Information

You may obtain information with respect to the Offer by contacting your bank, broker or nominee or the Information Agent, [], toll-free at [(888) 867-6963].

Important Dates to Remember

| | |
|--|------------|
| Record Date | [] |
| Subscription Period | [] - []* |
| Expiration Date | []* |
| Deadline for Subscription Certificates and Payment for Common Shares | []* |
| Deadline for Notice of Guaranteed Delivery | []* |
| Deadline for Payment Pursuant to Notice of Guaranteed Delivery | []* |
| Confirmation Mailed to Exercising Rights Holders | []* |
| Final Payment for Common Shares** | []* |

* Unless the Offer is extended.

** Additional amount due (in the event the Subscription Price exceeds the estimated Subscription Price).

A person exercising Rights must deliver either (i) a subscription certificate and payment for Common Shares, or (ii) a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery by the Expiration Date, unless the Offer is extended.

THE FUND AT A GLANCE

Information Regarding the Fund

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (the 1940 Act). The Fund was organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 12, 2010. As of [], 2013 the Fund's net asset value (NAV) was \$[]. See The Fund.

NYSE Listed

As of [], the Fund had [] Common Shares outstanding. The Fund's Common Shares are traded on the NYSE under the symbol ACP. As of [], 2013, the last reported sales price of a Common Share of the Fund was \$[]. The Rights are transferable and will be listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol [[]] during the course of the Offer. See Description of Common Shares.

Who May Want to Invest

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Investors should consider their investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not appropriate for all investors, and the Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund may be an appropriate investment for investors who are seeking:

- a closed-end fund that seeks attractive risk adjusted returns with a high level of current income by investing generally in senior secured floating rate and fixed rate loans (Senior Loans) and in second lien or other subordinated loans or debt instruments, including non-stressed and stressed credit obligations, and related derivatives;
- a fund that seeks a balance between credit risk and interest rate risk and investment returns;
- exposure to Senior Loans for an overall portfolio that lacks such exposure; and
- a portfolio that may be invested globally with professional selection and active management by the Adviser.

Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategy

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

Depending on current market conditions and the Fund's outlook over time, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by opportunistically investing primarily in loan and debt instruments (and loan-related or debt-related instruments, including repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and derivative instruments) (collectively, credit obligations) of issuers that operate in a variety of industries and geographic regions.

The Fund's investment objectives and principal investment strategy are not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and

can be changed without the vote of the Fund's shareholders by the Board with at least sixty (60) days written notice provided to shareholders.

Strategy Rationale

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

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

Portfolio

Portfolio Construction Guidelines. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in any combination of the following credit obligations and related instruments: (i) Senior Loans (including those that, at the time of investment, are rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (a NRSRO) or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality; these types of below investment grade instruments are commonly known as junk securities and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal); (ii) second lien or other subordinated or unsecured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt (including those that, at the time of investment, could be considered junk securities as described above); (iii) other debt obligations, including high-yield, high-risk obligations (i.e., instruments that are commonly known as junk securities as described above); (iv) structured products, including collateralized debt and loan obligations (collectively, structured products) that provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; (v) swaps and other derivative instruments (including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swaps, options, forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts) that provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; and (vi) short-term debt securities such as U.S. government securities, commercial paper and other money market instruments and cash equivalents (including shares of money market funds). Certain types of structured products, swaps and other derivative instruments provide short exposure to other credit obligations because the value of such instruments is inversely related to the value of one or more other credit obligations. Managed Assets are the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes, including proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the purpose of leverage).

The Fund will not invest in credit obligations or related instruments that, at the time of investment, are in default. The Fund may invest in credit obligations or related instruments that, at the time of investment, are likely to default. The credit obligations and related instruments in which the Fund may invest include mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and securities whose value depends on the value of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. These types of investments present special risks. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common

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Shares Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed (or Mortgage-Related) Instruments Risk. The Fund may act as a lender originating a Senior Loan.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in any combination of the following: (i) structured products that do not provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; (ii) swaps and other derivative instruments (including total return, index and interest rate swaps, options, warrants, forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts) that do not provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; (iii) foreign currencies and foreign currency derivatives (including foreign currency related swaps, futures contracts and forward contracts) acquired for the purpose of hedging the currency risk arising from the credit obligations in the Fund's portfolio; and (iv) equity securities obtained through the conversion or exchange of convertible or exchangeable instruments, debt restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings and hedges on such positions. Structured products, swaps and other derivative

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instruments that do not provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations are those instruments whose reference or underlying assets or indices are not credit obligations or indices of credit obligations. Examples of such instruments include equity- and commodity-linked notes, total return swaps based on the value of an equity security and commodity futures contracts. The Fund may invest in such instruments in order, for example, (i) to seek current income or capital appreciation or (ii) to reduce the Fund's exposure solely to credit obligations. The Adviser believes that the flexibility afforded by being able to invest in such instruments may benefit the Fund by (i) allowing the Fund to invest in potentially attractive investment opportunities that are not credit obligations and (ii) increasing the mix of instruments in the Fund's portfolio which could reduce the overall risk of the Fund's portfolio (although the Fund intends to remain a non-diversified investment company). There can be no assurance that these benefits will be realized and such instruments may expose the Fund to risks not presented by credit obligations.

If the Fund receives equity securities in a debt restructuring or bankruptcy proceeding in an amount that would cause it to exceed the foregoing 20% limitation, the Fund will not be required to reduce its positions in such securities, or in any related hedges or any other investment, if the Adviser believes it would not be in the best interest of the Fund to do so.

Percentage limitations described in this prospectus are as of the time of investment by the Fund and may be exceeded after such time because of changes in the market value of the Fund's assets.

The Fund may not invest in a derivative (other than a credit default swap or a currency hedging instrument) if, immediately after the investment, derivatives (other than credit default swaps and currency hedging instruments) would represent more than 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets on a marked-to-market basis. The Fund may use derivative instruments for hedging, as well as speculative, purposes.

The Fund's policy of investing, under normal market conditions, in accordance with the foregoing portfolio construction guidelines, is not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without the vote of the Fund's shareholders by the Board with at least sixty (60) days written notice provided to shareholders.

The types of derivative instruments that the Fund currently invests in (or considers for investment) are: structured products, swaps, futures contracts, forward contracts and options (including options on swaps, futures contracts and foreign currencies). In the future, the Fund may invest in other types of derivative instruments if deemed advisable by the Adviser. The Fund may commence investing in such other types of derivative instruments without notice to Common Shareholders.

Credit Quality, Liquidity and Geographic Origin of Portfolio Investments. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in credit obligations that are rated below investment grade by a NRSRO such as Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), or unrated credit obligations that are deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, commonly known in either case as junk securities. Such securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve significant risk exposure to adverse conditions. Any of the Fund's investments may be issued, at the time of investment by the Fund, by non-stressed or stressed issuers. The Fund may invest in credit obligations of any maturity or duration. See Investment Philosophy below and Management of the Fund Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Adviser in the SAI. Non-stressed issuers generally refers to those issuers that are in compliance with respect to their financial obligations and are not stressed or distressed issuers.

Non-stressed obligations generally refers to credit obligations issued by non-stressed issuers. Stressed issuers generally refers to those issuers that the market expects to become distressed issuers in the near future. Stressed obligations generally refers to credit obligations issued by stressed issuers. Distressed issuers generally refers to those issuers that are unable to service their debt. Distressed obligations generally refers to credit obligations issued by distressed issuers. The Fund does not intend to invest in credit obligations issued by issuers that, at the time of investment, the Adviser believes to be distressed issuers.

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In making investments in accordance with the foregoing portfolio construction guidelines, the Fund may invest globally in U.S. and non-U.S. issuers' obligations and such obligations may be U.S. dollar denominated as well as non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund typically seeks to limit its exposure to foreign currency risks by entering into forward transactions and other hedging transactions to the extent practical. There can be no assurance that the Fund's currency hedging strategies will succeed. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to continue investing in both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. The Fund's areas of geographic focus are the United States and, secondarily, Europe [and Asia]. The Fund may also invest in, among other areas, Canada and South Africa. The geographic areas of focus are subject to change from time to time and may be changed without notice to the Fund's shareholders. There is no minimum or maximum limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be invested in non-U.S. credit obligations, generally, or in emerging market credit obligations, specifically.

The Fund may invest in loans and bonds issued by issuers of any size. The Fund may invest in credit obligations at all levels of the capital structure. In investing in credit obligations, the Fund focuses on senior secured debt and other senior debt (including senior unsecured debt issued by an issuer that has also issued senior secured debt). The Fund's focus in this regard is subject to change from time to time and may be changed without notice to the Fund's shareholders.

Investment Philosophy

The Adviser has expertise in Senior Loans and subordinated debt instruments, including those of stressed and distressed issuers, and is responsible for the overall management of the Fund.

The Adviser seeks to maximize risk adjusted returns, including by seeking to manage risk through shorting and other hedging strategies when deemed advisable by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategies will succeed. The Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objectives while carefully evaluating risk/return within the capital structure of a company, as well as the industry and asset class. The Adviser looks to maintain trading flexibility and to preserve capital. The Adviser conducts thorough in-depth research and employ a disciplined investment philosophy and a consistent investment approach in their focus on credit opportunities. The Adviser's investment teams use a robust credit process that includes research and analysis using a top-down/bottom-up approach to find mispriced or undervalued opportunities: from the top down, they consider macroeconomic themes of the overall credit market and industries, and from the bottom up, they conduct detailed fundamental analysis related to credit obligations of specific issuers, including examining issuers' financials and operations, including sales, earnings, growth potential, assets, debt, management and competition. The Adviser also seeks to understand historic and prospective industry trends affecting an investment opportunity. The Adviser seeks to ensure that the Fund's portfolio will not consist of a large number of issuers to permit a more thorough analysis of each issuer and to focus on the investments the Adviser believes to be most attractive. The non-diversified/focused nature of the Fund's portfolio creates risk. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund typically seeks to balance interest rate risk with investment performance by investing, when deemed advisable by the Adviser, in both floating rate credit obligations, which are more likely to maintain their value in changing interest rate environments, and fixed rate credit obligations, which are more likely to lose value in rising interest rate environments but may pay higher rates of interest than floating rate credit obligations. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Market Risk. The Fund typically seeks to balance credit risk with investment performance by investing, when deemed advisable by the Adviser, in both Senior Loans, which may pose less credit risk, and other credit obligations, which may offer the prospect of higher returns with more credit risk. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Credit Risk. The Adviser's investment process is subject to change in its discretion.

When investing in credit obligations, the Fund may invest in the same securities or other credit obligations in which other accounts managed by the Adviser, including private funds, also invest. In order, among other things, to attempt to mitigate potential conflicts and seek to maintain a portfolio with the risk/return characteristics that the Fund believes to be appropriate for closed-end investment company investors, the Fund will adhere to a policy pursuant to which, at the time an investment is made by the Fund, the Fund's portfolio will have no more than 20% overlap, on a market value basis, at the security specific level with the portfolio securities held by the private funds (in the aggregate) advised by the Adviser or its affiliates (the Avenue private funds) (*i.e.*, no more than 20% of the Fund's portfolio securities will be identical to the securities held by the Avenue private funds in the aggregate) (the 20% overlap limit). The 20% overlap limit will be measured as the percentage of:

- (a) the aggregate market value of the specific securities in the Fund that are owned by, and overlap at the security specific level with, the Avenue private funds (in the aggregate), divided by
- (b) the market value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

Investment opportunities appropriate for both the Fund and the Avenue private funds generally will be allocated between the Fund and the Avenue private funds in a manner that the Adviser believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances, in accordance with the Adviser's trade allocation policies. The application the 20% overlap limit may result in the Fund being unable to make investments that it otherwise would have made, which could negatively affect the performance of the Fund.

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However, to the extent that the Fund exceeds the foregoing limit other than due to a transaction by the Fund (*e.g.*, appreciation or depreciation of certain assets in the Fund or an acquisition by one or more Avenue private funds), the Fund will not be required to sell any of its holdings but will be precluded from acquiring any additional securities that the Avenue private funds currently hold. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will be permitted to convert, exchange or exercise any security it currently holds and participate in any rights offerings or other offerings available to holders of securities currently held in its portfolio regardless of whether such transaction would be in excess of the foregoing 20% overlap limit. The 20% overlap limit does not limit the amount the Fund may invest in credit obligations of an entity or group of affiliated entities in which the Avenue private funds invest through credit obligations different from those held by the Fund.

To the extent that the Adviser serves as an investment manager to other accounts in the future that have the same investment strategy as the Fund, investment opportunities within such strategy will, to the extent practicable, be allocated among the Fund and such other accounts on a pro rata basis or on such other basis as the Adviser determines to be fair

and equitable to the Fund and such other accounts.

Investors should note that the investment advisory fee structure for the Avenue Capital Group's accounts that are not registered investment companies is different and generally higher than the investment advisory fee structure for the Fund. See "Management of the Fund - Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Adviser" in the SAI for more information on the 20% overlap limit, advisory fees and the Adviser's policies and procedures to address conflicts of interest. The Fund offers an opportunity for its investors to have access to an investment strategy implemented by the Adviser, which normally is not directly available to retail investors, albeit only at the lower risk and return segment of the market.

Temporary Investments

During temporary defensive periods or in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, including during the period when the net proceeds of the Offer are being invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and principal investment strategy. During such periods, the Fund may invest all or a portion of its Managed Assets in certain short-term (less than one (1) year to maturity) and medium-term (not greater than five years to maturity) debt securities or hold cash. The short-term and medium-term debt securities in which the Fund may invest consist of: (i) obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (ii) bank deposits and bank obligations (including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. or foreign banks denominated in any currency; (iii) floating rate securities and other instruments denominated in any currency issued by various governments or international development agencies; (iv) finance company and corporate commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt obligations of U.S. or foreign corporations; (v) repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers with respect to such securities; and (vi) shares of money market funds. See "Investment objectives and principal investment strategy - Other Investments - Temporary Investments" and "Use of proceeds" below.

Leverage

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including reverse repurchase agreements, credit facilities such as bank loans or commercial paper and the issuance of preferred shares or notes. Subject to prevailing market conditions, the Fund intends to use leveraging instruments to add financial leverage to its portfolio representing up to approximately []% of the Fund's total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such instruments). The Fund's intention to limit its use of financial leverage to []% of the Fund's total assets is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed without notice to the Common Shareholders. The Fund intends to use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment. The Fund is currently a party to a \$65 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility expires on March 7, 2014 (although, subject to certain conditions including the payment of an additional fee, the Fund may extend the maturity date of its outstanding loans for up to approximately one (1) year following such expiration date). Although the Fund currently intends to renew the Credit Facility, upon its expiration date, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to do so or do so on terms similar to the current Credit Facility, which may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objectives and strategies. See "Investment objectives and principal investment strategy - Use of Leverage and Related Risks" for more information.

The 1940 Act generally limits the extent to which the Fund may utilize "uncovered" reverse repurchase agreements and borrowings, together with any other senior securities representing indebtedness, to 33 1/3 % of the Fund's total assets at the time utilized. In addition, the 1940 Act limits the extent to which the Fund may issue preferred shares to 50% of the Fund's total assets (less the Fund's obligations under uncovered reverse repurchase agreements and other senior securities representing indebtedness). Covered reverse repurchase agreements will not be counted against the foregoing limits under the 1940 Act. A reverse repurchase agreement will be considered "covered" if the Fund segregates an amount of cash and/or liquid securities equal to the Fund's obligations under such reverse repurchase agreement (or segregates such other amounts as may be permitted by the 1940 Act or guidance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") from time to time); otherwise, a reverse

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repurchase agreement will be considered uncovered. The Fund may elect not to cover a reverse repurchase agreement if it does not need to do so to comply with the foregoing 1940 Act requirements and, in the view of the Adviser, the assets that would have been used to cover could be better used for a different purpose.

Use of leverage creates an opportunity for increased income and return for the Common Shareholders but, at the same time, creates risks, including the likelihood of greater volatility in the NAV and market price of, and distributions on, the Common Shares. There can be no assurance that the Fund will continue to use leverage or that its leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. The Fund may be subject to investment restrictions of one or more NRSROs and/or credit facility lenders as a result of its use of financial leverage. These restrictions may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or portfolio requirements will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines

are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund's investment returns. In addition, the Fund expects that any notes or a credit facility/commercial paper program would contain covenants that, among other things, will likely impose geographic exposure limitations, credit quality minimums, liquidity minimums, concentration limitations and currency hedging requirements on the Fund. These covenants would also likely limit the Fund's ability to pay distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations. Such restrictions could cause the Adviser to make different investment decisions than if there were no such restrictions and could limit the ability of the Board and Common Shareholders to change fundamental investment policies. If preferred shares are used, holders of preferred shares will have rights to elect a minimum of two trustees. This voting power may negatively affect Common Shareholders, and the interests of holders of preferred shares may otherwise differ from the interests of Common Shareholders. Any trustees elected by preferred shareholders will represent both Common Shareholders as well as holders of preferred shares. Such trustees may have a conflict of interest when the interests of Common Shareholders differ from those of holders of preferred shares.

The costs of a financial leverage program (including the costs of offering preferred shares and notes) will be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes, so that the investment advisory fees payable to the Adviser will be higher when leverage is utilized. This will create a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and Common Shareholders, on the other hand. To monitor this potential conflict, the Board intends periodically to review the Fund's use of leverage, including its impact on Fund performance and on the Adviser's fees. See Management of the Fund Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Adviser in the SAI. Fees and expenses in respect of financial leverage, as well as the investment advisory fee and all other expenses of the Fund, will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders, and not by preferred shareholders, noteholders or any other leverage providers.

The Fund may enter into other transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage including, among others, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Use of Leverage and Related Risks and Risk factors. To the extent that the Fund covers its obligations under such other transactions, as described in this prospectus, such transactions should not be treated as borrowings for purposes of the 1940 Act. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Portfolio Composition, Structured Products, Swaps and Other Derivative Instruments; and Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Risks of Structured Products, Risks of Swaps and Risks of Other Derivative Instruments.

The Adviser

Under an advisory agreement, the Adviser receives an annual fee, payable monthly by the Fund, in an amount equal to 1.25% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, which means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes, including proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the purpose of leverage).

The Administrator

State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), located at State Street Financial Center, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the administration agreement, State Street is generally responsible for managing the administrative affairs of the Fund.

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For administration related services, State Street is entitled to receive an annual fee of \$138,000, plus certain out-of-pocket expenses.

During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fee paid to State Street (for various services) will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets purchased through leverage. See Management of the Fund The Administrator.

Legal Proceedings

The Fund is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings.

Distributions

The Fund intends to make regular monthly distributions of all or a portion of the Fund's net interest and other investment company taxable income to Common Shareholders. The Fund expects to pay its Common Shareholders annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income. In addition, the Fund intends to distribute, on an annual basis, all or substantially all of any net capital gains to its Common Shareholders.

Various factors will affect the level of the Fund's net interest and other investment company taxable income, of which the Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all on an annual basis to meet the requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). 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 NAV and, correspondingly, distributions will reduce the Fund's NAV.

An investor who acquires Common Shares in the Offer after the record date for a monthly dividend (if any) to be paid by the Fund will not receive such dividend. An investor who acquires Common Shares in the Offer will not receive the Fund's dividend[s] announced for [] 2013 with respect to such Common Shares.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Fund has established a dividend reinvestment plan. A Common Shareholder will automatically have all dividends and distributions reinvested in Common Shares newly 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 the Common Shareholder specifically elects to receive cash. See "Distributions" and "Dividend reinvestment plan."

Custodian, Dividend Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar

State Street serves as custodian (the "Custodian") for the Fund. State Street also provides accounting services to the Fund. State Street also serves as the Fund's dividend paying agent, transfer agent and registrar. See "Custodian, dividend paying agent, transfer agent and registrar."

Closed-End Fund Structure

Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds generally list their shares for trading on a securities exchange and do not redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. By comparison, mutual funds issue securities redeemable at net asset value at the option of the shareholder and typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares. Mutual funds are subject to continuous asset in-flows and out-flows that can complicate portfolio management, whereas closed-end funds generally can stay more fully invested in securities consistent with the closed-end fund's investment objectives and policies. In addition, in

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comparison to open-end funds, closed-end funds have greater flexibility in the employment of financial leverage and in the ability to make certain types of investments, including investments in illiquid securities.

However, shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. In recognition of the possibility that the Common Shares might trade at a discount to NAV and that any such discount may not be in the interest of Common Shareholders, the Board, in consultation with the Adviser, from time to time may review possible actions to reduce any such discount. The Board might consider open market repurchases or tender offers for Common Shares at NAV. There can be no assurance, however, that the Board will decide to undertake any of these actions or that, if undertaken, such actions would result in the Common Shares trading at a price equal to or close to NAV. The Board might also consider the conversion of the Fund to an open-end mutual fund, which would also require a vote of the shareholders of the Fund. Conversion of the Fund to an open-end mutual fund would require approval by both (i) a majority of the Board and (ii) a vote of shareholders representing the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund at a shareholder meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present in person or by proxy, or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

The Fund has no limitation on investments in illiquid securities (closed-end funds are not required to have any such limitation) and may invest all or a portion of its assets in illiquid securities. In order to meet redemptions upon request by shareholders, open-end funds typically cannot have more than 15% of their assets in illiquid securities. Thus, if the Fund were to convert to an open-end fund, it would have to adopt a limitation on illiquid securities and may need to revise its investment objectives, strategies and policies. The composition of the Fund's portfolio and/or its investment policies could prohibit the Fund from complying with regulations of the SEC applicable to open-end management investment funds absent significant changes in portfolio holdings, including with respect to certain illiquid securities, and investment policies. The Board believes, however, that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Fund's investment objectives, strategies and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is highly unlikely that the Board would vote to convert the Fund to

an open-end investment company. Investors should note that the issuance of preferred shares to provide investment leverage could make a conversion to an open-end fund more difficult because of the voting rights of preferred shareholders, the costs of redeeming preferred shares and other factors. See Description of capital structure.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following factors, as well as the other information in this prospectus, before making an investment in the Fund under this Offer.

Dilution Risk. As a result of this Offer, it is anticipated that even if you fully exercise your Rights, you should expect to incur immediate economic dilution and, if you do not exercise all of your Rights, you will incur voting dilution.

Upon the completion of the Offer, Record Date Common Shareholders who do not exercise their Rights fully will own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund than they owned prior to the Offer because there will be more Common Shares issued and outstanding if Rights are exercised. The completion of the Offer will result in immediate voting dilution for such Common Shareholders. Further, both the sales load and expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund will immediately reduce the NAV of each outstanding Common Share. In addition, if the Subscription Price is less than the NAV of our Common Shares as of the Expiration Date, the Offer will result in an immediate dilution of NAV for all Common Shareholders. It is anticipated that the existing Common Shareholders will experience immediate dilution even if they fully exercise their Rights. Such dilution is not currently determinable because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for, what the NAV or market price of our Common Shares will be on the Expiration Date or what the Subscription Price will be. However, assuming full exercise of the Rights being offered at the Subscription Price and assuming that the Expiration Date was [], 2013, it is estimated that the per share dilution resulting from the Offer, would be \$[]. Any such NAV dilution will disproportionately affect nonexercising Common Shareholders. If the Subscription Price is substantially less than the current NAV, this dilution could be substantial. For example, assuming all of the Common Shares are sold at the estimated Subscription Price (which includes a sales load) and after deducting all expenses related to the issuance of the Common Shares, the current NAV would be reduced by approximately \$[] or []%. Record Date Common Shareholders will experience a decrease in the NAV of the Common Shares held by them, irrespective of whether they exercise all or any portion of their Rights. The distribution of transferable Rights, which may themselves have value, will afford non-participating Common Shareholders the potential of receiving a cash payment upon the sale of Rights, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for the economic dilution of their interests, although there can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market does develop, what the price of the Rights will be.

Example of Dilution to NAV Resulting from the Offer

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|------|
| (a) | Net asset value per Common Share (as of []) | \$ | [] |
| (b) | Total net assets (as of []) | \$ | [] |
| (c) | Estimated reduction in current net asset value per Common Share resulting from the Offer (per share dilution)(1)(2) | \$ | [] |
| (d) | Estimated percentage reduction in current net asset value per Common Share resulting from the Offer(1)(3) | | []% |

(1) Assumes full exercise of the Rights being offered, that the Expiration Date was [], and that all of the Common Shares are sold at the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] and deducts all expenses related to the issuance of the Common Shares in the

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Offer. The Fund, not investors, pays the sales load, which is ultimately thus borne by all Common Shareholders.

- (2) Item (c) was calculated by subtracting (A) the Fund's estimated net asset value per Common Share immediately following the completion of the Offer from (B) the Fund's net asset value per Common Share (as of []). The Fund's estimated net asset value per Common Share immediately following the completion of the Offer was estimated (using the assumptions described in note (1) above) by dividing (X) the estimated net asset value of the Fund immediately following the Offer by (Y) the estimated total number of Common Shares outstanding immediately following the completion of the Offer.
- (3) Item (d) was calculated by dividing Item (c) by Item (a).

There can be no assurance that the dilution will be limited to the amounts shown in the table above. The final amounts of such dilution may be greater than those estimated due to many factors, including the Fund's market price and NAV at the time of completion of the Offer and the level of participation in the Offer.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of [] was []. The number of Common Shares adjusted to give effect to the Offer, assuming that all Rights are exercised and the applicable Common Shares issued, would be []. The percentage increase in Common Shares outstanding that will occur if all the Rights are exercised is []%.

All of the costs of the Offer will be borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders.

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See Risk factors Risks Relating to the Offer Dilution Risk.

Risks of Investing in Rights. Shares of closed-end funds such as the Fund frequently trade at a discount to net asset value. Since inception, the Fund's Common Shares have frequently traded at a discount in relation to NAV. See Description of Common Shares. [If the Formula Price is less than []% of NAV on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will likely be greater than the market price of a Common Share on that date. In addition, the Formula Price, even if above []% of NAV, may be still above the market price of a Common Share on the Expiration Date.] If either event occurs, the Rights will have no value, and a person who exercises Rights will experience an immediate loss of value.

Market Risk. Market risk is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the Fund will decline. The values of fixed income securities tend to fall as interest rates rise, and such declines tend to be greater among fixed income securities with longer remaining maturities. Market risk is often greater among certain types of fixed income securities, such as zero coupon bonds which do not make regular interest payments but are instead bought at a discount to their face values and paid in full upon maturity. As interest rates change, these securities often fluctuate more in price than securities that make regular interest payments and therefore subject the Fund to greater market risk than a fund that does not own these types of securities. The values of adjustable, variable or floating rate income securities tend to have less fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates, but will have some fluctuation particularly when the next interest rate adjustment on such security is further away in time or adjustments are limited in number or degree over time. The Fund has no policy limiting the maturity of credit obligations it purchases. Such obligations often have mandatory and optional prepayment provisions and because of prepayments, the actual remaining maturity of loans and debts may be considerably less than their stated maturity. Obligations with longer remaining maturities or durations generally expose the Fund to more market risk. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions are subject to changes in market conditions from the time of the commitment until settlement. This may adversely affect the prices or yields of the securities being purchased. The greater the Fund's outstanding commitments for these securities, the greater the Fund's exposure to market price fluctuations. Interest rate risk can be considered a type of market risk.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will be unable to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. Because the Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities that are below investment grade, the Fund is subject to a greater degree of credit risk than a fund investing primarily in investment grade securities. Below investment grade securities (that is, securities rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P) are commonly referred to as junk securities. Generally, lower-grade securities provide a higher yield than higher-grade securities of similar maturity but are subject to greater risks, such as greater credit risk, greater market risk and volatility, greater liquidity concerns and potentially greater manager risk. Such securities are generally regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuers' capacities to pay interest or repay principal in accordance with their terms. Lower-grade securities are more susceptible to non-payment of interest and principal and default than higher-grade securities and are more sensitive to specific issuer developments or real or perceived general adverse economic changes than higher-grade securities. The market for lower-grade securities may also have less information available than the market for other securities, further complicating evaluations and valuations of such securities and placing more emphasis on the experience, judgment and analysis of the Adviser.

Credit obligations of stressed issuers (including those that are in covenant or payment default) are subject to a multitude of legal, industry, market, economic and governmental forces each of which make analysis of these companies inherently difficult. The Adviser relies on company management, outside experts, market research and personal experience to analyze potential investments. There can be no assurance that any of these sources will provide credible information, or that the Adviser's analysis will produce conclusions that lead to profitable investments. Obligations of stressed issuers generally trade significantly below par and are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings or result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. Many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy court may approve actions that would be contrary to the

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interests of the Fund. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer may cause such issuer to lose its market position and key employees and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity, and its liquidation value may be less than its value was believed to be at the time of investment. In addition, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict and, as such, a creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court and until it ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Further, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process it is often difficult to estimate the extent of any contingent claims that might be made and, as such, there is a risk that the Fund's influence with respect to the class of obligations it owns could be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in that class or by different classification and treatment. A creditor, such as the Fund, can

also lose its ranking and priority if it is determined that such creditor exercised domination and control over a debtor and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions. In addition, certain claims have priority by law, such as claims for taxes, which may be substantial and could affect the ability of the Fund to be repaid.

In any investment involving stressed obligations, there is a risk that the transaction involving such debt obligations will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security or obligation in exchange for the stressed obligations, the value of which may be less than the Fund's purchase price of such obligations. Furthermore, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. However, investments in equity securities obtained through debt restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings may be illiquid and thus difficult or impossible to sell.

Interest Rate and Income Risk. The income you receive from the Fund is based in large part on interest rates, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If interest rates drop, your income from the Fund may drop as well. The more the Fund invests in adjustable, variable or floating rate securities or in securities susceptible to prepayment risk, the greater the Fund's income risk. Market interest rates are at or near their lowest levels in many years and thus there is a substantial risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline in value as interest rates rise.

Prepayment or 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 prepaid or 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.

Risks of Senior Loans. There is less readily available and reliable information about most Senior Loans than is the case for many other types of instruments, including listed securities. Senior Loans are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and as such, many Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning that the Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Loans, the market is more volatile than for liquid, listed securities and may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. The market for Senior Loans could be disrupted in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase or decrease in interest rates, resulting in fluctuations in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares and difficulty in valuing the Fund's portfolio of Senior Loans. Although the Adviser believes that the Fund's investments in adjustable rate Senior Loans could limit fluctuations in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares as a result of changes in interest rates, extraordinary and sudden changes in interest rates could nevertheless disrupt the market for such Senior Loans and result in fluctuations in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares and difficulty in valuing the Fund's portfolio of Senior Loans.

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 will result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the Senior Loan and a potential decrease in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares. The risk of default will increase in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates. The Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of borrower credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. As a result, the Fund is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser.

The Fund may acquire or hold Senior Loans of borrowers that are experiencing, or are more likely to experience, financial difficulty, including Senior Loans issued to highly leveraged borrowers or borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection. Borrowers may have outstanding debt obligations, including Senior Loans, that are rated below investment grade. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in Senior Loans that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated at the time of purchase but are deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. If a Senior Loan is rated at the time of purchase, the Fund 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 dependent on the credit analytical abilities of the Adviser. 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 credit obligations. The values of Senior Loans of borrowers that

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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. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to recover any amount on Senior Loans of such borrowers or that sale of the collateral granted in connection with Senior Loans 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 bankruptcy court may not give lenders the full benefit of their senior position in the capital structure of the borrower.

The Fund may act as an original lender under Senior Loans or may acquire Senior Loans through assignments or participations. The Fund may make Senior Loans to, or acquire Senior Loans of, borrowers that, at the time of the making or acquisition of the loan by the Fund, are experiencing, or are likely to experience, financial difficulty (including highly

leveraged borrowers) and such loans may constitute a material amount of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund will not make Senior Loans to, or acquire Senior Loans of, borrowers that, at the time of the making or acquisition of the loan by the Fund, are in bankruptcy.

If the Fund acquires a Senior Loan through an assignment agreement, it will typically succeed to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and become a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation purchased; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and, in any event, the Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies of the lenders under the loan agreement and with regard to any associated collateral. If the Fund acquires an interest in a Senior Loan through a participation agreement, the Fund will enter into a contractual relationship with the institution selling the participation, not with the borrower. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement or any rights of setoff against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation. When purchasing a participation, the Adviser will analyze the credit risk posed by the institution selling the participation. The Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of the credit quality of such selling institutions rather than on any available independent sources. As a result, the Fund is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser. Because of the nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability and other claims. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Lender Liability Risk. In addition, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), deems certain persons to be underwriters if they purchase a security from an issuer and later sell it to the public. Although it is not believed that the application of this Securities Act provision would cause the Fund to be engaged in the business of underwriting, a person who purchases an instrument from the Fund that was acquired by the Fund from the issuer of such instrument could allege otherwise. Under the Securities Act, an underwriter may be liable for material omissions or misstatements in an issuer's registration statement or prospectus.

Below Investment Grade (High-Yield or Junk Bond) Securities Risk. Fixed income securities rated below investment grade generally offer a higher current yield than that available from higher grade issues, but typically involve greater risk. These securities are especially sensitive to adverse changes in general economic conditions, to changes in the financial condition of their issuers and to price fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of below investment grade instruments may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of principal and interest and increase the possibility of default. The secondary market for high-yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high-yield securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly, and the spread between the bid and asked price is generally much larger for high-yield securities than for higher quality instruments. Under continuing adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high-yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these securities may become illiquid. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of below investment grade securities, especially in a market characterized by a low volume of trading. Unrated instruments involve the risk that the Adviser may not accurately evaluate the instrument's comparative credit rating. As a result, the Fund's investments in unrated instruments depend more heavily on the Adviser's credit analysis than if the Fund invested in comparable rated instruments. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may be difficult to value, and the Fund might have difficulty selling them at an acceptable price.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund will invest in credit obligations, including loans, of issuers that are organized or located in countries other than the United States, including non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. Investing in non-U.S. issuers involves 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, different legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments, the potential for political, social and economic adversity and currency risk.

Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies may negatively affect an investment. The value of investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies may fluctuate based on changes in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, and a decline in such relative value could reduce the value of such investments held by the Fund.

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The foreign securities in which the Fund may invest may be issued by companies or governments located in emerging market countries. Investing in the securities of issuers operating in emerging markets involves a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities of other foreign or U.S. issuers. Compared to the United States and other developed countries, emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Securities issued by companies or governments located in emerging market countries tend to be especially volatile and may be less liquid than securities traded in developed countries. Securities in these countries have been characterized by greater potential loss than securities of companies and governments located in developed countries. Investments in the securities of issuers

located in emerging markets could be affected by risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization, political or social instability, pervasiveness of corruption and crime, armed conflict, the impact on the economy of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any license enabling the Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect U.S. investments in those countries, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Since the Fund may invest in credit obligations of foreign issuers denominated in the local currency, changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of credit obligations in the Fund's portfolio and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. In addition to changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio investments resulting from currency fluctuations, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Fund may also invest directly in currencies for hedging purposes. The Fund is subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. For example, the recent debt crisis in certain European countries could cause the value of the Euro to deteriorate. The values of the currencies of the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies of the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or due to other national or global political or economic developments. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. The Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to foreign currencies may result in reduced returns to the Fund. The Fund may, from time to time, seek to protect the value of some portion or all of its portfolio holdings against currency risks by engaging in currency hedging transactions. Such transactions may include entering into forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures contracts and options on such futures contracts as well as purchasing put or call options on currencies, in U.S. or foreign markets. Currency hedging involves risks, including possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of hedging could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. In addition, in certain countries in which the Fund may invest, currency hedging opportunities may not be available. The use of currency transactions can result in the Fund incurring losses because of the imposition of exchange controls, suspension of settlements or the inability of the Fund to deliver or receive a specified currency. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Foreign Securities.

Investing in Euro-denominated (or other European currency-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 already adopted its use. The effects of such an abandonment on the applicable country and the rest of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) are uncertain but could be negative and severe. Many European countries rely heavily upon export-dependent businesses and any change in the exchange rate between the Euro and the U.S. dollar can have either a positive or a negative effect upon corporate profits and the performance of investments in the European Union. Moreover, as the European debt crisis has progressed, the possibility of one or more European countries exiting the EMU, or even of the collapse of the Euro as a common currency, has arisen. 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 are impossible to predict and any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund computes and expects to continue to distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income is made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. If the value of the foreign currencies in which the Fund receives its income falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the date of earning of the income and the time at which the Fund converts the foreign currencies to U.S. dollars, the Fund may be required to liquidate securities in order to make distributions if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements. See Distributions and Dividend reinvestment plan. The liquidation of investments, if required, may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance.

Risks of Second Lien or Other Subordinated or Unsecured Loans or Debt. Second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt generally are subject to similar risks as those associated with investments in Senior Loans. In addition, because second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt are subordinated in payment and/or lower in lien priority to Senior Loans, they are subject to additional risk that the

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cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. This risk is generally higher for subordinated unsecured loans or debt, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral. Second lien or subordinated loans or debt, both secured and unsecured, are expected to have greater price volatility than Senior Loans and may be less liquid. There is also a possibility that originators will not be able to sell participations in second lien loans and subordinated loans or debt, both secured and unsecured, which would create greater credit risk exposure. Second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt of below investment

grade quality share risks similar to those associated with investments in other below investment grade securities and obligations.

Risks of Structured Products. The Fund may invest in structured products, including collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), collateralized loan obligations (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 issuer of the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer of, or the entity that sold, assets underlying the structured product. 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 such 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 indices or prices of the underlying assets will rise or fall, but prices of the underlying indices and assets (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, and may have difficulty valuing, 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 the collateral may go into default; (iii) the possibility that the CDOs are subordinate to other classes of obligations issued by the same issuer; 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. Recent market conditions have magnified the risks related to an investment in structured products, including greater volatility, increased lack of liquidity and significant losses in value. Where the return on a structured note held by the Fund is 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 fluctuations in the price of the structured note. 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.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Fund's counterparties with respect to derivatives, swaps or other transactions supported by the counterparty's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to subprime mortgages or other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced such entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using derivatives, swaps or other transactions, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. In the event of default by, or the insolvency of, a counterparty, the Fund may sustain losses or be unable to liquidate a derivative or swap position. The Fund and the Adviser seek to deal only with counterparties of high creditworthiness. All of the Fund's broker-dealer counterparties (including broker-dealer derivative counterparties) will be subject to approval by the Adviser risk and compliance groups. The Adviser evaluates and monitors the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties. Specifically, the Adviser's risk and compliance personnel implements processes with respect to pre-approval, ongoing monitoring and parameters with respect to the Fund's counterparty risk exposure. The parameters and limitations that may be imposed depend on the creditworthiness of the Funds' counterparties and the nature of the transactions in which the Fund engages. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter derivative transactions since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade generally looks to the clearing organization for performance of financial obligations under the derivative contract. However, there can be no assurance that a clearing organization, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Fund.

Risks of Swaps. The Fund may enter into swap transactions, including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swap agreements, as well as options thereon, and may purchase or sell interest rate caps, floors and collars. Such transactions are subject to market risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction (i.e., counterparty risk), risk of imperfect correlation and manager risk and may involve commissions or other costs. Swaps generally do not involve delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swaps generally is

limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make, or in the case of the other party to a swap defaulting, the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. Caps, floors and collars are more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than swaps. If the Adviser is incorrect in their forecast of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

In addition, recent market developments related to swaps have prompted increased scrutiny with respect to these instruments. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and related regulatory developments ultimately will require the clearing and exchange-trading of many over-the-counter derivative instruments that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and SEC recently defined as swaps. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor these developments, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund's ability to use swaps and increase the cost of using swaps.

Financial Leverage Risk. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including reverse repurchase agreements, credit facilities such as bank loans or commercial paper, and the issuance of preferred shares or notes. The Fund intends to use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment.

There can be no assurance that a financial leveraging strategy will continue to 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 Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV of the Common Shares and market price of, and distributions on, the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in the costs to borrow, or in the distribution or interest rates on any preferred shares or notes, may affect the return to Common Shareholders. 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 Common Shareholders 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. If preferred shares are used, holders of preferred shares will have rights to elect a minimum of two trustees. This voting power may negatively affect Common Shareholders (or the interests of holders of preferred shares may differ from the interests of Common Shareholders). The use of leverage by the Fund may magnify the Fund's losses when there is a decrease in the value of a Fund investment and even totally eliminate the Fund's equity in its portfolio or a Common Shareholder's equity in the Fund. See "Investment objectives and principal investment strategy" and "Use of Leverage and Related Risks."

The costs of a financial leverage program (including the costs of offering preferred shares and notes) will be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes, so that the investment advisory fees payable to the Adviser will be higher when leverage is utilized. This will create a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and Common Shareholders, on the other hand. Fees and expenses in respect of financial leverage, as well as the investment advisory fee and all other expenses of the Fund, will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders, and not by preferred shareholders, noteholders or any other leverage providers.

Any lender in connection with a credit facility may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. The credit facility fees may include, among other things, up front structuring fees and ongoing commitment fees (including fees on amounts undrawn on the facility) in addition to the traditional interest expense on amounts borrowed. The credit facility may involve a lien on the Fund's assets. The Fund is currently a party to the Credit Facility. See "Investment objectives and principal investment strategy" and "Use of Leverage and Related Risks" for more information.

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Similarly, to the extent the Fund issues preferred shares or notes, the Fund currently intends to seek an AAA or equivalent credit rating from one or more NRSROs on any preferred shares or notes it issues and the Fund may be subject to fees, covenants and investment restrictions required by the NRSRO as a result. Such covenants and restrictions imposed by a NRSRO or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or restrictions will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund's investment returns. See Description of capital structure Preferred Shares and Credit Facility/Commercial Paper Program/Notes.

The Fund also expects to enter into other transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage including, among others, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions. To the extent that the Fund covers its obligations under such other transactions, as described in this prospectus, such transactions should not be treated as borrowings for purposes of the 1940 Act. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Portfolio Composition , Structured Products , Swaps and Other Derivative Instruments ; and Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund s Common Shares Risks of Structured Products , Risks of Swaps and Risks of Other Derivative Instruments.

Risks of Other Derivative Instruments. The Fund may utilize options, forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. These instruments involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, the possible default by the other party to the transaction (*i.e.*, counterparty risk), illiquidity of the derivative instrument and, to the extent the prediction as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such instruments could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. In addition, transactions in such instruments may involve commissions and other costs, which may increase the Fund s expenses and reduce its return. Amounts paid as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to such instruments are not otherwise available to the Fund for investment purposes.

Further, the use of such instruments by the Fund could create the possibility that losses on the instrument would be greater than gains in the value of the Fund s position. In addition, futures and options markets could be illiquid in some circumstances, and certain over-the-counter options could have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, the Fund might not be able to close out a position without incurring substantial losses. To the extent that the Fund utilizes forward contracts, futures contracts or options transactions for hedging, such transactions should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position and, at the same time, limit any potential gain to the Fund that might result from an increase in value of the position. In addition, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of call options, in which case the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium and transaction costs. Losses resulting from the use of hedging will reduce the Fund s NAV of the Common Shares, and possibly income, and the losses can be greater than if hedging had not been used. Forward contracts may limit gains on portfolio securities that could otherwise be realized had they not been utilized and could result in losses. The contracts may also increase the Fund s volatility and may involve a significant amount of risk relative to the investment of cash. The use of put and call options may result in losses to the Fund, force the sale of portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values, limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on its investments or cause the Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. 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.

When conducted outside the United States, transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts or options on futures contracts may not be regulated as rigorously as in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors; (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions; (iii) delays in the Fund s ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States; (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States; and (v) lower trading volume and liquidity.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the 1940 Act. As a result, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a diversified fund. The Fund may therefore be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by a single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence. The Fund, however, seeks to satisfy the less stringent diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Code in order to qualify for the special tax treatment available to regulated investment companies. For a discussion of these diversification requirements, see Tax matters Taxation of the Fund in the SAI. In addition, because the Fund may invest a high percentage of its assets in a relatively small number of issuers, the Fund is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory event affecting those issuers than is a more broadly diversified fund.

Lender Liability Risk. A number of U.S. judicial decisions have upheld judgments for borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed lender liability. Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the

nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

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

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

Net Asset Value Discount Risk. Frequently, shares of closed-end investment companies, such as the Fund, trade at a price below their net asset value, commonly referred to as a discount. Historically, shares of closed-end funds have traded at a discount to their net asset value, and the Fund can provide no assurance that its Common Shares will trade at or above their NAV. The Fund's Common Shares frequently trade at a discount to NAV. Immediately following the offering, the NAV will be reduced by expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund (and the NAV will also reflect the fact that the proceeds from the offering were reduced by the sales load). Because the market price of the Fund's Common Shares may be determined by factors such as NAV, there is an increased risk that the Fund will trade below the Subscription Price and its current NAV for a period following the offering. Therefore, there is an added risk to investors who may sell their Common Shares shortly after the offering. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should consider the suitability of this investment with respect to the investor's investment objectives and personal situation. See Description of capital structure.

Manager Risk. As with any managed fund, the Adviser may not be successful in selecting the best-performing investments or investment techniques in managing the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds.

Conflicts of Interest Risk. Because the Adviser manages assets for other investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts (including institutional clients, pension plans and certain high net worth individuals), certain conflicts of interest are present. For instance, the Adviser receives fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fees received from the Fund, or receives a performance-based fee on certain accounts. In those instances, the Adviser has an incentive to favor the higher and/or performance-based fee accounts over the Fund. In addition, a conflict of interest exists to the extent the Adviser has proprietary investments in certain accounts or where the portfolio manager or other employees of the Adviser have personal investments in certain accounts. The Adviser has an incentive to favor these accounts over the Fund. Because the Adviser manages accounts that engage in short sales of (or otherwise take short positions in) securities or other instruments of the type in which the Fund invests, the Adviser could be seen as harming the performance of the Fund for the benefit of the accounts taking short positions, if such short positions cause the market value of the securities to fall. The Adviser has adopted trade allocation and other policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to address these and other conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures will have the effect of foreclosing certain investment opportunities for the Fund from time to time. The 20% overlap limit, discussed above, may have the same effect.

The Adviser manages assets for accounts other than the Fund, including private funds. The Adviser also currently serves as investment adviser to a registered, open-end management investment company, Avenue Mutual Funds Trust, including its series, the Avenue Credit Strategies Fund (the Fund, Avenue Mutual Funds Trust, and all other accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, including private funds, are collectively referred to as Avenue funds). The expected risk and return profile for the Fund is generally lower than for most of the other Avenue funds. The Fund may invest in the same credit obligations as the Avenue funds, although their investments may include different obligations of the same issuer. For example, the Fund might invest in Senior Loans issued by a borrower and one or more Avenue funds might invest in the borrower's

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junior debt. In addition, the Adviser also manages certain accounts (including CLOs) that invest in certain types of credit obligations in which the Fund may also invest. Investment opportunities appropriate for both the Fund and another Avenue fund generally will be allocated between the Fund and the other Avenue fund in a manner that the Adviser believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances, in accordance with the Adviser's trade allocation policies.

Conflicts of interest may arise where the Fund and other Avenue funds simultaneously hold securities representing different parts of the capital structure of a stressed or distressed issuer. In such circumstances, decisions made with respect to the securities held by one Avenue fund may cause (or have the potential to cause) harm to the different class of securities of the issuer held by other Avenue funds (including the Fund). For example, if such an issuer goes into bankruptcy or reorganization, becomes insolvent or otherwise experiences financial distress or is unable to meet its payment obligations or comply with covenants relating to credit obligations held by the Fund or by the other Avenue funds, such other Avenue funds may have an interest that conflicts with the interests of the Fund. If additional financing for such

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an issuer is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, it may not be in the best interests of the Fund to provide such additional financing, but if the other Avenue funds were to lose their respective investments as a result of such difficulties, the Adviser may have a conflict in recommending actions in the best interests of the Fund. In such situations, the Adviser will seek to act in the best interests of each of the Avenue funds (including the Fund) and will seek to resolve such conflicts in accordance with its compliance policies and procedures.

In addition, the 1940 Act limits the Fund's ability to enter into certain transactions with certain affiliates of the Adviser. As a result of these restrictions, the Fund may be prohibited from buying or selling any security directly from or to any portfolio company of a fund managed by the Adviser or one of its affiliates. Nonetheless, the Fund may under certain circumstances purchase any such portfolio company's loans or securities in the secondary market, which could create a conflict for the Adviser between the interests of the Fund and the portfolio company, in that the ability of the Adviser to recommend actions in the best interest of the Fund might be impaired. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain joint transactions with certain of the Fund's affiliates (which could include other Avenue funds), which could be deemed to include certain types of investments, or restructuring of investments, in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times). These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund. The Board has approved policies and procedures reasonably designed to monitor potential conflicts of interest. The Board will review these procedures and any conflicts that may arise.

Although the professional staff of the Adviser will devote as much time to the management of the Fund as the Adviser deems appropriate to perform their duties in accordance with the investment advisory agreement and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards, the professional staff of the Adviser may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the Fund and other Avenue funds. The Adviser and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Fund and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser and its professional staff. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the members of the Adviser and its officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the Fund but will be allocated between the business of the Fund and the management of the assets of other clients of the Adviser.

The Adviser or its respective members, officers, directors, employees, principals or affiliates may come into possession of material, non-public information. The possession of such information may limit the ability of the Fund to buy or sell a security or otherwise to participate in an investment opportunity. Situations may occur where the Fund could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by the Adviser for other clients, and the Adviser will not employ information barriers with regard to its operations on behalf of its registered and private funds, or other accounts. In certain circumstances, employees of the Adviser may serve as board members or in other capacities for portfolio or potential portfolio companies, which could restrict the Fund's ability to trade in the securities of such companies.

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. A repurchase agreement effectively represents a loan from the Fund to the seller under the agreement.

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 NAV

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of the Common Shares 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. A reverse repurchase agreement effectively represents a loan from the buyer to the Fund under the agreement.

Certain Affiliations Risk. Certain broker-dealers, including major ones, may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Fund or the Adviser. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Fund is generally precluded from effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers, and its ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or syndicate including an affiliated broker or to utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions is subject to

restrictions. This could limit the Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions and take advantage of market opportunities.

Additional Risks. For a discussion of additional risks, see Risk factors.

Fund expenses

| Common Shareholder transaction expenses | |
|--|---|
| Sales load (as a percentage of the Subscription Price)(1) | []% |
| Offering expenses (as a percentage of the Subscription Price)(1) | []% |
| Dividend reinvestment plan fees | None(2) |
| | (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares)(4) |
| Annual expenses | |
| Advisory fee(4) | []% |
| Interest expenses on bank borrowings(3) | []% |
| Other expenses(5) | []% |
| Total annual expenses(6) | []% |
| Less: expense reimbursement(7) | ([])% |
| Total annual expenses after expense reimbursement(5) | []% |

The purpose of the tables above and the example below is to help you understand the fees and expenses that you, as an investor in the Fund through the exercise of Rights, would bear directly or indirectly. The expenses shown in the table under "Other expenses", are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year, based on the Fund's expenses during the period from November 1, 2011 through October 31, 2012 and assume that the Fund issues approximately [] Common Shares in this Offer. The expenses shown in the table under "Interest expenses on bank borrowings", "Total annual expenses" and "Total annual expenses after expense reimbursement" are estimated based on the Fund's average net assets for the period November 1, 2011 through October 31, 2012 of \$[]. The tables also reflect the estimated use of leverage by the Fund through bank borrowings representing in the aggregate []% of the Fund's total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such borrowings), and show Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares.

(1) The Fund has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager for its financial structuring and solicitation services a fee equal to []% of the aggregate Subscription Price for the Common Shares issued pursuant to the Offer (i.e., the sales load) and to reimburse the Dealer Manager for its out-of-pocket expenses up to \$[]. The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$[], incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members (as defined below), Soliciting Dealers (as defined below) and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. In addition, the Fund has agreed to pay a fee to each of the Subscription Agent and the Information Agent estimated to be \$[] and \$ [], respectively, plus reimbursement for their out-of-pocket expenses related to the Offer. Total offering expenses (not including the sales load) are estimated to be \$[], which assumes that the Offer is fully subscribed. The fee paid to the Dealer Manager is reflected in the table under "Sales load" and the other fees and expenses described in this note are reflected in the table under "Offering expenses". The sales load and the offering expenses will be borne by the Fund and indirectly by all of the Fund's Common Shareholders, including those who do not exercise their Rights and will result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. See "Distribution arrangements."

(2) You will pay a brokerage commission if you direct the Plan Agent (as defined under "Dividend reinvestment plan") to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account.

(3) For the period [] through [], the Fund had approximately \$[] in average daily borrowings outstanding under its Credit Facility (representing approximately 25% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets during such period) at an average

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annual interest rate of []%. For purposes of preparing this table, the Fund has assumed that it will use leverage through bank borrowings representing in the aggregate []% of the Fund's total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such borrowings) at terms similar to the existing Credit Facility. There can be no assurances that the Fund will be able to obtain such level of borrowing (or to maintain its current level of borrowing), that the terms under which the Fund borrows will not change, or that the Fund's use of leverage will be profitable. The Fund currently intends during the next twelve months (i) to maintain a similar proportionate amount of borrowings but may increase such amount to []% of the average daily value of the Fund's total assets and (ii) not to issue preferred shares.

(4) The Adviser receives a monthly fee at an annual rate of 1.25% of the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets. The advisory fee percentage calculation assumes the use of leverage by the Fund as discussed in note (3). To derive the annual advisory fee as a percentage of the Fund's net assets (which are the Fund's total assets less all of the Fund's liabilities), the Fund's average Managed Assets for the period January 27, 2011 (date of commencement of operations) through [] (plus (i) the estimated proceeds of this Offer if fully subscribed as described in note (6) and (ii) leverage in the amount of 33 1/3 % of such proceeds) were multiplied by the annual advisory fee rate and then divided by the Fund's average net assets for the same period (plus the estimated proceeds of this Offer if fully subscribed as described in note (6)).

(5) Does not include the sales load or other expenses of the Fund incurred in connection with the Offer, estimated at \$[] and \$[], respectively. However, these expenses will be borne by all holders of the Common Shares, including those who do not exercise their Rights, and result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. The Other expenses and Total annual expenses after expense reimbursement line items include []% of investment related expenses, which are not subject to the reimbursement arrangement by the Adviser to the Fund discussed in note (7).

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(6) The []% expense ratio assumes that the Offer is fully subscribed, yielding estimated net proceeds of approximately \$[] (assuming a Subscription Price of \$[] as of []), and that, as a result, based on the Fund's average net assets for the period January 27, 2011 (date of commencement of operations) through October 31, 2012 of \$[], the net assets attributable to Common Shareholders would be \$[] upon completion of the Offer. It also assumes that net assets attributable to Common Shareholders will not increase or decrease due to currency fluctuations. If the Offer is not fully subscribed, or if the Fund increases the amount of money that it borrows, the amount of expenses borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders will increase.

(7) The Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund so that total other expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares of the Fund) are limited to 0.50% through February 28, 2014 (excluding (i) interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and expenditures capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, (ii) portfolio transactions and investment related expenses and (iii) extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business). The Fund may repay any such reimbursement from the Adviser if, within three years of the reimbursement, the Fund could repay the Adviser without causing the Fund's total other expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares of the Fund) to exceed 0.50% for the fiscal year in which such repayment would occur when such amount repaid to the Adviser is included in the Fund's total other expenses. During the Fund's first fiscal year (period ending October 31, 2011), the Adviser reimbursed the Fund \$502,176, during the Fund's second fiscal year (period ending October 31, 2012), the Adviser reimbursed the Fund \$414,490 and for the Fund's current fiscal year (period ending October 31, 2013), the Adviser, as of February 28, 2013, has reimbursed the Fund \$[]. Under the terms of such reimbursement agreement, if the Fund's expense ratio declines sufficiently, the Fund may be liable to the Adviser to repay such reimbursed amounts until (i) no later than October 31, 2014, in the case of amounts reimbursed during the first fiscal year, (ii) no later than January 31, 2015, in the case of amounts reimbursed during the second fiscal year and (iii) no later than January 31, 2016, in the case of amounts reimbursed during the current fiscal year, as of January 31, 2013. Thus, until those amounts are repaid, the Fund and the Common Shareholders will not enjoy any benefit of any reduced expenses per Common Share that may result from the Offer. Because interest expenses and investment related expenses are not subject to the reimbursement agreement, interest expenses and investment related expenses are included in the Total annual expenses after expense reimbursement line item.

The Fund's current reimbursement agreement expires on February 28, 2014.

Example

An investor would directly or indirectly pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment in the Fund, assuming a 5% annual return. This example assumes that (i) all dividends and other distributions are reinvested at NAV, (ii) the percentage amounts listed under Annual expenses above remain the same in the years shown, (iii) the expense reimbursement agreement is only in effect in year 1, and (iv) the Offer is fully subscribed as described in note (6) above. This example reflects all recurring and non-recurring fees, including payment of the []% sales load and other expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Fund's costs and expenses, see Management of the Fund Advisory Agreement.

The example should not be considered a representation of future expenses or rate of return and actual Fund expenses may be greater or less than those shown.

| 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] |

Financial highlights

The following is the selected financial data per Common Share throughout each period, which have been audited by [], the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and accompanying notes thereto for the period ended October 31, 2012 and the accompanying notes thereto, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

| | Year Ended October 31, 2012 | For the period January 27, 2011*- October 31, 2011 |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Net asset value, beginning of period</i> | \$ 17.22 | \$ 19.10(1) |
| <i>Income (loss) from investment operations:</i> | | |
| Net investment income(2) | 1.51 | 1.01 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) | 2.13 | (1.94) |
| Total from investment operations | 3.64 | (0.93) |
| <i>Distributions to shareholders from:</i> | | |
| Net investment income | (1.46) | (0.91) |
| Total distributions | (1.46) | (0.91) |
| <i>Capital Share Transactions</i> | | |
| Dilutive effect on net asset value as a result of rights offering | (0.90) | |
| Offering costs charged to paid-in-capital | (0.04) | (0.04) |
| <i>Net asset value, end of period</i> | \$ 18.46 | \$ 17.22 |
| <i>Market value, end of period</i> | \$ 18.22 | \$ 16.40 |
| <i>Total return on net asset value(3)</i> | 16.94%(4) | (5.12)%(5) |
| <i>Total return on market value(3)</i> | 21.19%(4) | (13.71)%(5) |
| Net assets, end of period (in 000 s) | \$ 180,991 | \$ 126,587 |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets | 2.50% | 2.50%(6) |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense, commitment fee and loan servicing fees | 2.12% | 2.09%(6) |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 8.61% | 7.28%(6) |
| <i>Ratios before expense limitation:</i> | | |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets | 2.77% | 3.00%(6) |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 8.34% | 6.78%(6) |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 60% | 56% |
| Loans Outstanding, End of Year (000s) | \$ 59,000 | \$ 43,000 |
| Asset Coverage per \$1,000 unit of senior indebtedness(7) | \$ 4,068 | \$ 3,944 |

* Commencement of operations.

(1) Net asset value at beginning of period reflects the deduction of the underwriters discount of \$0.90 per share from the \$20.00 offering price.

(2) Per share amounts have been calculated using average shares outstanding.

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(3) Total market value return is computed based upon the New York Stock Exchange market price of the Fund's shares and excludes the effects of brokerage commissions. Total net asset value return measures the changes in value over the period indicated, taking into account dividends as reinvested. Dividends and distributions are assumed for purposes of these calculations to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan.

(4) Includes dilution (net of offering costs) of \$0.94 to N.A.V. per share resulting from the Fund's transferrable rights offering, which expired on March 23, 2012. In connection with such offering, the Fund issued 2,450,466 additional common shares at a subscription price per share below the then-current N.A.V. per share of the Fund.

(5) Not annualized.

(6) Annualized.

(7) Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including borrowings) from the Fund's total assets and dividing by the total number of senior indebtedness units, where one unit equals \$1,000 of senior indebtedness.

Note: Contained above is operating performance for a Common Share outstanding, total investment return, ratios to average net assets of Common Shareholders and other supplemental data for the period indicated. This information has been determined based upon financial information provided in the financial statements and market value data for the Fund's Common Shares.

The Offer

PURPOSE OF THE OFFER

The board of trustees of the Fund (the Board), based on the recommendations and presentations of Avenue Capital Management II, L.P., the Fund's investment adviser (the Adviser) and others, has determined that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders to increase the assets of the Fund available for investment and thereby to conduct the Offer. In making this determination, the Board considered a number of factors, including potential benefits and costs. In particular, the Board considered the Adviser's belief that the Offer would better enable the Fund to take advantage more fully of existing and future investment opportunities that may be or may become available, consistent with the Fund's primary investment objective to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

[In this regard, the Adviser believes that a variety of factors indicate that there may be a robust opportunity to invest in U.S. and European high yield and leveraged loan instruments. Due to a combination of macroeconomic developments in the United States and Europe and the Adviser's credit analysis of companies in those underlying geographies, the Adviser believes that now may be an opportune time for the Fund to raise additional assets and to seek attractive investment opportunities which may enhance the Fund's prospective risk-adjusted returns. In addition, the Adviser expects that a number of upcoming U.S. high yield bond and institutional maturities in a less than favorable capital markets environment may create investment opportunities for the Fund. Further, the Adviser expects that the European sovereign debt crisis and potential European bank deleveraging may force these institutions to sell assets and enable the Fund to take advantage of such opportunities. Using the proceeds of the Offer, the Fund will seek to capitalize on these developments and enhance its returns by making investments in companies the Adviser believes offer attractive opportunities for yield enhancement and/or net asset value appreciation potential. In making such investments, the Fund will seek to capitalize on market inefficiencies and to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, geographies and categories of investments believed to be best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook.]

In making its determination that the Offer is in the best interests of the Fund and its Common Shareholders, the Board considered (in addition to the Adviser's belief as to the potential investment opportunity) various factors, including [(i) the size, pricing and structure of the Offer, (ii) that the Offer, if it is well-subscribed, could increase the liquidity of the Common Shares on the NYSE, where the Fund's Common Shares are traded; (iii) the opportunity the Offer represents for current shareholders to buy shares at a discount to net asset value or market price, or, in many cases, both; (iv) the costs of the Offer, including dilution of Common Shareholders' interests through the Offer and fees paid to the Dealer Manager; and (v) the possible negative effect on the market price of Common Shares the Offer may have.] There can be no assurance that the Offer (or the investment of the proceeds of the Offer) will be successful or that the level of trading of our Common Shares on the NYSE will increase. For a discussion of the potential impact of the Offer on current Common Shareholders, such as dilution, see Risk factors.

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

The Adviser expects that the Offer will provide an opportunity to increase the assets of the Fund available for investment, thereby better enabling the Fund to take advantage more fully of existing and future investment opportunities that may be or may become available, consistent with the Fund's primary investment objective to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. The Adviser has an inherent conflict of interest in recommending the Offer because the Fund pays fees to the Adviser based on a percentage of the

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Fund's Managed Assets (the greater the Managed Assets of the Fund, the greater the compensation paid to the Adviser).

STRUCTURE OF THE OFFER

The Board retained [], the Dealer Manager for the Offer, to provide the Fund with financial structuring and solicitation services relating to the Offer, including advice with respect to the structure, timing and terms of the Offer. In determining the structure of the Offer, the Board considered, among other things, the extent of dilution and expenses of the Offer (including the fees to be paid to the Dealer Manager), the trading market described by the Dealer Manager, using a fixed pricing versus variable pricing mechanism, the benefits and drawbacks of conducting a non-transferable versus a transferable rights offering, the effect on the Fund and its existing Common Shareholders if the Offer is not fully subscribed and the experience of the Dealer Manager in conducting rights offerings.

Although the Fund has no present intention to do so, the Fund may, in the future and in its discretion, choose to make additional rights offerings from time to time for a number of shares and on terms which may or may not be similar to the Offer. Any such future rights offering will be made in accordance with the 1940 act.

IMPORTANT TERMS OF THE OFFER

The Fund is issuing to Record Date Common Shareholders transferable Rights to subscribe for an aggregate of [] Common Shares. Each Record Date Common Shareholder is being issued one transferable Right for each whole Common Share owned on the Record Date. The Rights entitle each Record Date Common Shareholder to acquire one Common Share at the Subscription Price for every [] Rights held (1-for-[]). Rights may be exercised at any time during the subscription period, which commences on [], the Record Date, and ends at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], the Expiration Date, unless extended by the Fund.

The Rights are transferable and will be listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol [[]] during the course of the Offer. Trading in the Rights on the NYSE is expected to be conducted until the close of trading on the NYSE on the last business day prior to the Expiration Date. See Transferability and Sale of Rights below. The Fund's outstanding Common Shares are listed and the Common Shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the rights, once issued, will be listed on the NYSE. The Fund's Common Shares trade under the symbol ACP. The Rights will be evidenced by subscription certificates which will be mailed to Record Date Common Shareholders, except as discussed below under Foreign Common Shareholders.

The Fund will not issue fractional Common Shares upon the exercise of Rights; accordingly, Rights may be exercised only in multiples of [], except that any Record Date Common Shareholder who is issued fewer than [] Rights will be able to subscribe for one Common Share. Record Date Common Shareholders who hold two or more accounts may not combine their fractional interests across accounts.

The Rights are transferable. Rights holders who are not Record Date Common Shareholders may purchase Common Shares as described above (the Primary Subscription), but are not entitled to subscribe for Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. Record Date Common Shareholders and Rights holders who purchase Common Shares in the Primary Subscription and Record Date Common Shareholders who purchase Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege are hereinafter referred to as Exercising Rights Holders.

Common Shares not subscribed for during the Primary Subscription will be offered, by means of the Over-Subscription Privilege, to Record Date Common Shareholders who fully exercise the Rights issued to them pursuant to the Offer (other than those Rights to acquire less than one Common Share, which cannot be exercised) and who wish to acquire more than the number of Common Shares they are entitled to purchase pursuant to the exercise of their Rights, subject to certain limitations and subject to allotment. Investors who are not Record Date Common Shareholders are not entitled to subscribe for any Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. See Over-Subscription Privilege below.

For purposes of determining the number of Common Shares a Record Date Common Shareholder may acquire pursuant to the Offer, broker-dealers, trust companies, banks or others whose Common Shares are held of record by Cede & Co. (Cede) or by any other depository or nominee will be deemed to be the holders of the Rights that are issued to Cede or the other depository or nominee on their behalf.

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Rights may be exercised by completing a subscription certificate and delivering it, together with payment at the estimated Subscription Price, to the Subscription Agent. A Rights holder will have no right to rescind a purchase after the Subscription Agent has received a completed subscription certificate together with payment for the Common Shares offered pursuant to the Offer, except as provided under Notice of NAV Decline. Rights holders who exercise their Rights will not know at the time of exercise the Subscription Price of the Common Shares being acquired and will be required initially to pay for both the Common Shares subscribed for during the subscription period and, if eligible, any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege at the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Common Share. The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price. For a discussion of the method by which Rights may be exercised and Common Shares paid for, see The Offer Methods for Exercising Rights and The Offer Payment for Common Shares.

There is no minimum number of Rights which must be exercised in order for the Offer to close. The Fund will bear the expenses of the Offer, which will be paid from the proceeds of the Offer. These expenses include, but are not limited to, the expenses of preparing and printing the prospectus for the Offer, the Dealer Manager fee, and the expenses of Fund counsel and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm in connection with the Offer.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Subscription Price for the Common Shares to be issued pursuant to the Offer will be determined based upon the Formula Price. [If, however, the Formula Price is less than []% of the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares at the close of trading on the NYSE on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will be []% of the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares at the close of trading on the NYSE on that day.] The Fund will pay a sales load on the Subscription Price. For example, assuming the Expiration Date were [], if the average of the last reported sale prices of a Common Share on the NYSE on the Expiration Date and the preceding four (4) trading days is \$[], the Subscription Price would be \$[] per Common Share ([]% of \$[]). Since the Expiration Date will be [] (unless the Fund extends the subscription period), Rights holders will not know the Subscription Price at the time of exercise and will be required initially to pay for both the Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Primary Subscription and, if eligible, any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege at the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Common Share. See Payment for Common Shares below. Rights holders who exercise their Rights will have no right to rescind a purchase after receipt of their completed subscription certificates together with payment for Common Shares by the Subscription Agent. The Fund does not have the right to withdraw the Rights or cancel the Offer after the Rights have been distributed. All of the costs of the Offer will be borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders.

The Fund announced the terms of the Offer after the close of trading on the NYSE on []. The NAV of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on [] (the last trading date on which the Fund publicly reported its NAV prior to the announcement), and on [] (the date of this prospectus) was \$[] and \$[], respectively, and the last reported sales price of a Common Share on the NYSE on those dates was \$[] and \$[], respectively.

OVER-SUBSCRIPTION PRIVILEGE

Common Shares not subscribed for by Rights holders (the Excess Common Shares) will be offered, by means of the Over-Subscription Privilege, to the Record Date Common Shareholders who have fully exercised the Rights issued to them (other than those Rights that cannot be exercised because they represent the right to acquire less than one Common Share) and who wish to acquire more than the number of Common Shares they are entitled to purchase pursuant to the Primary Subscription. Record Date Common Shareholders should indicate on the subscription certificate, which they submit with respect to the exercise of the Rights issued to them, how many Excess Common Shares they are willing to acquire pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege. If sufficient Excess Common Shares remain, all such Record Date Common Shareholders' over-subscription requests will be honored in full. If requests from such Record Date Common Shareholders for Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege exceed the Excess Common Shares available, the available Excess Common Shares will be allocated pro rata among Record Date Common Shareholders who oversubscribe based on the number of Rights originally issued to such Record Date Common Shareholders. The percentage of remaining Common Shares each over-subscribing Record Date Common Shareholder may acquire will be rounded down to result in delivery of whole Common Shares. The allocation process may involve a series of allocations to assure that the total number of Common Shares available for over-subscriptions is distributed on a *pro rata* basis.

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

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

EXPIRATION OF THE OFFER

The Offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], the Expiration Date, unless extended by the Fund.

Rights will expire without value on the Expiration Date (including any extension); they may not be exercised thereafter. Any extension of the Offer will be followed as promptly as practicable by announcement thereof, and in no event later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following the previously scheduled Expiration Date. Without limiting the manner in which the Fund may choose to make such announcement, the Fund will not, unless otherwise required by law, have any obligation to publish, advertise or otherwise communicate any such announcement other than by making a release to the Dow Jones News Service or such other means of announcement as the Fund deems appropriate. The Fund may extend the Offer in its sole discretion for any reason, including as a result of a decline in the Fund's NAV as described below in Notice of NAV Decline.

TRANSFERABILITY AND SALE OF RIGHTS

The Rights are transferable until the last business day prior to the Expiration Date, which is [], 2013, unless

extended. We may, however, extend the expiration of the Offer.

The Rights are transferable and will be listed for trading on the NYSE under the symbol [[]] during the course of the Offer. The Rights will be admitted for trading on the NYSE on a when-issued basis from [] through []; thereafter, they will trade the regular way through [] (one (1) business day prior to the Expiration Date (including extensions)). You are encouraged to contact your broker, bank or financial adviser for more information about trading the Rights. We will seek to ensure that an adequate trading market for the Rights will exist by requesting that the Rights be traded on the NYSE and by retaining the Dealer Manager, the Subscription Agent and the Information Agent, but we cannot assure you that a market for the Rights will develop. Assuming a market exists for the Rights, you may purchase and sell the Rights through the usual brokerage channels or sell the Rights through the Subscription Agent.

Sales through the Subscription Agent

Record Date Common Shareholders who do not wish to exercise any or all of their Rights may instruct the Subscription Agent to try to sell any Rights they do not intend to exercise themselves. Subscription certificates evidencing the Rights to be sold by the Subscription Agent must be received by the Subscription Agent on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [] (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, two (2) business days prior to the extended Expiration Date). Upon the timely receipt by the Subscription Agent of appropriate instructions to sell Rights, the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager purchases the Rights, the sales price paid by the Dealer Manager will be based upon the then current market price for the Rights. The proceeds from each of such sales to the Dealer Manager will be remitted to the Subscription Agent, which will hold such proceeds in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to each selling Record Date Common Shareholder. It is expected that following each such sale of Rights to the Dealer Manager, the proceeds from each such sale will be received by the Subscription Agent within three (3) business days of the sale and that the proceeds will then be remitted to the selling Record Date Common Shareholder within three (3) business days of receipt by the Subscription Agent.

If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights of a Record Date Common Shareholder that have been duly submitted to the Subscription Agent for sale, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. If the Rights can be sold in such manner, all of such sales will be deemed to have been effected at the weighted-average price of all Rights sold by the Subscription Agent in such open market transactions throughout the subscription period. The proceeds from such sales will be held by the Subscription Agent in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to the selling Record Date Common Shareholders. It is expected that the proceeds of such open market sales will be remitted by the Subscription Agent to the selling Record Date Common Shareholders within five (5) business days following the Expiration Date.

The Subscription Agent will also attempt to sell (either to the Dealer Manager or in open market transactions as described above) all Rights which remain unclaimed as a result of subscription certificates being returned by the postal authorities to the Subscription Agent as undeliverable as of the fourth (4th) business day prior to the Expiration Date. The Subscription Agent will hold the proceeds from those sales in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds for the benefit of such non-claiming Record Date Common Shareholders until such proceeds are either claimed or revert to the state.

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

Other Transfers

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

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Record Date Common Shareholders wishing to transfer all or a portion of their Rights should allow at least five (5) business days prior to the Expiration Date for (i) the transfer instructions to be received and processed by the Subscription Agent; (ii) a new subscription certificate to be issued and transmitted to the transferee or transferees with respect to transferred Rights, and to the transferor with respect to retained Rights, if any; and (iii) the Rights evidenced by such new subscription certificate to be exercised or sold by each recipient thereof. Neither the Fund, the Subscription Agent nor the Dealer Manager shall have any liability to a transferee or transferor of Rights if subscription certificates are not received in time for exercise or sale prior to the Expiration Date.

Except for the fees charged by the Subscription Agent and Dealer Manager (which will be paid by the Fund), the transferor of the Rights shall be responsible for all commissions, fees and other expenses (including brokerage commissions and transfer taxes) incurred or charged in connection with the purchase, sale or exercise of Rights. Neither we nor the Subscription Agent nor the Dealer Manager will pay such commissions, fees or expenses. Investors who wish to purchase, sell, exercise or transfer Rights through a broker, bank or other party should first inquire about any fees and expenses that the investor will incur in connection with the transaction.

The Fund anticipates that the Rights will be eligible for transfer through, and that the exercise of the Primary Subscription (but not the Over-Subscription Privilege) may be effected through, the facilities of the Depository Trust Company (DTC) or through the Subscription Agent. Eligible Record Date Common Shareholders may exercise the Over-Subscription Privilege in respect of exercised Rights by properly executing and delivering to the Subscription Agent, at or prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date, a Nominee Holder over-subscription certificate or a substantially similar form satisfactory to the Subscription Agent, together with payment of the Subscription Price for the number of Common Shares for which the Over-Subscription Privilege is to be exercised.

METHODS FOR EXERCISING RIGHTS

Rights are evidenced by new subscription certificates that, except as described below under Foreign Common Shareholders, will be mailed to Record Date Common Shareholders or, if a Record Date Common Shareholder's Common Shares are held by Cede or any other depository or nominee on their behalf, to Cede or such depository or nominee. Rights may be exercised by completing and signing the subscription certificate that accompanies this prospectus and mailing it in the envelope provided, or otherwise delivering the completed and signed subscription certificate to the Subscription Agent, together with payment in full for the Common Shares at the Subscription Price by the Expiration Date.

Rights may also be exercised by contacting your broker, trustee or other nominee, who can arrange, on your behalf, (1) to deliver a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date and (2) to guarantee delivery of payment and delivery of a properly completed and executed subscription certificate pursuant to a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery by the close of business on the third (3rd) business day after the Expiration Date. A fee may be charged for this service. Completed subscription certificates and related payments must be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on or before the Expiration Date (unless payment is effected by means of a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery as described below under Payment for Common Shares) at the offices of the Subscription Agent at the address set forth above. Fractional Common Shares will not be issued upon the exercise of Rights.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including times of receipt and matters pertaining to beneficial ownership) and the acceptance of subscription forms and the Subscription Price will be determined by the Fund, which determinations will be final and binding. No alternative, conditional or contingent subscriptions will be accepted. The Fund reserves the right to reject any or all subscriptions not properly submitted or the acceptance of which would, in the opinion of the Fund's counsel, be unlawful.

Common Shareholders who are Record Owners

Exercising Rights Holders who are holders of record may choose either option set forth under **Payment for Common Shares** below. If time is of the essence, the Fund or the Adviser, in their sole discretion, may permit delivery of the subscription certificate and payment after the Expiration Date.

Record Date Common Shareholders Whose Common Shares are Held by a Nominee

Record Date Common Shareholders whose Common Shares are held by a nominee, such as a bank, broker or trustee, must contact that nominee to exercise their Rights. In that case, the nominee will complete the subscription certificate on behalf of the Record Date Common Shareholder and arrange for proper payment by one of the methods set forth under **Payment for Common Shares** below.

Nominees

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

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

FOREIGN COMMON SHAREHOLDERS

Subscription certificates will not be mailed to Record Date Common Shareholders whose record addresses are outside the United States (for these purposes, the United States includes its territories and possessions and the District of Columbia) (the "Foreign Common Shareholders"). Foreign Common Shareholders will receive written notice of the Offer. The Subscription Agent will hold the Rights to which those subscription certificates relate for these Common Shareholders' accounts until instructions are received to exercise, sell or transfer the Rights, subject to applicable law. If no instructions have been received by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [], three (3) business days prior to the Expiration Date (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before three (3) business days prior to the extended Expiration Date), the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager purchases the Rights, the sales price paid by the Dealer Manager will be based upon the then current market price for the Rights. The proceeds from each of such sales to the Dealer Manager will be remitted to the Subscription Agent, which will hold such proceeds in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to each Foreign Common Shareholder. It is expected that following each such sale of Rights to the Dealer Manager, the proceeds from each such sale will be received by the Subscription Agent within three (3) business days of the sale and that the proceeds will then be remitted to the Foreign Common Shareholder within three (3) business days of receipt by the Subscription Agent.

If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights of a Foreign Common Shareholder, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. If the Rights can be sold in such manner, all of such sales will be deemed to have been effected at the weighted-average price of all Rights sold by the Subscription Agent in such open market transactions throughout the subscription period. The proceeds from such sales will be held by the Subscription Agent in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to the Foreign Common Shareholders. It is expected that the proceeds of such open market sales will be remitted by the Subscription Agent to the Foreign Common Shareholders within five (5) business days following the Expiration Date.

There can be no assurance that the Subscription Agent will be able to sell any Rights, and neither the Fund nor the Subscription Agent has guaranteed any minimum sales price for the Rights.

NOTICE OF NAV DECLINE

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The Fund, as required by the SEC's registration form, will suspend the Offer until it amends this prospectus if, subsequent to the effective date of this prospectus, the Fund's NAV declines more than 10% from its NAV as of that date. Accordingly, the Expiration Date would be extended and the Fund would notify Record Date Common Shareholders of the decline and permit Exercising Rights Holders to cancel their exercise of Rights.

DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

[] will act as Dealer Manager for the Offer. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Dealer Manager Agreement, the Dealer Manager will provide financial structuring and solicitation services in connection with the Offer and will solicit the exercise of Rights and participation in the Over-Subscription Privilege. The Offer is not contingent upon any number of Rights being exercised. The Dealer Manager will also be responsible for forming and managing a group of selling broker-dealers (each a Selling Group Member and collectively the Selling Group Members), whereby each Selling Group Member will enter into a Selling Group Agreement with the Dealer Manager to solicit the exercise of Rights and to sell Common Shares purchased by the Selling Group Member from the Dealer Manager. In addition, the Dealer Manager will enter into a Soliciting Dealer Agreement with other soliciting broker-dealers (each a Soliciting Dealer and collectively the Soliciting Dealers) to solicit the exercise of Rights. See Compensation to Dealer Manager for a discussion of fees and other compensation to be paid to the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members and Soliciting Dealers in connection with the Offer. The services provided by the Dealer Manager differ from those provided by the Adviser in that the Adviser acts as the investment adviser for the Fund and manages the investment and reinvestment of the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies and limitations, and generally manages

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the day-to-day business and affairs of the Fund. The Adviser has not been retained by the Fund to manage a rights offering; instead, given the complexities of the transaction, the Fund believes that the retention of the Dealer Manager will be beneficial. See Management of the Fund Advisory Agreement for a more complete description of the Advisory Agreement.

[The Fund and the Adviser have agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager or contribute to losses arising out of certain liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act. The Dealer Manager Agreement also provides that the Dealer Manager will not be subject to any liability to the Fund in rendering the services contemplated by the Dealer Manager Agreement except for any act of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence of the Dealer Manager in the performance of its duties or reckless disregard by the Dealer Manager of its obligations and duties under the Dealer Manager Agreement.]

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

Record Date Common Shareholders who do not wish to exercise any or all of their Rights may instruct the Subscription Agent to try to sell any Rights they do not intend to exercise themselves. Subscription certificates evidencing the Rights to be sold by the Subscription Agent must be received by the Subscription Agent on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [] (or, if the subscription period is extended, on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, two (2) business days prior to the extended Expiration Date). Upon the timely receipt by the Subscription Agent of appropriate instructions to sell Rights, the Subscription Agent will ask the Dealer Manager if it will purchase the Rights. If the Dealer Manager purchases the Rights, the sales price paid by the Dealer Manager will be based upon the then current market price for the Rights. The proceeds from each of such sales to the Dealer Manager will be remitted to the Subscription Agent, which will hold such proceeds in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to each selling Record Date Common Shareholder. It is expected that following each such sale of Rights to the Dealer Manager, the proceeds from each such sale will be received by the Subscription Agent within three (3) business days of the sale and that the proceeds will then be remitted to the selling Record Date Common Shareholder within three (3) business days of receipt by the Subscription Agent.

If the Dealer Manager declines to purchase the Rights of a Record Date Common Shareholder that have been duly submitted to the Subscription Agent for sale, the Subscription Agent will attempt to sell such Rights in the open market. If the Rights can be sold in such manner, all of such sales will be deemed to have been effected at the weighted-average price of all Rights sold by the Subscription Agent in such open market transactions throughout the subscription period. The proceeds from such sales will be held by the Subscription Agent in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds pending distribution to the selling Record Date Common Shareholders. It is expected that the proceeds of such open market sales will be remitted by the Subscription Agent to the selling Record Date Common Shareholders within five (5) business days following the Expiration Date.

The Subscription Agent will also attempt to sell (either to the Dealer Manager or in open market transactions as described above) all Rights which remain unclaimed as a result of subscription certificates being returned by the postal authorities to the Subscription Agent as undeliverable as of the fourth (4th) business day prior to the Expiration Date. The Subscription Agent will hold the proceeds from those sales in an account segregated from the Subscription Agent's own funds for the benefit of such non-claiming Record Date Common Shareholders until such proceeds are either claimed or revert to the state.

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

COMPENSATION TO DEALER MANAGER

Pursuant to the Dealer Manager Agreement, the Fund has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager a fee for its financial structuring and solicitation services equal [to []% of the aggregate Subscription Price for Common Shares issued pursuant to the Offer. The Dealer Manager will reallocate to Selling Group Members in the Selling Group to be formed and managed by the Dealer Manager selling fees equal to []% of the Subscription Price for each Common Share issued

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

In addition, the Fund has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager an amount up to \$[] as a partial reimbursement of its expenses incurred in connection with the Offer. The fees described above are one-time fees payable on each date on which the Fund issues Common Shares after the Expiration Date with respect to the Dealer Manager, and on or before the tenth business day following the day the Fund issues Common Shares after the Expiration Date with respect to a Selling Group Member or Soliciting Dealer. The Fund will also pay expenses relating to the printing or other production, mailing and delivery expenses incurred in connection with materials related to the Offer, including all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses, if any and not to exceed \$[], incurred by the Dealer Manager, Selling Group Members, Soliciting Dealers and other brokers, dealers and financial institutions in connection with their customary mailing and handling of materials related to the Offer to their customers. In connection with the purchase of Rights and sale of Common Shares by the Dealer Manager, the Dealer Manager may realize profits or losses in addition to and independent of any fees described above. While such profits or losses are difficult to quantify prior to the commencement of the subscription period, in no event will profits to the Dealer Manager from the purchase of Rights and sale of Common Shares prior to the Expiration Date of the Offer exceed []% of the gross Offer size. No other fees will be payable by the Fund or the Adviser to the Dealer Manager in connection with the Offer. All of the costs of the Offer will be borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT

The Subscription Agent is []. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in a Subscription Agent Agreement between the Fund and the Subscription Agent, the Subscription Agent in connection with the Offer will provide services related to the distribution of the subscription certificates and the issuance and exercise of Rights to subscribe as set forth therein. The Subscription Agent will receive for its administrative, processing, invoicing and other services a fee estimated to be approximately \$[], plus reimbursement for all out-of-pocket expenses related to the Offer. [The Fund has also agreed to indemnify the Subscription Agent and its nominees against all liability and reasonable expense which may arise out of the services described in the Subscription Agent Agreement, except for any liability or expense arising out of negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct of the Subscription Agent or its nominees.]

Completed subscription certificates must be sent together with proper payment of the Subscription Price for all Common Shares subscribed for in the Primary Subscription and the Over-Subscription Privilege (for eligible Record Date Common Shareholders) to the Subscription Agent by one of the methods described below. Alternatively, Notices of Guaranteed Delivery may be sent by facsimile to [] to be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date. Facsimiles should be confirmed by telephone at []. The Fund will accept only properly completed and executed subscription certificates actually received at any of the addresses listed below, prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date or by the close of business on the third (3rd) business day after the Expiration Date following timely receipt of a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery. See Payment for Common Shares below.

Subscription Certificate Delivery Method

Address/Number

By Notice of Guaranteed Delivery

Contact your broker-dealer, trust company, bank, or other nominee to notify the Fund of your intent to exercise, sell or transfer the Rights.

By First By First Class Mail Only

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(No Overnight /Express Mail)

c/o []

[]

[]

By Express Mail or Overnight Courier

Avenue Income Credit Strategies Fund

c/o []

[]

[]

Delivery to an address other than one of the addresses listed above, or transmission via a facsimile number other than as listed above, will not constitute valid delivery.

INFORMATION AGENT

The Information Agent is []. Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an Information Agent Agreement between the Fund and the Information Agent, the Information Agent will provide communication, dissemination and other related services in connection with the Offer. [The Fund has also agreed to indemnify the Information Agent and its stockholder, officers, directors, employees, agents and affiliates against any and all claims, costs, damages, liabilities, judgments and expenses, including the fees, costs and expenses of counsel retained by the Information Agent, which directly relate to or arise out of the Information Agent's performance of services under the Information Agent Agreement, except for costs, damages, liabilities, judgments or expenses resulting directly from the Information Agent's gross negligence or intentional misconduct.]

Any questions or requests for assistance concerning the method of subscribing for Common Shares or for additional copies of this prospectus or subscription certificates or Notices of Guaranteed Delivery may be directed to the Information Agent at its telephone number and address listed below:

[]

[]

[]

Common Shareholders may also contact their brokers or nominees for information with respect to the Offer. The Information Agent will receive a fee estimated to be \$[], plus reimbursement for its out-of-pocket expenses related to the Offer.

PAYMENT FOR COMMON SHARES

Exercising Rights Holders may choose between the following methods of payment:

(1) An Exercising Rights Holder may send the subscription certificate together with payment for the Common Shares acquired in the Primary Subscription and any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege (for eligible Record Date Common Shareholders) to the Subscription Agent based on the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Common Share ([]% of \$[], the average of the last reported sales price of a Common Share on the NYSE on February [] and each of the four (4) preceding trading days). To be accepted, the payment, together with a properly completed and executed subscription certificate, must be received by the Subscription Agent at one of the Subscription Agent's offices set forth above, prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date.

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(2) An Exercising Rights Holder may have a bank, trust company or NYSE member send a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery by facsimile or otherwise guaranteeing delivery of (i) payment of the full Subscription Price for the Common Shares subscribed for in the Primary Subscription and any additional Common Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege (for eligible Record Date Common Shareholders) and (ii) a properly completed and executed subscription certificate. The Subscription Agent will not honor a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery unless a properly completed and executed subscription certificate and full payment for the Common Shares is received by the Subscription Agent by the close of business on [] or, if the Offer is extended, on the third (3rd) business day after the Expiration Date).

All payments by an Exercising Rights Holder must be in U.S. dollars by money order or check drawn on a bank or branch located in the United States and payable to []. The Subscription Agent will deposit all funds received by it prior to the final payment date into a segregated account pending proration and distribution of the Common Shares. The Subscription Agent may receive investment earnings on the funds deposited into such account.

The method of delivery of subscription certificates and payment of the Subscription Price to the Fund will be at the election and risk of the Exercising Rights Holders, but if sent by mail, it is recommended that such Certificates and payments be sent by registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, and that a sufficient number of days be allowed to ensure delivery to the Subscription Agent and clearance of payment prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date or the date guaranteed payments are due under a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery (as applicable). Because uncertified personal checks may take at least five business days to clear, you are strongly urged to pay, or arrange for payment, by means of certified or cashier's check or money order.

Within ten (10) business days following the Expiration Date (the Confirmation Date), the Subscription Agent will direct the Transfer Agent to send to each Exercising Rights Holder (or, if Common Shares are held by Cede or any other depository

or nominee, to Cede or such other depository or nominee) a confirmation showing (i) the number of Common Shares purchased pursuant to the Primary Subscription; (ii) the number of Common Shares, if any, acquired pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege (for eligible Record Date Common Shareholders); (iii) the per Common Share and total purchase price for the Common Shares; and (iv) any additional amount payable to the Fund by the Exercising Rights Holder or any excess to be refunded by the Fund to the Exercising Rights Holder, in each case based on the Subscription Price as determined on the Expiration Date. If any Exercising Rights Holder, if eligible, exercises his right to acquire Common Shares pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege, any excess payment which would otherwise be refunded to him will be applied by the Fund toward payment for Common Shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of the Over-Subscription Privilege. Any additional payment required from an Exercising Rights Holder must be received by the Subscription Agent within ten (10) business days after the Confirmation Date. All payments by Rights holders must be in United States dollars by money order or check drawn on a bank located in the United States of America and payable to []. Any excess payment to be refunded by the Fund to an Exercising Rights Holder will be mailed by the Subscription Agent to the Rights Holder as promptly as practicable.

Whichever of the two methods described above is used, issuance of the Common Shares purchased is subject to collection of checks and actual receipt of payment. The Subscription Agent will deposit all checks it receives prior to the final due date of this Offer into a segregated account pending proration and distribution of the Common Shares. The Subscription Agent may receive investment earnings on the funds deposited into such account. If an Exercising Rights Holder who subscribes for Common Shares pursuant to the Primary Subscription or Over-Subscription Privilege (for eligible Record Date Common Shareholders) does not make payment of any amounts due by the Expiration Date or the date guaranteed payments are due under a Notice of Guaranteed Delivery, the Subscription Agent reserves the right to take any or all of the following actions: (i) sell subscribed and unpaid-for Common Shares to other eligible Record Date Common Shareholders; (ii) apply any payment actually received by it from the Exercising Rights Holder toward the purchase of the greatest whole number of Common Shares which could be acquired by such Exercising Rights Holder upon exercise of the Primary Subscription and/or the Over-Subscription Privilege; and/or (iii) exercise any and all other rights or remedies to which it may be entitled, including, without limitation, the right to set off against payments actually received by it with respect to such subscribed for Common Shares.

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

Exercising Rights Holders will have no right to rescind their subscription after receipt of their payment for Common Shares by the Subscription Agent, except as provided above under Notice of NAV Decline.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN PARTICIPANTS/BENEFICIAL OWNERS HOLDING THROUGH NOMINEES

Participants in the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan will have any Common Shares acquired in the Primary Subscription and pursuant to the Over-Subscription Privilege credited to their accounts under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Participants in the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan wishing to exercise Rights issued with respect to the Common Shares held in their accounts under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan must exercise such Rights in accordance with the procedures set forth above. Record Date Common Shareholders whose Common Shares are held of record by Cede or by any other depository or nominee on their behalf or their broker-dealer's behalf will have any Common Shares acquired in the Primary Subscription credited to the account of Cede or such other depository or nominee.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE OFFER

See Tax matters The Offer for a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Offer.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Common Shareholders that are employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA) (including corporate savings and 401(k) plans), Keogh plans of self-employed individuals, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and other plans eligible for special tax treatment under the Code collectively, the Plans), should be aware that additional contributions of cash to the Plan (other than rollover contributions or trustee-to-trustee transfers from other Plans) in order to exercise Rights would be treated as Plan contributions and, when taken together with contributions previously made, may subject a Plan to excise taxes for excess or nondeductible contributions. In the case of Plans qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code and certain other plans, additional cash contributions could cause the maximum contribution limitations of Section 415 of the Code or other qualification rules to be

violated. Plans contemplating making additional cash contributions to exercise Rights should consult with their counsel prior to receiving or using such contributions.

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

ERISA contains fiduciary responsibility requirements, and ERISA and the Code contain prohibited transaction rules that may impact the exercise or transfer of Rights. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties for non-compliance, Plans should consult with their counsel regarding the consequences of their exercise or transfer of Rights under ERISA and the Code.

DILUTION AND EFFECT OF NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE OFFER

Upon the completion of the Offer, Record Date Common Shareholders who do not exercise their Rights fully will own a smaller proportional interest in the Fund than they owned prior to the Offer because there will be more Common Shares issued and outstanding if Rights are exercised. The percentage increase in Common Shares outstanding that will occur if all the Rights are exercised is []%. The completion of the Offer will result in immediate voting dilution for such Common Shareholders. Further, both the sales load and the expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund will immediately reduce the net asset value of each Common Shareholder's Common Shares. In addition, if the Subscription Price is less than the NAV of our Common Shares as of the Expiration Date, the Offer will result in an immediate dilution of NAV for all Common Shareholders. It is anticipated that the existing Common Shareholders will experience immediate dilution even if they fully exercise their Rights. Such dilution is not currently determinable because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for, what the NAV or market price of our Common Shares will be on the Expiration Date or what the Subscription Price will be. However, assuming full exercise of the Rights being offered at the Subscription Price and assuming that the Expiration Date was [], 2013, it is estimated that the per share dilution resulting from the Offer would be \$[]. Any such NAV dilution will disproportionately affect nonexercising Common Shareholders. If the Subscription Price is substantially less than the current NAV, this dilution could be substantial. For example, assuming all of the Common Shares are sold at the estimated Subscription Price (which includes a sales load) and after deducting all expenses related to the issuance of the Common Shares, our current NAV would be reduced by approximately \$[] or []%. Record Date Common Shareholders will experience a decrease in the NAV of Common Shares held by them, irrespective of whether they exercise all or any portion of their Rights. The distribution of transferable Rights, which themselves have value, will afford non-participating Common Shareholders the potential of receiving a cash payment upon the sale of Rights, receipt of which may be viewed as partial compensation for the economic dilution of their interests, although there can be no assurance that a market for the Rights will develop or, if such a market does develop, what the price of the Rights will be.

Example of Dilution to NAV Resulting from the Offer

| | | | |
|-----|--|----|------|
| (a) | Net asset value per Common Share (as of []) | \$ | [] |
| (b) | Total net assets (as of []) | \$ | [] |
| (c) | Estimated reduction in current net asset value per Common Share resulting from the Offer (per share dilution) (1)(2) | \$ | [] |
| (d) | Estimated percentage reduction in current net asset value per Common Share resulting from the Offer(1)(3) | | []% |

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- (1) Assumes full exercise of the Rights being offered, that the Expiration Date were [], that all of the Common Shares are sold at the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] and deducts all expenses related to the issuance of the Common Shares in the Offer. The Fund, not investors, pays the sales load, which is ultimately thus borne by all Common Shareholders.
- (2) Item (c) was calculated by subtracting (A) the Fund's estimated net asset value per Common Share immediately following the completion of the Offer from (B) the Fund's net asset value per Common Share (as of 2/17/12). The Fund's estimated net asset value per Common Share immediately following the completion of the Offer was estimated (using the assumptions described in note (1) above) by dividing (X) the estimated net asset value of the Fund immediately following the Offer by (Y) the estimated total number of Common Shares outstanding immediately following the completion of the Offer.
- (3) Item (d) was calculated by dividing Item (c) by Item (a).

There can be no assurance that the dilution will be limited to the amounts shown in the table above. The final amounts of such dilution may be greater than those estimated due to many factors, including the Fund's market price and NAV at the time of completion of the Offer and the level of participation in the Offer.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of [] was []. The number of Common Shares adjusted to give effect to the Offer, assuming that all Rights are exercised and the applicable Common Shares issued, would be []. The percentage increase in Common Shares outstanding that will occur if all the Rights are exercised is [] %.

All of the costs of the Offer will be borne by the Fund's Common Shareholders.

CERTAIN EFFECTS OF THIS OFFER

The Adviser will benefit from the Offer because the management and investment advisory fees are based on the Fund's Managed Assets. For a description of these fees, see Management of the Fund Advisory Agreement. It is not possible to state precisely the amount of additional compensation the Adviser will receive as a result of the Offer because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for and because the proceeds of the Offer will be invested in additional portfolio securities, which will fluctuate in value. However, assuming (i) all Rights are exercised, (ii) the proceeds of the Offer are leveraged at []% after giving effect to the Offer and (iii) the Subscription Price is \$[] per Common Share, and after giving effect to the Dealer Manager fee and other expenses related to the Offer, the Adviser would receive additional annualized management fees of \$[]. One of the Fund's trustees who voted to authorize the Offer is an interested person (as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of the Adviser. The other trustees who approved the Offer are not interested persons (as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of the Adviser.

The Fund

The Fund is a recently organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 12, 2010. The Adviser is registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is part of Avenue Capital Group, which comprises four registered investment advisers that have expertise investing in stressed and distressed obligations throughout the world. Avenue Capital Group was founded in 1995 by Marc Lasry and Sonia E. Gardner. As of January 31, 2013, Avenue Capital Group had approximately \$12.2 billion in assets under management. Avenue Capital Group and the Adviser are located at 399 Park Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, New York 10022 and their telephone number is (212) 878-3500.

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Use of proceeds

The net proceeds of the Offer, assuming all Common Shares offered hereby are sold, are estimated to be approximately \$[], after deducting expenses associated with the Offer, including the sales load. The Adviser anticipates that investment of the net proceeds of the Offer in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies will take approximately [thirty (30) to sixty (60)] days after completion of the Offer. The Fund intends to use the proceeds of the Offer to make investments consistent with its investment objectives. However, the investment of the net proceeds may take up to three (3) months from completion of the Offer, depending on market conditions and the availability of appropriate securities. See The Offer Purpose of the Offer, Investment objectives and principal investment strategy and, in the SAI, Investment restrictions. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the net proceeds will be invested in fixed income securities and other permitted investments. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy.

Description of Common Shares

The Fund is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares. All Common Shares have equal voting, dividend, distribution and liquidation rights. The Common Shares outstanding are, and the Common Shares issuable upon the exercise of the Rights, when issued and paid for pursuant to the terms of the Offer, will be, fully paid and non-assessable. Common Shares are not redeemable and have no preemptive rights, conversion rights, cumulative voting rights or appraisal rights.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of December 31, 2012 was 9,801,866. The number of Common Shares adjusted to give effect to the Offer, assuming that all Rights are exercised and the applicable Common Shares issued, would be [].

The Fund's Common Shares are publicly held and are listed and traded on the NYSE. The following table sets forth for the quarters indicated the highest and lowest daily prices at the close of market on the NYSE per Common Share, the highest and lowest closing NAV and the highest and lowest premium or discount from NAV.

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| During Month Ended(4) | Net Asset Value per Common Share (1) | | NYSE Market Price (2) | | Premium/Discount (3) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|---------|
| | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
| January 31, 2012 | \$ 17.62 | \$ 16.75 | \$ 17.83 | \$ 15.64 | 1.19% | (6.63)% |
| February 28, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| March 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| April 30, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| May 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| June 30, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| July 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| August 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| September 30, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| October 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| November 30, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| December 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |
| January 31, 2012 | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | \$ [] | []% | []% |

- (1) Source: Bloomberg L.P. Represents the highest and lowest NAV for the respective month based on the NAV calculated at the close of market.
- (2) Source: Bloomberg L.P. Represents the highest and lowest NYSE market price at the close of market for the respective quarter.
- (3) Source: Bloomberg L.P. Represents the high/low premium or discount from NAV of the Common Shares for the respective month based on the Common Share price at the close of market.
- (4) Data presented are with respect to a short period of time and are not indicative of future performance.

On [], the Fund's NAV was \$[] and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE was \$[], representing []% [premium/discount] to such NAV.

Investment objectives and principal investment strategy

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

Depending on current market conditions and the Fund's outlook over time, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by opportunistically investing primarily in credit obligations of issuers that operate in a variety of industries and geographic regions.

The Fund seeks to emphasize high current income, with a secondary emphasis on capital appreciation, by investing generally in Senior Loans and in second lien or other subordinated loans or debt instruments, including non-stressed and stressed credit obligations, and related derivatives. The Fund seeks to capitalize on market inefficiencies and to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, categories of investments and geographic exposures believed to be best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook. There is no minimum or maximum limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be invested in non-U.S. credit obligations, generally, or in emerging market credit obligations, specifically. In pursuing the Fund's investment objectives or for hedging purposes, the Fund may invest in instruments that give it short exposure to credit obligations.

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The types of derivative instruments that the Fund currently invests in (or considers for investment) are: structured products, swaps, futures contracts, forward contracts and options (including options on swaps, futures contracts and foreign currencies). In the future, the Fund may invest in other types of derivative instruments if deemed advisable by the Adviser. The Fund may commence investing in such other types of derivative instruments without notice to Common Shareholders.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment objectives and principal investment strategy are not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without the vote of the Fund's shareholders by the Board with at least 60 days written notice provided to shareholders.

Investment advisory services for the Fund are provided by an affiliate of Avenue Capital Group. The Fund's investment adviser is Avenue Capital Management II, L.P.

STRATEGY RATIONALE

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

relative to other high-yielding investments. The Adviser seeks to emphasize high current income, with a secondary emphasis on capital appreciation, by investing generally in Senior Loans, and in second lien or other subordinated loans or debt instruments, including non-stressed and stressed credit obligations, and related derivatives. The Fund seeks to capitalize on market inefficiencies and to reallocate the portfolio of the Fund to opportunistically emphasize those investments, geographies and categories of investments best suited to the current investment and interest rate environment and market outlook.

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

PORTFOLIO

Portfolio Construction Guidelines. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its Managed Assets in any combination of the following credit obligations and related instruments: (i) Senior Loans (including those that, at the time of investment, are rated below investment grade by a NRSRO or are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality; these types of below investment grade instruments are commonly known as "junk" securities and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal); (ii) second lien or other subordinated or unsecured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt (including those that, at the time of investment, could be considered "junk" securities as described above); (iii) other debt obligations, including high-yield, high-risk obligations (i.e., instruments that are commonly known as "junk" securities as described above); (iv) structured products including collateralized debt and loan obligations (collectively, "structured products") that provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; (v) swaps and other derivative instruments (including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swaps, options, forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts) that provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; and (vi) short-term debt securities such as U.S. government securities, commercial paper and other money market instruments and cash equivalents (including shares of money market funds). Certain types of structured products, swaps and other derivative instruments provide short exposure to other credit obligations because the value of such instruments is inversely related to the value of one or more other credit obligations. Managed Assets are the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes, including proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the purpose of leverage).

The Fund does not invest in credit obligations or related instruments that, at the time of investment, are in default. The Fund may invest in credit obligations or related instruments that, at the time of investment, are likely to default. The credit obligations and related instruments in which the Fund may invest include mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and securities whose value depends on the value of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. These types of investments present special risks. See "Risk factors - Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares - Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed (or Mortgage-Related) Instruments Risk." The Fund may act as a lender originating a Senior Loan.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in any combination of the following: (i) structured products that do not provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; (ii) swaps and other derivative instruments (including total return, index and interest rate swaps, options, warrants, forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts) that do not provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations; (iii) foreign currencies and foreign currency derivatives (including foreign currency related swaps, futures contracts and forward contracts) acquired for the purpose of hedging the currency risk arising from the credit obligations in the Fund's portfolio; and (iv) equity securities obtained through the conversion or exchange of convertible or exchangeable instruments, debt restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings and hedges on such positions. Structured products, swaps and other derivative instruments that do not provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations are those instruments whose reference or underlying assets or indices are not credit obligations or indices of credit obligations. Examples of such instruments include equity- and commodity-linked notes, total return swaps based on the value of

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an equity security and commodity futures contracts. The Fund may invest in such instruments in order, for example, (i) to seek current income or capital appreciation or (ii) to reduce the Fund's exposure solely to credit obligations. The Adviser believes that the flexibility afforded by being able to invest in such instruments may benefit the Fund by (i) allowing the Fund to invest in potentially attractive investment opportunities that are not credit obligations and (ii) increasing the mix of instruments in the Fund's portfolio which could reduce the overall risk of the Fund's portfolio (although the Fund intends to remain a non-diversified investment company). There can be no assurance that these benefits will be realized and such instruments may expose the Fund to risks not presented by credit obligations.

If the Fund receives equity securities in a debt restructuring or bankruptcy proceeding in an amount that would cause it to

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exceed the foregoing 20% limitation, the Fund will not be required to reduce its positions in such securities, or in any related hedges or any other investment, if the Adviser believes it would not be in the best interest of the Fund to do so.

Percentage limitations described in this prospectus are as of the time of investment by the Fund and may be exceeded after such time because of changes in the market value of the Fund's assets.

The Fund does not invest in a derivative (other than a credit default swap or a currency hedging instrument) if, immediately after the investment, derivatives (other than credit default swaps and currency hedging instruments) would represent more than 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets on a marked-to-market basis. The Fund may use derivative instruments for hedging, as well as speculative, purposes.

The Fund's policy of investing, under normal market conditions, in accordance with the foregoing portfolio construction guidelines is not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed, without the vote of the Fund's shareholders, by the Board with at least sixty (60) days' written notice provided to shareholders.

Credit Quality, Liquidity and Geographic Origin of Portfolio Investments. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in credit obligations that are rated below investment grade by a NRSRO such as S&P or Moody's or unrated credit obligations that are deemed by the Adviser or the to be of comparable quality, commonly known in either case as junk securities. Such securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve significant risk exposure to adverse conditions. Any of the Fund's investments may be issued, at the time of investment by the Fund, by non-stressed or stressed issuers. The Fund may invest in credit obligations of any maturity or duration. Non-stressed issuers generally refers to those issuers that are in compliance with respect to their financial obligations and are not stressed or distressed issuers. Non-stressed obligations generally refers to credit obligations issued by non-stressed issuers. Stressed issuers generally refers to those issuers that the market expects to become distressed issuers in the near future. Stressed obligations generally refers to credit obligations issued by stressed issuers. Distressed issuers generally refers to those issuers that are unable to service their debt. Distressed obligations generally refers to credit obligations issued by distressed issuers. The Fund does not intend to invest in credit obligations issued by issuers that, at the time of investment, the Adviser believes to be distressed issuers.

In making investments in accordance with the foregoing portfolio construction guidelines, the Fund may invest globally in U.S. and non-U.S. issuers' obligations and such obligations may be U.S. dollar denominated as well as non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund typically seeks to limit its exposure to foreign currency risks by entering into forward transactions and other hedging transactions to the extent practical. There can be no assurance that the Fund's currency hedging strategies will succeed. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to continue investing in both U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. The Fund's initial areas of geographic focus are the United States and, secondarily, Europe. The Fund is also, among other areas, considering investments in Canada and South Africa. The geographic areas of focus are subject to change from time to time and may be changed without notice to the Fund's shareholders. There is no minimum or maximum limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be invested in non-U.S. credit obligations, generally, or in emerging market credit obligations, specifically.

The Fund may invest in loans and bonds issued by issuers of any size. The Fund's focus with respect to borrower size is subject to change from time to time and may be changed without notice to the Fund's shareholders. The Fund may invest in credit obligations at all levels of the capital structure. In investing in credit obligations, the Fund focuses on senior secured debt and other senior debt (including senior unsecured debt issued by an issuer that has also issued senior secured debt). The Fund's focus in this regard is subject to change from time to time and may be changed without notice to the Fund's shareholders.

INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

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The Adviser has expertise in Senior Loans and subordinated debt instruments, including those of stressed and distressed issuers, and is responsible for the overall management of the Fund.

The Adviser seeks to maximize risk adjusted returns, including by seeking to manage risk through shorting and other hedging strategies when deemed advisable by the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategies will succeed. The Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objectives while carefully evaluating risk/return within the capital structure of a company, as well as the industry and asset class. The Adviser looks to maintain trading flexibility and to preserve capital. They conduct thorough in-depth research and employ a disciplined investment philosophy and a consistent investment approach in their focus on credit opportunities. The Adviser's investment teams use a robust credit process that includes research and analysis using a top-down/bottom-up approach to find mispriced or undervalued opportunities: from the top down, they consider macroeconomic themes of the overall credit market and industries, and from the bottom up, they conduct detailed fundamental analysis related to credit obligations of specific issuers, including examining issuers' financials and operations, including sales, earnings, growth potential, assets, debt, management and

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competition. The Adviser also seeks to understand historic and prospective industry trends affecting an investment opportunity. [The Adviser seeks to ensure that the Fund's portfolio will not consist of a large number of issuers to permit a more thorough analysis of each issuer and to focus on the investments the Adviser believes to be most attractive.] The potential concentration of the Fund's portfolio creates risk. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund typically seeks to balance interest rate risk with investment performance by investing, when deemed advisable by the Adviser, in both floating rate credit obligations, which are more likely to maintain their value in changing interest rate environments, and fixed rate credit obligations, which are more likely to lose value in rising interest rate environments but may pay higher rates of interest than floating rate credit obligations.

See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Market Risk. The Fund typically seeks to balance credit risk with investment performance by investing, when deemed advisable by the Adviser, in both Senior Loans, which may pose less credit risk, and other credit obligations, which may offer the prospect of higher returns with more credit risk. See Risk factors Risks

Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Credit Risk. The Adviser's investment process is subject to change in their discretion.

When investing in credit obligations, the Fund may invest in the same securities or other credit obligations in which other accounts managed by the Adviser, including private funds, also invest. In order, among other things, to attempt to mitigate potential conflicts and seek to maintain a portfolio with the risk/return characteristics that the Fund believes to be appropriate for closed-end investment company investors, the Fund will adhere to the 20% overlap limit, pursuant to which, at the time an investment is made by the Fund, the Fund's portfolio will have no more than 20% overlap, on a market value basis, at the security specific level with the portfolio securities held by the private funds (in the aggregate) advised by the Adviser or its affiliates (the Avenue private funds) (*i.e.*, no more than 20% of the Fund's portfolio securities will be identical to the securities held by the Avenue private funds in the aggregate). The 20% overlap limit will be measured as the percentage of:

- (a) the aggregate market value of the specific securities in the Fund that are owned by, and overlap at the security specific level with, the Avenue private funds (in the aggregate), divided by
- (b) the market value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

Investment opportunities appropriate for both the Fund and the Avenue private funds generally will be allocated between the Fund and the Avenue private funds in a manner that the Adviser believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances, in accordance with the Adviser's trade allocation policies. The application of the 20% overlap limit may result in the Fund being unable to make investments that it otherwise would have made, which could negatively affect the performance of the Fund.

However, to the extent that the Fund exceeds the foregoing limit other than due to a transaction by the Fund (*e.g.*, appreciation or depreciation of certain assets in the Fund or an acquisition by one or more Avenue private funds), the Fund will not be required to sell any of its holdings but will be precluded from acquiring any additional securities that the Avenue private funds currently hold. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will be permitted to convert, exchange or exercise any security it currently holds and participate in any rights offerings or other offerings available to holders of securities currently held in its portfolio regardless of whether such transaction would be in excess of the foregoing 20% overlap limit. The 20% overlap limit does not limit the amount the Fund may invest in credit obligations of an entity or group of affiliated entities in which the Avenue private funds invest through credit obligations different from those held by the Fund.

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To the extent that the Adviser serves as an investment manager to other accounts in the future that have the same investment strategy as the Fund, investment opportunities within such strategy will, to the extent practicable, be allocated among the Fund and such other accounts on a pro rata basis or on such other basis as the Adviser determines to be fair and equitable to the Fund and such other accounts.

Investors should note that the investment advisory fee structure for the Avenue Capital Group's accounts that are not registered investment companies is different and generally higher than the investment advisory fee structure for the Fund. See "Management of the Fund - Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Adviser" in the SAI for more information on the 20% overlap limit, advisory fees and the Adviser's policies and procedures to address conflicts of interest. The Fund offers an opportunity for its investors to have some indirect access to the Adviser, which normally is not directly available to retail investors, albeit only at the lower risk and return segment of the market.

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

The Fund's investments (primarily in Senior Loans, subordinated loans and debt, other debt obligations, structured products and swaps – each of which is described in more detail below) may be all or substantially in investments that are generally considered to have a credit quality rated below investment grade by a NRSRO or unrated credit obligations that are deemed to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. Below investment grade securities (that is, securities rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P) are commonly referred to as "junk" securities and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve major risk exposure to adverse conditions. Generally, lower-grade securities provide a higher yield than higher-grade securities of similar maturity but are subject to greater risks, such as greater credit risk, greater market risk and volatility, greater liquidity concerns and potentially greater manager risk. Lower-grade securities are more susceptible to non-payment of interest and principal and default than higher-grade securities. Adverse changes in the economy or to the individual issuer often have a more significant impact on the ability of lower-grade issuers to make payments, meet projected goals or obtain additional financing. When an issuer of such securities is in financial difficulties, the Fund may incur additional expenditures or invest additional assets in an effort to obtain partial or full recovery on amounts due. Some of the securities held by the Fund, which may not be paying interest currently or may be in payment default, may be comparable to securities rated as low as C by Moody's or CCC or lower by S&P. These securities are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default, to be unlikely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due in the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions and/or to be in default or not current in the payment of interest or principal.

While all credit obligations tend to fluctuate inversely with changes in interest rates, the prices of lower-grade securities generally are less sensitive to changes in interest rates and are more sensitive to specific issuer developments or real or perceived general adverse economic changes than higher-grade securities. A projection of an economic downturn, for example, could cause a decline in prices of lower-grade securities because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its securities or obtain additional financing when necessary. A significant increase in market interest rates or a general economic downturn could severely disrupt the market as well as the market values of such securities. Such securities also often experience more volatility in prices than higher-grade securities. The secondary trading market for lower-grade securities may be less liquid than the market for higher-grade securities. 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, an industry or lower-grade securities generally could reduce market liquidity for such securities and make their sale by the Fund more difficult, at least in the absence of price concessions. The market for lower-grade securities may also have less information available, further complicating evaluations and valuations of such securities and placing more emphasis on the Adviser's experience, judgment and analysis than higher-grade securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities especially in a market characterized by a low volume of trading.

The Fund may invest in the credit obligations of stressed issuers, including obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Credit obligations that are or become stressed generally trade at prices below par, thus creating opportunities for capital appreciation (or loss) as the values of such securities change over time. Such obligations are subject to a multitude of legal, industry, market, economic and governmental forces each of which make analysis of these companies inherently difficult. The Adviser relies on company management, outside experts, market participants and personal experience to analyze potential investments. There can be no assurance that any of these sources will provide credible information, or that the analysis of the Adviser will produce conclusions that lead to profitable investments for the respective portion of the Fund's portfolio managed by each. Obligations of stressed issuers generally trade significantly below par and are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings or result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. Many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. There can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court would not approve actions that would be contrary to the interests of the Fund. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer may cause such issuer to lose its market position and key employees and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity, and its liquidation value may be less than its value was believed

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to be at the time of investment. In addition, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict and as such, a creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court and until it ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Further, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process it is often difficult to estimate the extent of any contingent claims that might be made and as such, there is a risk that the Fund's influence with respect to the class of obligations it owns can be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in that class or by different classification and treatment. A creditor, such as the Fund, can also lose its ranking and priority if it is determined that such creditor exercised domination and control over a debtor

and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions. In addition, certain claims have priority by law, such as claims for taxes, which may be substantial and could affect the ability of the Fund to be repaid.

In any investment involving stressed obligations, there is a risk that the transaction involving such debt obligations will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security or obligation in exchange for the stressed obligations, the value of which may be less than the Fund's purchase price of such obligations. Furthermore, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss.

The Fund may sell portfolio securities without regard to the length of time they have been held to take advantage of new investment opportunities, when the Fund believes the potential for high current income or capital appreciation has lessened, or for other reasons. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year.

SENIOR LOANS

Senior Loans are business loans made to borrowers that may be corporations, partnerships or other entities that operate in a variety of industries and geographic regions. Senior Loans generally are negotiated between a borrower and several financial institution lenders represented by one or more lenders acting as agent of all the lenders. The agent is responsible for negotiating the loan agreement that establishes the terms and conditions of the Senior Loan and the rights of the borrower and the lenders. The Fund may act as one of the original lenders originating a Senior Loan, may purchase portions of Senior Loans through assignments from lenders and may invest in participations in Senior Loans. Senior Loans have the most senior position in a borrower's capital structure or share the senior position with other senior debt securities of the borrower. This capital structure position generally gives holders of Senior Loans a claim on some or all of the borrower's assets that is senior to that held by unsecured creditors, subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the borrowers. Senior Loans also have contractual terms designed to protect lenders. The Fund will generally acquire Senior Loans of borrowers that, among other things, in the Adviser's judgment, can make timely payments on their Senior Loans and that satisfy other credit standards established by the Adviser. Because of the protective features of Senior Loans, the Fund and the Adviser believe that Senior Loans of borrowers that are experiencing, or are more likely to experience, financial difficulty may represent attractive investment opportunities.

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

When interest rates rise, the values of fixed income securities generally decline. When interest rates fall, the values of fixed income securities generally increase. The prices of adjustable, variable or floating rate income securities tend to have less fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates, but will have some fluctuation particularly when the next interest rate adjustment on such security is further away in time or adjustments are limited in amount over time.

The Fund's Senior Loan investments will typically be secured by specific assets of the borrower that qualify as collateral, such as trademarks, accounts receivable, inventory, buildings, real estate, franchises and common and preferred stock in its subsidiaries and affiliates. Collateral may also include guarantees or other credit support by affiliates of the borrower. In some cases, a Senior Loan may be secured only by stock of the

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borrower or its subsidiaries. The borrower may experience financial difficulty and/or the value of collateral may decline over time. The loan agreement may or may not require the borrower to pledge additional collateral to secure the Senior Loan if the value of the initial collateral declines. In certain circumstances, the loan agreement may authorize the agent to liquidate the collateral and to distribute the liquidation proceeds pro rata among the lenders. As described below, the Fund may also invest in loans that are not secured by specific collateral. Investments in such unsecured loans involve a greater risk of loss.

Senior Loans also have contractual terms designed to protect lenders. Loan agreements often include restrictive covenants that limit the activities of the borrower. These covenants may include mandatory prepayment out of excess cash flows, restrictions on dividend payments, the maintenance of minimum financial ratios, limits on indebtedness and other financial tests. Breach of these covenants generally is an event of default and, if not waived by the lenders, may give lenders the right to accelerate principal and interest payments.

The proceeds of Senior Loans that the Fund will purchase typically will be used by borrowers to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, debt refinancings and, to a lesser extent, for general operating and other purposes.

The Fund may purchase and retain in its portfolio Senior Loans of borrowers that have filed for protection under the federal

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bankruptcy laws or similar laws or that have had involuntary bankruptcy petitions filed against them by creditors. Investing in Senior Loans involves investment risk, and some borrowers default on their Senior Loan payments. The Fund attempts to manage these risks through selection of a varied portfolio of Senior Loans and analysis and monitoring of borrowers.

The Fund generally invests in a Senior Loan if, in the Adviser's judgment, the borrower can meet its future payment obligations. The Adviser will perform its own independent credit analysis of the borrower in addition to utilizing information prepared and supplied by the agent or other lenders with respect to the portion of the Fund's portfolio managed by each. When evaluating a borrower, the Adviser will consider many factors, including the borrower's past and future projected financial performance. The Adviser also considers a borrower's management, collateral and industry. The Fund generally acquires a collateralized Senior Loan if the Adviser believes that the collateral coverage equals or exceeds the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan. The Adviser continues to monitor a borrower on an ongoing basis for so long as the Fund continues to own the Senior Loan. Although the Adviser uses their best judgment in selecting Senior Loans, there can be no assurance that such analysis will disclose factors that may impair the value of a Senior Loan. The Fund's NAV of the Common Shares fluctuates as a result of changes in the credit quality of borrowers and other factors. A serious deterioration in the credit quality of a borrower could cause a permanent decrease in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Risks of Senior Loans.

There is no minimum rating or other independent evaluation of a borrower or its securities limiting the Fund's investments. Although a Senior Loan may not be rated by a NRSRO at the time the Fund purchases the Senior Loan, NRSROs have become more active in rating Senior Loans, and at any given time a substantial portion of the Senior Loans in the Fund's portfolio may be rated. There is no limit on the percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in Senior Loans that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Original Lender. When the Fund acts as an original lender, it may participate in structuring the Senior Loan. When the Fund is an original lender, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower, may enforce compliance of 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 typically also have full voting and consent rights under loan agreements. Certain actions of the borrower typically 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 of interest on or principal of a Senior Loan, releasing collateral, changing the maturity of a Senior Loan or a change in control of the borrower, frequently require the unanimous vote or consent of all lenders affected. The Fund intends never to act as the agent or principal negotiator or administrator of a Senior Loan, except to the extent it might be considered to be the principal negotiator of a loan negotiated by the Adviser for the Fund and/or one or more other registered investment companies managed by the Adviser.

The Fund will not act as an original lender for a loan if, after making such loan, loans originated by the Fund would exceed 20% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund will generally only act as an original lender for a loan if, among other things, in the Adviser's judgment, the borrower can make timely payments on its loans and satisfy other credit standards established by the Adviser. The Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of the credit quality of such a borrower. As a result, the Fund is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser. Because of the nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability and other claims. See Risks Factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Lender Liability Risk. In addition, the Securities Act deems certain persons to be underwriters if they purchase a security from an issuer and later sell it to the public. Although it is not believed that the application of this Securities Act provision would cause the Fund to be engaged in the business of underwriting, a person who purchases an instrument from the Fund that was acquired by the Fund from the issuer of such instrument could allege otherwise. Under the Securities Act, an underwriter may be liable for material omissions or misstatements in an issuer's registration statement or prospectus.

The Fund will not originate a loan (i) to a borrower that is a portfolio company controlled by a fund managed by the Avenue Capital Group or (ii) where a member of the Avenue Capital Group or a fund managed by the Avenue Capital Group is the agent, principal negotiator or administrator of the loan, except to the extent that the Adviser or another registered investment company managed by the Adviser might be

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considered to be the principal negotiator of a loan it negotiates for the Fund and/or one or more other registered investment companies managed by the Adviser.

Senior Loan assignments and participations. The Fund may purchase Senior Loans by assignment from a lender in the original syndicate of lenders or from subsequent assignees. 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. Assignments may, however, be arranged through private negotiations, 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. The Fund may also purchase participations from lenders in the original syndicate making Senior Loans. When the Fund purchases a participation in a Senior Loan, the Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the lender selling the participation and not with the borrower. 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 the lender of such payments from the borrower. As a result, the Fund may assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender selling the

participation. In the event of insolvency of the lender selling a participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender.

In the case of a participation, the Fund generally will not have the right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the loan agreement, nor rights to any funds acquired by other lenders through set-off against the borrower. In addition, when the Fund holds a participation in a Senior Loan, it may not have the right to vote on whether 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 may not consider the interests of the Fund. The Fund may not benefit directly from the collateral supporting a Senior Loan in which it has purchased the participation, although lenders that sell participations generally are required to distribute liquidation proceeds received by them pro rata among the holders of such participations.

SECOND LIEN OR OTHER SUBORDINATED OR UNSECURED LOANS OR DEBT

The Fund may invest in second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt. Such loans or debt are made by public and private corporations and other non-governmental entities and issuers for a variety of purposes. As in the case of Senior Loans, the Fund may purchase interests in second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt through assignments or participations (each as described above).

Second lien loans are secured by a second priority security interest in or lien on specified collateral securing the borrower's Senior Loans on a first lien basis. This means that Senior Loans are repaid in full with proceeds of the collateral before second lien loans are repaid. Second lien loans typically have less protections and rights as Senior Loans. Second lien loans are not (and by their terms cannot become) junior in lien priority to any obligation of the related borrower other than Senior Loans of such borrower. Second lien loans may have fixed or floating rate interest payments. Because second lien loans are secured on a junior basis to Senior Loans, they present a greater degree of investment risk but often pay interest at higher rates reflecting this additional risk. In addition, second lien loans of below investment grade quality share many of the risk characteristics of other non-investment grade securities. Second lien and subordinated loans typically have greater price volatility than Senior Loans and may be less liquid.

Subordinated loans or debt may, and generally will, rank lower in priority of payment to Senior Loans and second lien loans of the borrower. Subordinated secured loans or debt typically are secured by a lower priority security interest in or lien on specified collateral, and typically have more subordinated protections and rights than Senior Loans and second lien loans. Subordinated loans may have fixed or adjustable floating rate interest payments. Because subordinated loans may rank lower as to priority of payment than Senior Loans and second lien loans of the borrower, they may present a greater degree of investment risk than Senior Loans and second lien loans but often pay interest at higher rates reflecting this additional risk. Other than their more subordinated status, such investments have many characteristics and risks similar to Senior Loans and second lien loans discussed above. Subordinated interests of below investment grade quality share risks similar to those of below investment grade securities.

Unsecured loans or debt generally have lower priority in right of payment compared to holders of secured loans of the borrower. Unsecured loans are not secured by a security interest in or lien on specified collateral. Unsecured loans by their terms may be or may become subordinate in right of payment to other obligations of the borrower, including Senior Loans, second lien loans and other debt. Unsecured loans may have fixed or adjustable floating rate interest payments. Because unsecured loans are subordinate to the Senior Loans and secured debt of the borrower, they may present a greater degree of investment risk but often pay interest at higher rates reflecting this additional risk. Unsecured interests of below investment grade quality share risks similar to those associated with other below investment grade securities.

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS

The Fund may also invest in structured products, including CDOs, CBOs, CLOs, structured notes, credit-linked notes and other types of structured products. Generally, investments in structured products are interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of the underlying investment interests or securities. These investment entities may be structured as trusts or other types of pooled investment vehicles. This type of restructuring generally involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity of the underlying investments and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying investments or referencing an indicator related to such investments. The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued 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, both being speculative techniques. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and 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 a structured product. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investment, index or reference obligation (including income risk, credit risk

and market risk) and are subject to counterparty risk. Certain structured products may be terminated early by the issuer if it is unable to hedge its obligations under the product, which could result in a loss to the Fund. In addition, the Fund may invest in other derivative instruments that are developed over time if their use would be consistent with the objectives of the Fund.

CDOs, CBOs and 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 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 cashflows 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 to some degree the other, more senior tranches from default. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its 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.

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, and may have difficulty valuing, 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 the collateral may go into default; (iii) the possibility that the CDOs are subordinate to other classes of obligations issued by the same issuer; 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.

Structured notes are derivative securities 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. Some of these factors may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying instruments referenced in such notes. In some cases, the impact of the movements of these factors may increase or decrease through the use of multipliers or deflators. A credit-linked note is a derivative instrument that is an 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).

The Fund may have the right to receive payments to which it is entitled only from the issuer of the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer of, or the entity that sold, the assets underlying the structured product. 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 such securities, investors in structured products generally pay their share of the structured product's administrative and other expenses. Structured products may be private investment funds (structured as trusts or other types of pooled investment companies that are excluded from the definition of investment company under the 1940 Act by the operation of Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) thereof) or investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act. Investment in such products involves operating expenses and fees that are in addition to the expenses and fees of the Fund, and such expenses and fees are borne indirectly by holders of the Fund's Common Shares. For structured products that are registered under the 1940 Act, please also see Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Other Investments Securities of Other Investment Companies.

SWAPS

The Fund may enter into swap transactions, including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swap agreements, as well as options thereon, and may purchase or sell interest rate caps, floors and collars. A swap is a derivative in the form of an agreement to exchange the return generated by one instrument for the return generated by another instrument. A swap transaction involves swapping one or more investment characteristics of a security or a basket of securities with another party. The payment streams are calculated by reference to the investment characteristic(s) chosen applied to an agreed upon notional amount.

A credit default swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange the credit risk of a particular issuer or reference

entity. In a credit default swap transaction, a buyer pays periodic fees in return for 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 credit default swap contract would be required to pay an agreed upon amount to the buyer (which may be the entire notional amount of the swap) in the event of an adverse credit event in the reference entity. A buyer of a credit default swap is said to buy protection whereas a seller of a credit default swap is said to sell protection.

Total return and index swaps are used as substitutes for owning the physical securities that compose a given market index or to obtain non-leveraged exposure in markets where no physical securities are available such as an interest rate index. Total return refers to the payment (or receipt) of an index's total return, which is then exchanged for the receipt (or payment) of a floating interest rate. Total return swaps provide the Fund with the additional flexibility of gaining exposure to a market or sector index by using the most cost-effective vehicle available.

An interest rate swap involves the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a contractually-based principal amount from the party selling the interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a contractually-based principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. An interest rate collar combines the elements of purchasing a cap and selling a floor. The collar protects against an interest rate rise above the maximum amount but foregoes the benefit of an interest rate decline below the minimum amount.

The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swap options. A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms.

Swaps generally do not involve the delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. However, because some swap agreements have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. If there is a default by the counterparty, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. Caps, floors and collars are more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than swaps.

The Fund may engage in swap options for hedging purposes, to manage and mitigate credit and interest rate risks and to gain exposure to credit obligations. The use of swap options involves risks, including, among others, (i) changes in the market value of securities held by the Fund, and of swap options relating to those securities may not be proportionate, (ii) there may not be a liquid market to sell a swap option, which could result in difficulty closing a position, (iii) swap options can magnify the extent of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities to which they relate and (iv) counterparty risk.

The Fund will usually enter into swaps on a net basis, *i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Fund's

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obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid securities to avoid any potential leveraging of the Fund. The Fund may enter into over-the-counter derivatives transactions (swaps, caps, floors and puts).

It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures and swap agreements, may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as part of its investment strategy, which could negatively impact the Fund. For example, through its comprehensive new regulatory regime for derivatives, the Dodd-Frank Act will impose mandatory clearing, exchange-trading and margin requirements on many derivatives transactions (including formerly unregulated over-the-counter derivatives) in which the Fund may engage. The Dodd-Frank Act also creates new categories of regulated market participants, such as swap dealers, security-based swap dealers, major swap participants, and major security-based swap participants who will be subject to significant new capital, registration, recordkeeping, reporting, disclosure, business conduct and other regulatory requirements. The details of these requirements and the parameters of these categories remain to be clarified through rulemaking and interpretations by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the SEC, the Federal Reserve Board and other regulators in a regulatory implementation process

which is expected to take a significant amount of time.

Nonetheless, the possible effect of the Dodd-Frank Act likely will be to increase the Fund's overall costs of entering into derivatives transactions. In particular, new margin requirements, position limits and capital charges, even if not directly applicable to the Fund, may cause an increase in the pricing of derivatives transactions sold by market participants to whom such requirements apply. Administrative costs, due to new requirements such as registration, recordkeeping, reporting, and compliance, even if not directly applicable to the Fund, may also be reflected in higher pricing of derivatives. New exchange-trading and trade reporting requirements may lead to reductions in the liquidity of derivative transactions, causing higher pricing or reduced availability of derivatives, or the reduction of arbitrage opportunities for the Fund, adversely affecting the performance of certain of the Fund's trading strategies.

The Fund intends to comply with applicable regulatory requirements when implementing swaps, including the segregation of cash and/or liquid securities on the books of the Fund's custodian, as mandated by SEC rules or SEC staff positions.

USE OF SEGREGATED AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

Many transactions in derivative instruments (including swaps), in addition to other requirements, require that the Fund segregate cash and/or liquid securities to the extent Fund obligations are not covered or subject to offsetting positions or transactions. In general, either the full amount of any obligation by the Fund to pay or deliver securities or assets must be covered at all times by the securities, instruments or currency required to be delivered (or securities convertible into the needed securities without additional consideration), or, subject to any regulatory restrictions, the Fund must segregate cash and/or liquid securities in an amount at least equal to the current amount of the obligation. In the case of a futures contract or an option on a futures contract, the Fund must deposit initial margin and possible daily variation margin in addition to segregating cash and/or liquid securities sufficient to meet its obligation to purchase or provide securities or currencies, or to pay the amount owed at the expiration of a cash settled futures contract. Transactions in derivative instruments may be covered by other means when consistent with applicable regulatory policies. The Fund may also enter into offsetting transactions so that its combined position, coupled with any segregated cash and/or liquid securities, equals its net outstanding obligation.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of borrowers that are organized or located in countries other than the United States, including non-U.S. dollar denominated securities and may invest without limitation in obligations of issuers located in emerging market countries. The percentage of assets invested in securities of a particular country or denominated in a particular currency will vary in accordance with the Fund's assessment of the relative yield, appreciation potential and the relationship of a country's currency to the U.S. dollar, which is based upon such factors as fundamental economic strength, credit quality and interest rate trends. Investments in securities of foreign issuers present certain risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers, including that non-U.S. issuers may be subject to less rigorous accounting and reporting requirements than U.S. issuers, less rigorous regulatory requirements, different and perhaps not as well formulated and defined legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments and the potential for political, social and economic adversity. Investments by the Fund in non-U.S. dollar denominated investments will be subject to substantially similar risks to those associated with direct investment in securities of foreign issuers, and are subject to currency risk as well. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies may negatively affect an investment. The value of investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies may fluctuate based on changes in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, and a decline in applicable foreign exchange rates could reduce the value of such investments held by the Fund. The Fund may also hold non-U.S. dollar denominated Senior Loans or other securities received as part of a reorganization or restructuring. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

The foreign securities in which the Fund may invest may be issued by companies or governments located in emerging market countries. Investing in the securities of issuers operating in emerging markets involves a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities of other foreign or U.S. issuers. Compared to the United States and other developed countries, emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Securities issued by companies or governments located in emerging market countries tend to be especially volatile and may be less liquid than securities traded in developed countries. Securities in these countries have been characterized by greater potential loss than securities of companies and governments located in developed countries. Investments in the securities of issuers located in emerging markets could be affected by risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization, political or social instability, pervasiveness of corruption and crime, armed conflict, the impact on the economy of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any license enabling the Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less

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publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect U.S. investments in those countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Since the Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers denominated in the local currency, changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of securities in the Fund's portfolio and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. In addition to changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio investments resulting from currency fluctuations, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Fund may also invest directly in currencies for hedging purposes. The Fund is subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. The values of the currencies of the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or due to other national or global political or economic developments. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. The Fund conducts its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to foreign currencies may result in reduced returns to the Fund. The Fund may also engage in foreign currency hedging transactions. See Foreign currency transactions below.

Investing in Euro-denominated (or other European currency-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 already adopted its use. The effects of such an abandonment on the applicable country and the rest of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) are uncertain but could be negative and severe. Many European countries rely heavily upon export-dependent businesses and any change in the exchange rate between the Euro and the U.S. dollar can have either a positive or a negative effect upon corporate profits and the performance of investments in the European Union. Moreover, as the European debt crisis has progressed, the possibility of one or more European countries exiting the EMU, or even of the collapse of the Euro as a common currency, has arisen. 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 are impossible to predict and any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio.

Foreign currency transactions. The Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts (forward contracts) for hedging purposes. A forward contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large, commercial and investment banks) and their customers. A non-deliverable currency forward contract is a short-term forward contract on a thinly traded non-convertible foreign currency where the profit and loss is the difference between a specified exchange rate and the spot rate at the time of settlement. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of dollars or other currency, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions, the Fund may be able to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar or other currency which is being used for the security purchase and the foreign currency in which the security is denominated during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received. They may also be used to lock in the current exchange rate of the currency in which those securities anticipated to be purchased are denominated. At times, the Fund may enter into cross-currency hedging transactions involving currencies other than those in which securities that are held or proposed to be purchased are denominated. The Fund may also enter into currency swap transactions. A currency swap generally involves an agreement to pay interest streams in one currency based on a specified index in exchange for receiving interest streams denominated in another currency. Such swaps also usually involve initial and final exchanges of the designated currency that correspond to an agreed upon notional amount. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

The Fund may conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. The Fund will not enter into forward

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contracts or maintain a net exposure to these contracts where the consummation of the contracts would obligate the Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. When required by law, the Fund will cause its custodian bank to earmark cash or other liquid portfolio securities in an amount equal to the net amounts of the Fund's currency exposure under its forward contracts. If the value of the securities so earmarked declines, additional cash or liquid securities will be earmarked on a daily basis so that the value of such securities will equal the net amount of the Fund's currency exposure with respect to such contracts.

Forward contracts may limit gains on portfolio securities that could otherwise be realized had they not been utilized and could result in losses. The contracts may also increase the Fund's volatility and may involve a significant amount of risk relative to the investment of cash.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. It will, however, do so from time to time, and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the spread between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

OTHER DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Fund generally seeks to use certain derivative instruments as portfolio management or hedging techniques. In doing so, the Fund seeks to protect against possible adverse changes in the market value of securities held in or to be purchased for the Fund's portfolio, protect the Fund's unrealized gains, facilitate the sale of certain securities for investment purposes, protect against changes in currency exchange rates or adjust the exposure to a particular currency, manage the effective maturity or duration of the Fund's portfolio, or establish positions in the derivatives markets as a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities. The Fund may also use derivative instruments to earn income. Among derivative instruments the Fund may utilize are forward contracts, options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. In addition, the Fund may invest in other derivative instruments that are developed over time if their use would be consistent with the objectives of the Fund.

Derivative instruments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, the possible default of the other party to the transaction and illiquidity of the derivative instrument. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use derivative instruments depends on the ability of the Fund to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. In addition, transactions in such instruments may involve commissions and other costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses and reduce its return. Thus, the use of derivative instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can otherwise realize on an investment, or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. In addition, amounts paid as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to derivative instruments are not otherwise available to the Fund for investment purposes.

When conducted outside the United States, transactions in derivative instruments may not be regulated as rigorously as in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors, (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions, (iii) delays in the Fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States and (v) lower trading volume and liquidity.

The Fund can engage in options transactions on securities, indices or on futures contracts to attempt to manage the Fund's risk in advancing or declining markets. For example, the value of a put option generally increases as the value of the underlying security declines. Value is protected against a market decline to the degree the performance of the put correlates with the performance of the Fund's investment portfolio. If the market remains stable or advances, the Fund can refrain from exercising the put and its portfolio will participate in the advance, having incurred only the premium cost for the put. The Fund may purchase and sell listed and over-the-counter options (OTC Options). OTC Options are subject to certain additional risks including default by the other party to the transaction and the liquidity of the transactions.

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The Fund may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale for future delivery of securities or contracts based on financial indices including any index of domestic or foreign government securities (futures contracts) and may purchase and write put and call options to buy or sell futures contracts (options on futures contracts). A sale of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the securities called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A purchase of a futures contract means the incurring of a contractual obligation to acquire the securities called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchaser of a futures contract on an index agrees to take delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between a specified multiple of the value of the index on the expiration date of the contract and the price at which the contract was originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities underlying the index is made. These investment techniques generally are used to protect against anticipated future changes in interest rates which otherwise might either adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio securities or adversely affect the price of securities which the Fund intends to purchase at a later date. In addition, some strategies can be performed with greater ease and at lower cost by utilizing the options and futures contracts markets rather than purchasing or selling portfolio

securities. However, such transactions involve risks different from those involved with direct investments in underlying securities.

The Fund intends to comply with applicable regulatory requirements when implementing derivative instruments including the segregation of cash and/or liquid securities on the books of the Fund's custodian, as mandated by SEC rules or SEC staff positions. See Investment objectives, policies and risks Additional Risks of Other Derivative Instruments in the SAI.

EQUITY SECURITIES

Common stock generally represents an ownership or equity interest in an issuer, without preference over any other class of securities, including such issuer's debt securities, preferred stock and other senior equity securities. Common stocks are entitled to the income and increase in the value of the assets and business of the issuer after all its debt obligations and obligations to preferred stockholders are satisfied. Common stocks generally have voting rights. Common stocks fluctuate in price in response to many factors including historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. They may or may not pay dividends, as some issuers reinvest all of their profits back into their businesses, while others pay out some of their profits to stockholders as dividends, while others do not generate sufficient income to support a dividend.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Securities of Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest its assets in securities of other open- and closed-end investment companies, including affiliated registered investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and will remain subject to payment of the Fund's investment advisory and other fees and expenses with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders will therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent that the Fund invests in other investment companies. Expenses will be taken into account when evaluating the merits of such investments. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged and will therefore be subject to certain leverage risks. The net asset value and market value of leveraged securities will be more volatile and the yield to stockholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged securities. Investment companies may have investment policies that differ from those of the Fund. If the Fund invests in securities issued by an investment company that are not credit obligations, such investment will only count toward the Fund's 80% portfolio guideline if the investment company itself has a policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in credit obligations. If the Fund invests in affiliated registered investment companies, it is not anticipated that such investment companies would waive any sales load or other fees for the Fund.

Zero Coupon Bonds

Certain debt obligations purchased by the Fund may take the form of zero coupon bonds. A zero coupon bond is a bond that does not pay interest either for the entire life of the obligation or for an initial period after the issuance of the obligation. When held to its maturity, its return comes from the difference between the purchase price and its maturity value. A zero coupon bond is normally issued and traded at a deep discount from face value. Zero coupon bonds allow an issuer to avoid or delay the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments and, as a result, may involve greater market risk and credit risk than bonds that pay interest currently or in cash. The Fund would be required to

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distribute the income on any of these instruments as it accrues, even though the Fund will not receive all of the income on a current basis or in cash. Thus, the Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, to make income distributions to its shareholders. Distributions attributable to the Fund's original issue discount income accruing on zero coupon bonds, and of all other ordinary income, will generally be taxable to the Common Shareholders as ordinary income. As a consequence of selling investments in order to make distributions of original issue discount income and other income in respect of which the Fund has not received a corresponding amount of cash, the Fund may realize additional income that gives rise to additional distribution requirements; distributions of such additional income may be taxable to the Common Shareholders as ordinary income or as long-term capital gain depending on which investments are sold. See Tax matters Distributions in the SAI.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may engage in repurchase agreements with broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions to earn incremental income on temporarily available cash which would otherwise be uninvested. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser (i.e., the Fund) acquires ownership of a security and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time and set price, thereby determining the yield during the holding period. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks in the event of default by the other party. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions deemed to be creditworthy.

Repurchase agreements are required to be fully collateralized by the underlying securities and are considered to be loans under the 1940 Act. The Fund pays for such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer to the account of a custodian or bank acting as agent. The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the underlying collateral securities marked-to-market daily at not less than the repurchase price. The underlying securities (normally securities of the U.S. government and its agencies or instrumentalities) may have maturity dates exceeding one (1) year.

The Fund may borrow through entering into reverse repurchase agreements under which the Fund sells portfolio investments to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and generally agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed future date and price. Generally, the effect of a reverse repurchase agreement is that, during the term of the agreement, the Fund can obtain and reinvest all or most of the cash value of the portfolio investment it sold under the agreement and still be entitled to the returns associated with such portfolio investment thereby resulting in a transaction similar to a borrowing and giving rise to leverage for the Fund. 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.

In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund's use of the proceeds of the agreement may be restricted pending a determination by the other party, or its trustee or receiver, whether to enforce the Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act unless the Fund segregates an amount of cash and/or liquid securities equal to the Fund's obligations under the reverse repurchase agreements (or segregates such other amount permitted by the 1940 Act or SEC guidance from time to time).

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities

The Fund may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis whereby the Fund buys or sells a security with payment and delivery taking place in the future. The payment obligation and the interest rate are fixed at the time the Fund enters into the commitment. No income accrues to the Fund on securities in connection with such transactions prior to the date the Fund actually takes delivery of such securities. These transactions are subject to market risk as the value or yield of a security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price or the yield generally available on securities when delivery occurs. In addition, the Fund is subject to counterparty risk because it relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, and 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 securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the amount of such purchase commitments until payment is made. An increase in the percentage of the Fund's assets committed to the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest in securities which are subject to restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act. These securities are generally referred to as private placements or restricted securities. Limitations on the resale of these securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration.

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The Fund has no liquidity limitation or restriction; thus, some or all of the Fund investments may be in illiquid securities. At times, private placements or restricted securities, as well as other securities in which the Fund may invest, may be deemed illiquid. Investments in illiquid securities tend to restrict the Fund's ability to dispose of instruments in a timely fashion and restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities.

Short Sales

The Fund may engage in short sales. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells an instrument that it does not own in anticipation that the market price will decline. To deliver the securities to the buyer, the Fund arranges through a broker to borrow the securities and, in so doing, the Fund becomes obligated to replace the securities borrowed at their market price at the time of replacement. When selling short, the Fund intends to replace the securities at a lower price and therefore, profit from the difference between the cost to replace the securities and the proceeds received from the sale of the securities. When the Fund makes a short sale, the proceeds it receives from the sale will be held on behalf of a broker until the Fund replaces the borrowed securities. The Fund may have to pay a premium to borrow the securities and must pay any dividends or interest payable on the securities until they are replaced. The Fund's obligation to replace the securities borrowed in connection with a short sale will be secured by collateral deposited with the broker that consists of cash and/or liquid securities. In addition, the Fund will place in a segregated account an amount of cash and/or liquid

securities equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the market value of the securities sold at the time they were sold short, and (ii) any cash and/or liquid securities deposited as collateral with the broker in connection with the short sale. Short sales involve certain risks and special considerations. If the Fund incorrectly predicts that the price of the borrowed security will decline, the Fund will have to replace the securities with securities with a greater value than the amount received from the sale. As a result, losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security, because losses from short sales may be unlimited, whereas losses from purchases can equal only the total amount invested.

Warrants

Warrants give holders the right, but not the obligation, to buy common stock of an issuer at a given price, usually higher than the market price at the time of issuance, during a specified period. The risk of investing in a warrant is that the warrant may expire prior to the market value of the common stock exceeding the price fixed by the warrant. Warrants have a subordinate claim on a borrower's assets compared with Senior Loans. As a result, the values of warrants generally are 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 may be more volatile than those of Senior Loans and this may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares.

Temporary Investments

During the period in which the net proceeds of this offering are being invested, in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested and, for defensive purposes, during periods in which the Adviser believes that changes in economic, financial or political conditions make it advisable to do so, the Fund may reduce its primary investment holdings (when taking a defensive position) and invest in certain short-term (less than one (1) year to maturity) and medium-term (not greater than five (5) years to maturity) debt securities or hold cash. The short-term and medium-term debt securities in which the Fund may invest consist of: (i) obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (ii) bank deposits and bank obligations (including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. or foreign banks denominated in any currency; (iii) floating rate securities and other instruments denominated in any currency issued by various governments or international development agencies; (iv) finance company and corporate commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt obligations of U.S. or foreign corporations; (v) repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers with respect to such securities; and (vi) shares of money market funds. The Fund intends to invest for these temporary purposes only in short-term and medium-term debt securities that the Adviser believes to be of high quality, *i.e.*, subject to relatively low risk of loss of interest or principal. In taking such positions, the Fund temporarily would not be pursuing and may not achieve its investment objectives. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Fund will use these alternative strategies. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful.

USE OF LEVERAGE AND RELATED RISKS

The Fund utilizes financial leverage for investment purposes (*i.e.*, to purchase additional portfolio securities consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and primary investment strategy). The Fund has utilized leverage since shortly after it began investment operations and expects to continue to use leverage, although there can be no assurance, however, that the Fund will continue to engage in any leveraging techniques. The Fund is currently a party to the Credit Facility and, as of [], had \$[] in borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility which represented []% of the Fund's Managed Assets as of such date (including the proceeds of such leverage). At the completion of the rights offering, the percentage of the Fund's total assets represented by borrowings or other forms of leverage is to remain approximately the same as immediately before completion. Although the Fund is permitted to borrow money and issue senior securities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act (as described in "Investment restrictions" in the SAI), the Fund's current Credit Facility does not permit the Fund to have more than \$[65] million in borrowings outstanding at any one time and imposes other limits on indebtedness that are more stringent than the 1940 Act. The Fund's portfolio investments, among other property of the Fund, have been pledged as collateral to secure the loans made under the Credit

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Facility. Under the Credit Facility, the Fund is required to prepay outstanding loans or incur a penalty rate of interest upon the occurrence of certain events of default. Under the Credit Facility, the Fund has agreed to indemnify the lender, its affiliates and other related parties against liabilities they may incur relating to the Credit Facility. Further, until the lender's commitment to make loans has terminated and the Fund's borrowings have been repaid, the Credit Facility imposes on the Fund customary covenants, including all of the restrictive covenants described below in the last paragraph of Description of capital structure Credit Facility/Commercial Paper Program/Notes (other than a covenant requiring currency hedging). The Credit Facility expires on March 7, 2014 (although, subject to certain conditions including the payment of an additional fee, the Fund may extend the maturity date of its outstanding loans for up to approximately one (1) year following such expiration date). Although the Fund currently intends to renew the Credit Facility prior to its expiration date, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to do so or do so on terms similar to the current Credit Facility, which may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objectives and strategies. Following completion of the rights offering, the Fund currently intends to adjust leverage in its portfolio from time to time through the Credit Facility.

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The Fund may also enter into other transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage including, among others, derivative transactions, loans of portfolio securities, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions. Although it has no current intention to do so in the next twelve months, the Fund may also determine to issue preferred shares or notes to add leverage to its portfolio. Although the Fund uses leverage as discussed below, there can be no assurance that the Fund will continue to utilize financial leverage or that, if utilized, the Fund will be successful during any period in which leverage is employed. Generally speaking, if the Fund can invest the proceeds from financial leverage in portfolio securities that have higher rates of return than the costs of such financial leverage and other expenses of the Fund, then the Common Shareholders would have a net benefit.

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including reverse repurchase agreements, credit facilities such as bank loans or commercial paper, and the issuance of preferred shares or notes. Subject to prevailing market conditions, the Fund intends to use leveraging instruments to add financial leverage to its portfolio representing up to approximately 33 1/3 % of the Fund's total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such instruments). The Fund's intention to limit its use of financial leverage to 33 1/3 % of the Fund's total assets is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed without notice to the Fund's Common Shareholders. The Fund intends to use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment.

The 1940 Act generally limits the extent to which the Fund may utilize uncovered reverse repurchase agreements and borrowings, together with any other senior securities representing indebtedness. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such incurrence the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of the indebtedness (i.e., such indebtedness may not exceed 33 1/3 % of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds from leverage)). Additionally, under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its capital shares, or purchase any such capital shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of such dividend or distribution, or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be. With respect to asset coverage for preferred shares, under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (i.e., such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's total assets (less the Fund's obligations under uncovered reverse repurchase agreements, borrowings and other senior securities representing indebtedness)). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such distribution, the net asset value of the Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution) is at least 200% of such liquidation value. If the Fund uses a combination of borrowing (including notes and other securities representing indebtedness) and issuing preferred shares, the maximum asset coverage required would be between 300% and 200% depending on the relative amounts of borrowings and preferred shares.

The asset coverage requirements under the 1940 Act set forth in the foregoing paragraph would only apply to the Fund's uncovered reverse repurchase agreements. Covered reverse repurchase agreements will not be counted against the foregoing limits under the 1940 Act (although the proceeds of, and assets subject to, such agreements would still be counted as part of the Fund's total assets). A reverse repurchase agreement will be considered covered if the Fund segregates an amount of cash and/or liquid securities equal to the Fund's obligations under such reverse repurchase agreement (or segregates such other amounts as may be permitted by the 1940 Act or SEC guidance from time to time); otherwise, a reverse repurchase agreement will be considered uncovered. The Fund may not cover a reverse repurchase agreement if it does not need to do so to comply with the foregoing 1940 Act requirements and, in the view of the Adviser, the assets that would have been used to cover could be better used for a different purpose.

The Fund's Board regularly reviews the Fund's use of financial leverage (i.e., the relative costs and benefits of leverage on the Fund's Common Shares) and reviews the alternative means to leverage (i.e., the relative benefits and costs of using reverse repurchase agreements, credit facilities such as bank loans or commercial paper, the issuance of preferred shares or notes, or combinations thereof).

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

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

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

Capital raised through leverage will be subject to distribution and/or interest payments, which may exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The issuance of preferred shares or notes involves expenses associated with the Offer and other costs and may limit the Fund's freedom to pay distributions on Common Shares or to engage in other activities. All costs of offering and servicing any of the leverage methods the Fund may use will be borne entirely by the Fund's Common Shareholders. The interests of persons with whom the Fund enters into leverage arrangements (such as bank lenders, note holders and preferred shareholders) will not necessarily be aligned with the interests of the Fund's Common Shareholders and such persons will have claims on the Fund's assets that are senior to those of the Fund's Common Shareholders. Leverage creates an opportunity for a greater return per Common Share, but at the same time it is a speculative technique that will increase the Fund's exposure to capital risk. Unless the income and appreciation, if any, on assets acquired with leverage exceeds the cost of such leverage, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Fund's Common Shares compared with what it would have been without leverage.

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

The Fund must distribute in each taxable year at least 90% of its net investment income (including net interest income and net short-term gain) to qualify for the special tax treatment available to regulated investment companies. The Fund also will be required to distribute annually substantially all of its income and capital gain, if any, to avoid imposition of a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax. Prohibitions on dividends and other distributions on the Fund's Common Shares could impair the Fund's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code.

If the Fund is precluded from making distributions on the Common Shares because of any applicable asset coverage requirements, the terms of the preferred shares (if any) may provide that any amounts so precluded from being distributed, but required to be distributed for the Fund to meet the distribution requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company, will be paid to the holders of the preferred shares as a special distribution. This distribution can be expected to decrease the amount that holders of preferred shares would be entitled to receive upon redemption or liquidation of the shares.

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If the Fund failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on its taxable income, including its net capital gain, even if such income were distributed to its shareholders, and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to shareholders as ordinary dividend income. Requalifying as a regulated investment company could subject the Fund to significant tax costs. See Tax matters Taxation of the Fund in the SAI.

The Fund's willingness to utilize leverage, and the amount of leverage the Fund will assume, will depend on many factors,

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

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effects of leverage on Common Share total return, assuming investment portfolio total returns (consisting of income and changes in the value of investments held in the Fund's portfolio) of -10%, -5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns expected to be experienced by the Fund. The table assumes that the Fund adds financial leverage to its portfolio through bank borrowings representing 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such instruments) with an estimated annual interest rate of 1.25%.

| Assumed portfolio return (net of expenses) | (10)% | (5)% | 0% | 5% | 10% |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Corresponding Common Share return assuming 33 1/3 % leverage through bank borrowings | []% | []% | []% | []% | []% |

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 net investment income of the Fund) and gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As required by SEC rules, the table above assumes that the Fund is more likely to suffer capital losses than to enjoy capital appreciation. For example, to assume a total return of 0% the Fund must assume that the interest it receives on its investments is entirely offset by losses in the value of those investments.

In addition to leverage for investment purposes, the Fund may also borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of distributions and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund investments.

Risk factors

RISKS RELATING TO THE OFFER

Dilution Risk

As a result of this Offer, it is anticipated that even if you fully exercise your Rights, you should expect to incur immediate economic dilution and, if you do not exercise all of your Rights, you will incur voting dilution. Further, both the sales load and the expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund will immediately reduce the NAV of each Common Shareholder's Common Shares. To the extent that the number of Common Shares outstanding after the Offer will have increased proportionately more than the increase in the size of the Fund's net assets, you will, at the completion of the Offer, experience immediate dilution of NAV. The percentage increase in Common Shares outstanding that will occur if all the Rights are exercised is []%. In addition, if the Subscription Price for the Offer is less than the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares as of the Expiration Date, you would experience additional immediate dilution of NAV as a result of the Offer. If the Subscription Price

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is substantially less than the current NAV at the expiration of the Offer, such dilution could be substantial. It is anticipated that the existing Common Shareholders will experience immediate dilution even if they fully exercise their Rights. In addition, whether or not you exercise your Rights, you will experience a dilution of NAV of the Common Shares because you will indirectly bear the expenses of this Offer, which include, among other items, SEC registration fees, printing expenses and the fees assessed by service providers (including the cost of the Fund's counsel and independent registered public accounting firm). This dilution of NAV will disproportionately affect Common Shareholders who do not exercise their Rights. We cannot state precisely the amount of any decrease because we do not know at this time how many Common Shares will be subscribed for or what the NAV or market price of our Common Shares will be on the Expiration Date or what the Subscription Price will be. For example, based on the Fund's NAV and market price on [], the Subscription Price would be less than NAV and there would be dilution. However, assuming full exercise of the Rights being offered at the Subscription Price and assuming that the Expiration Date were [], it is estimated that the per share dilution resulting from the Offer, as of [], would be \$[].

In addition to the economic dilution described above, if you do not exercise all of your Rights, you will incur voting dilution as a result of this Offer. This voting dilution will occur because you will own a smaller proportionate interest in the Fund after the Offer than you owned prior to the Offer.

The fact that the Rights are transferable may reduce the effects of dilution as a result of the Offer. Rights holders can transfer or sell their Rights. The cash received from the sale of Rights may be viewed as partial compensation for any

possible dilution. There can be no assurances, however, that a market for the Rights will develop or that the Rights will have any value in that market.

Risks of Investing in Rights

Shares of closed-end funds such as the Fund frequently trade at a discount to net asset value. Since inception, the Fund's Common Shares have frequently traded at a discount in relation to NAV. See Description of Common Shares. [If the Formula Price is less than []% of NAV on the Expiration Date, then the Subscription Price will likely be greater than the market price of a Common Share on that date. In addition, the Formula Price, even if above []% of NAV, may still be above the market price of a Common Share on the Expiration Date]. If either event occurs, the Rights will have no value, and a person who exercises Rights will experience an immediate loss of value.

RISKS RELATING TO INVESTING IN THE FUND'S COMMON SHARES

Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the Fund will decline. The values of fixed income securities tend to fall as interest rates rise, and such declines tend to be greater among fixed income securities with longer remaining maturities. Market risk is often greater among certain types of fixed income securities, such as zero coupon bonds which do not make regular interest payments but are instead bought at a discount to their face values and paid in full upon maturity. As interest rates change, these securities often fluctuate more in price than securities that make regular interest payments and therefore subject the Fund to greater market risk than a fund that does not own these types of securities. The values of adjustable, variable or floating rate income securities tend to have less fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates, but will have some fluctuation particularly when the next interest rate adjustment on such security is further away in time or adjustments are limited in number over time. The Fund has no policy limiting the maturity of credit obligations it purchases. Such obligations often have mandatory and optional prepayment provisions and because of prepayments, the actual remaining maturity of loans and debts may be considerably less than their stated maturity. Obligations with longer remaining maturities or durations generally expose the Fund to more market risk. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions are subject to changes in market conditions from the time of the commitment until settlement. This may adversely affect the prices or yields of the securities being purchased. The greater the Fund's outstanding commitments for these securities, the greater the Fund's exposure to market price fluctuations. Interest rate risk can be considered a type of market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will be unable to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. Because the Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities that are below investment grade, the Fund is subject to a greater degree of credit risk than a fund investing primarily in investment grade securities. Below investment grade securities (that is, securities rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P) are commonly referred to as junk securities. Generally, lower-grade securities provide a higher yield than higher-grade securities of similar maturity but are subject to greater risks, such as greater credit risk, greater market risk and volatility, greater liquidity concerns and potentially greater manager risk. Such securities are generally regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuers' capacity to pay interest or repay principal in accordance with their terms. Lower-grade securities are more susceptible to non-payment of interest and principal and default than higher-grade securities and are more sensitive to specific issuer developments or real or perceived general adverse economic changes than higher-grade securities. The market for lower-grade securities may also have less information available than the market for other securities, further complicating evaluations and valuations of such securities and placing more emphasis on the experience, judgment and analysis of the Adviser with respect to the portion of the Fund's portfolio that each manages.

The Fund may invest in credit obligations of stressed issuers including those that are in covenant or payment default. Such obligations are subject to a multitude of legal, industry, market, economic and governmental forces each of which make analysis of these companies inherently difficult. The Adviser relies on company management, outside experts, market participants and personal experience to analyze potential investments. There can be no assurance that any of these sources will provide credible information, or that the Adviser's analysis will produce conclusions that lead to profitable investments for the portion of the Fund's portfolio that each manages. Obligations of stressed issuers generally trade significantly below par and are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings or result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. Many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy court may approve actions that would be contrary to the interests of the Fund. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer may cause such issuer to lose

its market position and key employees and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity, and its liquidation value may be less than its value was believed to be at the time of investment. In addition, the duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict and as such, a creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays while the plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by the bankruptcy court and until it ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Further, in the early stages of the bankruptcy process it is often difficult to estimate the extent of any contingent claims that might be made and, as such, there is a risk that the Fund's influence with respect to the class of obligations it owns could be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in that class or by different classification and treatment. A creditor, such as the Fund, can also lose its ranking and priority if it is determined that such creditor exercised domination and control over a debtor and other creditors can demonstrate that they have been harmed by such actions. In addition, certain claims have priority by law, such as claims for taxes, which may be substantial and could affect the ability of the Fund to be repaid.

In any investment involving stressed debt obligations, there is a risk that the transaction involving such debt obligations will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security or obligation in exchange for the stressed debt obligations, the value of which may be less than the Fund's purchase price of such obligations. Furthermore, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. However, investments in equity securities obtained through debt restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings may be illiquid and thus difficult or impossible to sell.

Interest Rate and Income Risk

The income you receive from the Fund is based in large part on interest rates, which can vary widely over the short and long term. If interest rates drop, your income from the Fund may drop as well. The more the Fund invests in adjustable, variable or floating rate securities or in securities susceptible to prepayment risk, the greater the Fund's income risk. Market interest rates are at or near their lowest levels in many years and thus there is a substantial risk that the Fund's portfolio will decline in value as interest rates rise.

Prepayment or 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 prepaid or 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.

Risks of Senior Loans

There is less readily available and reliable information about most Senior Loans than is the case for many other types of instruments, including listed securities. Senior Loans are not listed on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system and as such, many Senior Loans are illiquid, meaning that the Fund may not be able to sell them quickly at a fair price. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain Senior Loans, the market is more volatile than for liquid, listed securities and may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. The market for Senior Loans could be disrupted in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase or decrease in interest rates, resulting in fluctuations in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares and difficulty in valuing the Fund's portfolio of Senior Loans. Although the Adviser believes that the Fund's investments in adjustable rate Senior Loans could limit fluctuations in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares as a result of changes in interest rates, extraordinary and sudden changes in interest rates could nevertheless disrupt the market for such Senior Loans and result in fluctuations in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares and difficulty in valuing the Fund's portfolio of Senior Loans.

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 will result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the Senior Loan and a potential decrease in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares. The risk of default will increase in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates. The Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of borrower credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. As a result, the Fund is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser.

The Fund may acquire or hold Senior Loans of borrowers that are experiencing, or are more likely to experience, financial difficulty, including Senior Loans issued to highly leveraged borrowers or borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection. Borrowers may have outstanding debt obligations, including Senior Loans, that are rated below investment grade. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in Senior Loans that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated at the time of purchase but are deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. If a Senior Loan is rated at the time of purchase, the Fund 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 dependent on the credit

analytical abilities of the Adviser. 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 credit obligations. 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. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to recover any amount on Senior Loans of such borrowers or that sale of the collateral granted in connection with Senior Loans 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 bankruptcy court may not give lenders the full benefit of their senior position in the capital structure of the borrower.

The Fund may act as an original lender under Senior Loans or may acquire Senior Loans through assignments or participations. The Fund may make Senior Loans to, or acquire Senior Loans of, borrowers that, at the time of the making or acquisition of the loan by the Fund, are experiencing, or are likely to experience, financial difficulty (including highly leveraged borrowers) and such loans may constitute a material amount of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund will not make Senior Loans to, or acquire Senior Loans of, borrowers that, at the time of the making or acquisition of the loan by the Fund, are in bankruptcy.

If the Fund acquires a Senior Loan through an assignment agreement, it will typically succeed to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and become a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation purchased; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and, in any event, the Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies of the lenders under the loan agreement and with regard to any associated collateral. If the Fund acquires an interest in a Senior Loan through a participation agreement, the Fund will enter into a contractual relationship with the institution selling the participation, not with the borrower. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement or any rights of setoff against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation. When purchasing a participation, the Adviser will analyze the credit risk posed by the institution selling the participation. The Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of the credit quality of such selling institutions rather than on any available independent sources. As a result, the Fund is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser. Because of the nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability and other claims. See Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Lender Liability Risk. In addition, the Securities Act deems certain persons to be underwriters if they purchase a security from an issuer and later sell it to the public. Although it is not believed that the application of this Securities Act provision would cause the Fund to be engaged in the business of underwriting, a person who purchases an instrument from the Fund that was acquired by the Fund from the issuer of such instrument could allege otherwise. Under the Securities Act, an underwriter may be liable for material omissions or misstatements in an issuer's registration statement or prospectus.

Below Investment Grade (High-Yield or Junk Bond) Securities Risk

Fixed income securities rated below investment grade generally offer a higher current yield than that available from higher grade issues, but typically involve greater risk. These securities are especially sensitive to adverse changes in general economic conditions, to changes in the financial condition of their issuers and to price fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of below investment grade instruments may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of principal and interest and increase the possibility of default. The secondary market for high-yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high-yield securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly, and the spread between the bid and asked price is generally much larger for high-yield securities than for higher quality instruments. Under continuing adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high-yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these securities may become illiquid. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of below investment grade securities, especially in a market characterized by a low volume of trading. Unrated instruments involve the risk that the Adviser may not accurately evaluate the instrument's comparative credit rating. As a result, the Fund's investments in unrated instruments depend

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more heavily on the Adviser's credit analysis than if the Fund invested in comparable rated instruments. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may be difficult to value, and the Fund might have difficulty selling them at an acceptable price.

Foreign Securities Risk

The Fund will invest in credit obligations of issuers that are organized or located in countries other than the United States, including non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. Investing in non-U.S. issuers involves 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, different legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights, the potential inability to enforce legal judgments, the potential for political, social and economic adversity and currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies may negatively affect an investment. The value of investments denominated in non-U.S. currencies may fluctuate based on changes in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, and a decline in such relative value could reduce the value of such investments held by the Fund.

The foreign securities in which the Fund may invest may be issued by companies or governments located in emerging market countries. Investing in the securities of issuers operating in emerging markets involves a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the securities of other foreign or U.S. issuers. Compared to the United States and other developed countries, emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Securities issued by companies or governments located in emerging market countries tend to be especially volatile and may be less liquid than securities traded in developed countries. Securities in these countries have been characterized by greater potential loss than securities of companies and governments located in developed countries. Investments in the securities of issuers located in emerging markets could be affected by risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalization, political or social instability, pervasiveness of corruption and crime, armed conflict, the impact on the economy of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any license enabling the Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect U.S. investments in those countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Since the Fund may invest in credit obligations of foreign issuers denominated in the local currency, changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of credit obligations in the Fund's portfolio and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. In addition to changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio investments resulting from currency fluctuations, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Fund may also invest directly in currencies for hedging purposes. The Fund is subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. For example, the recent debt crisis in certain European countries could cause the value of the Euro to deteriorate. The values of the currencies of the emerging market countries in which the Fund may invest may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies of the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or due to other national or global political or economic developments. Investing in Euro-denominated (or other European currency-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 already adopted its use. The effects of such an abandonment on the applicable country and the rest of the EMU are uncertain but could be negative and severe. Many European countries rely heavily upon export-dependent businesses and any change in the exchange rate between the Euro and the U.S. dollar can have either a positive or a negative effect upon corporate profits and the performance of investments in the European Union. Moreover, as the European debt crisis has progressed, the possibility of one or more European countries exiting the EMU, or even of the collapse of the Euro as a common currency, has arisen. 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 are impossible to predict and any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund's portfolio. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. The Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to foreign currencies may result in reduced returns to the Fund. The Fund may, from time to time, seek to protect the value of some portion or all of its portfolio holdings against currency risks by engaging in currency hedging transactions. Such transactions may include entering into forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures contracts and options on such futures contracts, as well as purchasing put or call options on currencies, in U.S. or foreign markets. Currency hedging involves risks, including possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of hedging could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. In addition, in certain countries in which the Fund may invest, currency hedging opportunities may not be available. The use of currency transactions can result in the Fund incurring losses because of the imposition of exchange controls, suspension of settlements or the inability of the Fund to deliver or receive a specified currency. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Foreign Securities.

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The Fund computes and expects to continue to distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income is made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. If the value of the foreign currencies in which the Fund receives its income falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the date of earning of the income and the time at which the Fund converts the foreign currencies to U.S. dollars, the Fund may be required to liquidate securities in order to make distributions if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution

requirements. See Distributions and Dividend reinvestment plan. The liquidation of investments, if required, may have an adverse impact on the Fund's performance.

Risks of Second Lien or Other Subordinated or Unsecured Loans or Debt

Second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt generally are subject to similar risks as those associated with investments in Senior Loans. In addition, because second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt are subordinated in payment and/or lower in lien priority to Senior Loans, they are subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. This risk is generally higher for subordinated unsecured loans or debt, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral. Second lien or subordinated loans or debt, both secured and unsecured, are expected to have greater price volatility than Senior Loans and may be less liquid. There is also a possibility that originators will not be able to sell participations in second lien loans and subordinated loans or debt, both secured and unsecured, which would create greater credit risk exposure. Second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans or debt of below investment grade quality share risks similar to those associated with investments in other below investment grade securities and obligations.

Risks of Structured Products

The Fund may invest in structured products, including 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 issuer of the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer of, or the entity that sold, assets underlying the structured product. 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 assets will rise or fall, but prices of the underlying indices and assets (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, and may have difficulty valuing, 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 the collateral may go into default; (iii) the possibility that the CDOs are subordinate to other classes of obligations issued by the same issuer; 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. Recent market conditions have magnified the risks related to an investment in structured products, including greater volatility, increased lack of liquidity and significant losses in value. Where the return on a structured note held by the Fund is 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 fluctuations in the price of the structured note. 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.

Counterparty Risk

Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Fund's counterparties with respect to derivatives, swaps or other transactions supported by the counterparty's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to subprime mortgages or other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced such entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using derivatives, swaps or other transactions, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. In the event of default, or the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund may sustain losses or be unable to liquidate a derivative or swap position. . The Fund and the Adviser seek to deal only with

counterparties of high creditworthiness. All of the Fund's broker-dealer counterparties (including broker-dealer derivative counterparties) will be subject to approval by the Adviser risk and compliance groups. The Adviser evaluates and monitors the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties. Specifically, the Adviser's risk and compliance personnel implements processes with respect to pre-approval, ongoing monitoring and parameters with respect to the Fund's counterparty risk exposure. The parameters and limitations that may be imposed depend on the creditworthiness of the Fund's counterparties and the nature of the transactions in which the Fund engages.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed (or Mortgage-Related) Instruments Risk

To the extent the Fund invests in asset-backed and mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) securities or other instruments, its exposure to prepayment and extension risks may be greater than other investments in fixed income instruments. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) instruments, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. In addition, mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) instruments are subject to prepayment risk—the risk that borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected, particularly when interest rates decline. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates. The Fund's investments in other asset-backed instruments, such as securities backed by car loans, are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) securities.

Privately issued asset-backed and mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) instruments are typically not traded on an exchange and may have a limited market. Without an active trading market, these instruments may be particularly difficult to value given the complexities in valuing the underlying collateral. Unlike many mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or a government-sponsored enterprise (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae), asset-backed and mortgage-backed (or mortgage-related) instruments issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored enterprise guarantee and may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other characteristics. Although instruments issued by a government-sponsored enterprise are sometimes considered to carry an implicit guarantee from the U.S. government, there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would in fact guarantee such instruments.

Risks of Swaps

The Fund may enter into swap transactions, including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swap agreements, as well as options thereon, and may purchase or sell interest rate caps, floors and collars. Such transactions are subject to market risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction (*i.e.*, counterparty risk), risk of imperfect correlation and manager risk and may involve commissions or other costs. Swaps generally do not involve delivery of securities, other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swaps generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make, or in the case of the other party to a swap defaulting, the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. Caps, floors and collars are more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than swaps. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecast of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

In addition, recent market developments related to swaps have prompted increased scrutiny with respect to these instruments. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, swaps may in the future be subject to increased regulation. Such regulation may limit the Fund's ability to use swaps and increase the cost of using swaps.

Financial Leverage Risk

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including reverse repurchase agreements, credit facilities such as bank loans or commercial paper, and the issuance of preferred shares or notes. The Fund seeks to use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment.

There can be no assurance that 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 Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV of the Common Shares and market price of, and distributions on, the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in the costs to borrow, or in the distribution or interest rates on any preferred shares or notes, may affect the return to Common Shareholders. 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 Common Shareholders 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. If preferred shares are used, holders of preferred shares will have rights to elect a minimum of two trustees. This voting power may negatively affect Common Shareholders (or the interests of holders of preferred shares may differ from the interests of Common Shareholders). The use of leverage by the Fund may magnify the Fund's losses when there is a decrease in the value of a Fund investment and even totally eliminate the Fund's equity in its portfolio or a Common Shareholder's equity in the Fund. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Use of Leverage and Related Risks.

The costs of a financial leverage program (including the costs of offering preferred shares and notes) will be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes, so that the investment advisory fees payable to the Adviser will be higher when leverage is utilized. This will create a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and Common Shareholders, on the other hand. Fees and expenses in respect of financial leverage, as well as the investment advisory fee and all other expenses of the Fund, will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders, and not by preferred shareholders, noteholders or any other leverage providers.

Any lender in connection with a credit facility may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing. The credit facility fees may include, among other things, up front structuring fees and ongoing commitment fees (including fees on amounts undrawn on the facility) in addition to the traditional interest expense on amounts borrowed. The credit facility may involve a lien on the Fund's assets. Similarly, to the extent the Fund issues preferred shares or notes, the Fund currently intends to seek an AAA or equivalent credit rating from one or more NRSROs on any preferred shares or notes it issues and the Fund may be subject to fees, covenants and investment restrictions required by the NRSRO as a result. Such covenants and restrictions imposed by a NRSRO or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or restrictions will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund's investment returns. See Description of capital structure Preferred Shares and Credit Facility/Commercial Paper Program/Notes.

The Fund also expects to enter into other transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage including, among others, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions. To the extent that the Fund covers its obligations under such other transactions, as described in this prospectus, such transactions should not be treated as borrowings for purposes of the 1940 Act. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. See Investment objectives and principal investment strategy Portfolio Composition, Structured Products, Swaps and Other Derivative Instruments; and Risk factors Risks Relating to Investing in the Fund's Common Shares Risks of Structured Products, Risks of Swaps and Risks of Other Derivative Instruments.

Sovereign Debt Securities Risk

Investments in government debt securities involve special risks. Certain countries have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of a country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation and, in the case of a government debtor, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject.

Government debtors may default on their debt and may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the government debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts on a timely basis. Holders of government debt, potentially including the Fund, may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to government debtors.

As a result of the foregoing, a government obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign government debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country.

Risks of Other Derivative Instruments

The Fund may utilize options, forward contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. These instruments involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, the possible default by the other party to the transaction (i.e., counterparty risk), illiquidity of the derivative instrument and, to the extent the prediction as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such instruments could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. In addition, transactions in such instruments may involve commissions and other costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses and reduce its return. Amounts paid as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to such instruments are not otherwise available to the Fund for investment purposes.

Further, the use of such instruments by the Fund could create the possibility that losses on the instrument would be greater than gains in the value of the Fund's position. In addition, futures and options markets could be illiquid in some circumstances, and certain over-the-counter options could have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, the Fund might not be able to close out a position without incurring substantial losses. To the extent that the Fund utilizes forward contracts, futures contracts or options transactions for hedging, such transactions should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position and, at the same time, limit any potential gain to the Fund that might result from an increase in value of the position. In addition, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of call options, in which case the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium and transaction costs. Losses resulting from the use of hedging will reduce the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares, and possibly income, and the losses can be greater than if hedging had not been used. Forward contracts may limit gains on portfolio securities that could otherwise be realized had they not been utilized and could result in losses. The contracts may also increase the Fund's volatility and may involve a significant amount of risk relative to the investment of cash. The use of put and call options may result in losses to the Fund, force the sale of portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values, limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on its investments or cause the Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. 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.

When conducted outside the United States, transactions in options, forward contracts, futures contracts or options on futures contracts may not be regulated as rigorously as in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors; (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions; (iii) delays in the Fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States; (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States and (v) lower trading volume and liquidity.

Non-Diversification Risk

The Fund is classified as non-diversified under the 1940 Act. As a result, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a diversified fund. The Fund may therefore be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by a single

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corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence. The Fund, however, intends to continue to satisfy the less stringent diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Code in order to qualify for the special tax treatment available to regulated investment companies. For a discussion of these diversification requirements, see "Tax matters - Taxation of the Fund" in the SAI. In addition, because the Fund invests a high percentage of its assets in a relatively small number of issuers, the Fund is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory event affecting those issuers than is a more broadly diversified fund.

Lender Liability Risk

A number of U.S. judicial decisions have upheld judgments for borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or

a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of its investments, the Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

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

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

Net Asset Value Discount Risk

Frequently, shares of closed-end investment companies, such as the Fund, trade at a price below their net asset value, commonly referred to as a discount. Historically, shares of closed-end funds have traded at a discount to their net asset value, and the Fund can provide no assurance that its Common Shares will trade at or above their NAV. The Fund's Common Shares frequently trade at a discount to NAV. Immediately following the offering, the NAV of the Common Shares will be reduced by expenses associated with the Offer paid by the Fund (and the NAV will also reflect that the proceeds to the Fund from the offering were reduced by the sales load). Because the market price of the Fund's Common Shares may be determined by factors such as NAV, there is an increased risk that the Fund will trade below the Subscription Price and its current NAV for a period following the offering. Therefore, there is an added risk to investors who may sell their Common Shares shortly after the offering. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should consider the suitability of this investment with respect to the investor's investment objectives and personal situation. See Description of capital structure.

Manager Risk

As with any managed fund, the Adviser may not be successful in selecting the best-performing investments or investment techniques in managing its respective portion of the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk

Because the Adviser manages assets for other investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts (including institutional clients, pension plans and certain high net worth individuals), certain conflicts of interest are present. For instance, the Adviser receives fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fees received from the Fund, or receives a performance-based fee on certain accounts. In those instances, the Adviser has an incentive to favor the higher and/or performance-based fee accounts over the Fund. In addition, a conflict of interest exists to the extent the Adviser has proprietary investments in certain accounts or where the portfolio manager or other employees of the Adviser have personal investments in certain accounts. The Adviser has an incentive to favor these accounts over the Fund. Because the Adviser

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manages accounts that engage in short sales of (or otherwise take short positions in) securities or other instruments of the type in which the Fund invests, the Adviser could be seen as harming the performance of the Fund for the benefit of the accounts taking short positions, if such short positions cause the market value of the securities to fall. The Adviser has adopted trade allocation and other policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to address these and other conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures will have the effect of foreclosing certain investment opportunities for the Fund from time to time. The 20% overlap limit, discussed above, may have the same effect.

The Adviser manages assets for accounts other than the Fund, including private funds. The Adviser also currently serves as investment adviser to the Avenue Open-End Fund. The expected risk and return profile for the Fund is generally lower than for most of the other Avenue funds. The Fund may invest in the same credit obligations as the Avenue funds, although their investments may include different obligations of the same issuer. For example, the Fund might invest in Senior Loans issued by a borrower and one or more Avenue Funds might invest in the borrower's junior debt. In addition, the Adviser also manages certain accounts (including CLOs) that invest in certain types of credit obligations in which the Fund may also invest. Investment opportunities appropriate for both the Fund and another Avenue fund generally will be allocated between the Fund and the other Avenue Fund in a manner that the Adviser believes to be fair and equitable under the circumstances, in accordance with the Adviser's trade allocation policies.

Conflicts of interest may arise where the Fund and other Avenue funds simultaneously hold securities representing different parts of the capital structure of a stressed or distressed issuer. In such circumstances, decisions made with

respect to the securities held by one Avenue fund may cause (or have the potential to cause) harm to the different class of securities of the issuer held by other Avenue funds (including the Fund). For example, if such an issuer goes into bankruptcy or reorganization, becomes insolvent or otherwise experiences financial distress or is unable to meet its payment obligations or comply with covenants relating to credit obligations held by the Fund or by the other Avenue funds, such other Avenue funds may have an interest that conflicts with the interests of the Fund. If additional financing for such an issuer is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, it may not be in the best interests of the Fund to provide such additional financing, but if the other Avenue funds were to lose their respective investments as a result of such difficulties, the Adviser may have a conflict in recommending actions in the best interests of the Fund. In such situations, the Adviser will seek to act in the best interests of each of the Avenue funds (including the Fund) and will seek to resolve such conflicts in accordance with its compliance policies and procedures.

In addition, the 1940 Act limits the Fund's ability to enter into certain transactions with certain affiliates of the Adviser. As a result of these restrictions, the Fund may be prohibited from buying or selling any security directly from or to any portfolio company of a fund managed by the Adviser or one of its affiliates. Nonetheless, the Fund may under certain circumstances purchase any such portfolio company's loans or securities in the secondary market, which could create a conflict for the Adviser between the interests of the Fund and the portfolio company, in that the ability of the Adviser to recommend actions in the best interest of the Fund might be impaired. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain joint transactions with certain of the Fund's affiliates (which could include other Avenue funds), which could be deemed to include certain types of investments, or restructuring of investments, in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times). These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund. The Board has approved policies and procedures reasonably designed to monitor potential conflicts of interest. The Board will review these procedures and any conflicts that may arise.

Although the professional staff of the Adviser will devote as much time to the management of the Fund as the Adviser deems appropriate to perform their duties in accordance with the investment advisory agreement and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards, the professional staff of the Adviser may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the Fund and other Avenue funds. The Adviser and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Fund and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser and its professional staff. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the members of the Adviser and its officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the Fund but will be allocated between the business of the Fund and the management of the assets of other clients of the Adviser.

The Adviser or its respective members, officers, directors, employees, principals or affiliates may come into possession of material, non-public information. The possession of such information may limit the ability of the Fund to buy or sell a security or otherwise to participate in an investment opportunity. Situations may occur where the Fund could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by the Adviser for other clients, and the Adviser will not employ information barriers with regard to its operations on behalf of its registered and private funds, or other accounts. In certain circumstances, employees of the Adviser may serve as board members or in other capacities for portfolio or potential portfolio companies, which could restrict the Fund's ability to trade in the securities of such companies.

OTHER RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

Investment Risk

You may lose money by investing in the Fund, including the possibility that you may lose all of your investment. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

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The Fund is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle and is not designed to provide investors with a means of speculating on short-term stock market movements. Investors should not consider the Fund a complete investment program.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies

The Fund may acquire shares in other investment companies, including foreign investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The market value of the shares of other investment companies may differ from the net asset value of the particular fund. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, including its investment advisory and administration fees. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment advisory fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its Common Shareholders, in effect, will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies.

Zero Coupon Securities Risk

Certain debt obligations purchased by the Fund may take the form of zero coupon bonds. A zero coupon bond is a bond that does not pay interest either for the entire life of the obligation or for an initial period after the issuance of the obligation. When held to its maturity, its return comes from the difference between the purchase price and its maturity value. A zero coupon bond is normally issued and traded at a deep discount from face value. Zero coupon bonds allow an issuer to avoid or delay the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments and, as a result, may involve greater credit risk than bonds that pay interest currently or in cash. The Fund would be required to distribute the income on any of these instruments as it accrues, even though the Fund will not receive all of the income on a current basis or in cash. Thus, the Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, to make income distributions to its shareholders.

Distributions attributable to the Fund's original issue discount income accruing on zero coupon bonds, and of all other ordinary income, will generally be taxable to the Common Shareholders as ordinary income. As a consequence of selling investments in order to make distributions of original issue discount income and other income in respect of which the Fund has not received a corresponding amount of cash, the Fund may realize additional income that gives rise to additional distribution requirements; distributions of such additional income may be taxable to the Common Shareholders as ordinary income or as long-term capital gain depending on which investments are sold. See Tax matters Distributions in the SAI.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. To the extent that inflation occurs, it will reduce the real value of dividends paid by the Fund and the Fund's shares. Most emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high and volatile, rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. In an attempt to control inflation, wage and price controls have been imposed at times in certain countries.

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. A repurchase agreement effectively represents a loan from the Fund to the seller under the agreement.

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 NAV of the Common Shares 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. A reverse repurchase agreement effectively represents a loan from the buyer to the Fund under the agreement.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities Risk

The Fund may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis whereby the Fund buys or sells a security with payment and delivery taking place in the future. These transactions are subject to market risk as the value or yield of a security at delivery may be more or less than the purchase price or the yield generally available on securities when delivery occurs. In addition, the Fund is subject to counterparty risk because it relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, and 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 securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the amount of such purchase commitments until payment is made. An increase in the percentage of the Fund's assets committed to the purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may increase the volatility of the

Fund's NAV of the Common Shares.

Illiquid Investments Risk

The Fund's investments in relatively illiquid securities and loans may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and for fair value, as well as its ability to fairly value such investments and take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquidity will be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash, such as when the Fund pays dividends or distributions, and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet short-term cash requirements or incurring capital losses on the sale of illiquid investments.

Short Sales Risk

The Fund may engage in short sales. Short sales involve certain risks and special considerations. If the Fund incorrectly predicts that the price of the borrowed security will decline, the Fund will have to replace the securities with securities with a greater value than the amount received from the sale. As a result, losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security, because losses from short sales may be unlimited, whereas losses from purchases can equal only the total amount invested.

Equity Securities Risk

The value of equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock and convertible stock, will fluctuate in response to factors affecting the particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of an issuer's equity securities held by the Fund. The prices of equity securities fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuer occurs. In addition, equity security prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Moreover, in the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders and are likely to have varying types of priority over holders of preferred and convertible stock.

Warrants Risk

The Fund may invest in warrants. The risk of investing in a warrant is that the warrant may expire prior to the market value of the common stock exceeding the price fixed by the warrant. Warrants have a subordinate claim on a borrower's assets compared with Senior Loans. As a result, the values of warrants generally are 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 may be more volatile than those of Senior Loans and this may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares.

Temporary Investments Risk

During periods in which the Adviser believes that changes in economic, financial or political conditions make it advisable to do so, the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, reduce its primary investment holdings and invest in certain short-term and medium-term debt securities or hold cash. The Fund intends to invest for temporary defensive purposes only in short-term and medium-term debt securities believed to be of high quality, which are expected to be subject to relatively low risk of loss of interest or principal. In taking such defensive position, the Fund temporarily would not be pursuing and may not achieve its investment objectives.

Tax Risk

The Fund has elected to be treated as, and intends to continue to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Code. Assuming the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, it generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its net investment income, including net capital gain, that it distributes (including amounts that are treated as distributed and reinvested pursuant to the Plan, as described below) to shareholders, provided that, for each taxable year, the Fund distributes (or is treated as distributing) to its shareholders an amount at least equal to 90% of its investment company taxable income as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other items, dividends, taxable interest, original issue discount, market discount and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses). The Fund intends to continue to distribute annually all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company in any taxable year, the Fund must also meet certain asset diversification tests and at least 90% of its gross income for such year must be comprised of certain types of qualifying income. If, for any taxable year, the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be treated as a corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax on its net income and capital gains at the regular corporate tax rates (without a deduction for distributions to

shareholders). In addition, shareholders will be subject to tax on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Accordingly, in such event, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives would be adversely affected, and Common Shareholders would be subject to the risk of diminished investment returns.

Valuation Risk

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

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk

The Adviser is dependent upon the experience and expertise of certain key personnel in providing services with respect to the Fund's investments. If the Adviser was to lose the services of these individuals, its ability to service the Fund could be adversely affected. The investment professionals associated with the Adviser is actively involved in other investment activities not concerning the Fund and will not be able to devote all of their time to the Fund's business and affairs. In addition, individuals not currently associated with the Adviser may become associated with the Fund and the performance of the Fund may also depend on the experience and expertise of such individuals.

Certain Affiliations Risk

Certain broker-dealers, including major ones, may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Fund or the Adviser. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Fund is generally precluded from effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers, and its ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or syndicate including an affiliated broker or to utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions is subject to restrictions. This could limit the Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions and take advantage of market opportunities.

U.S. Government Debt Securities Risk

U.S. government debt securities have historically 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. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund's NAV of the Common Shares. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund's average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than

investing in higher yielding long-term securities.

Recent Developments

The U.S. credit markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption for more than three (3) years. Instability in the credit markets has made it more difficult for a number of issuers of debt securities to obtain financing or refinancing for their investment or lending activities or operations. In particular, because of volatile conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

For example, certain borrowers may, due to macroeconomic conditions, be unable to make interest and/or principal payments on credit obligations during this period. A borrower's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of the credit obligations and foreclosure on the borrower's assets securing the credit obligations, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the borrower's ability to meet other debt obligations. The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting borrower. In addition, if a borrower were to commence bankruptcy proceedings, even though the Fund may hold a Senior Loan of such borrower, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which the Fund actually provided managerial assistance to such borrower, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize the Fund's debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of its claim to that of other creditors. The current adverse economic conditions may also decrease the value of collateral securing some of the Fund's loans and the value of

its equity investments. Such conditions could lead to financial losses in the Fund's portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and the value of the Fund's assets.

These developments may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund. These developments may also make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. These developments could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to use leverage for investment purposes and increase the cost of such leverage, which would reduce returns to the Common Shareholders. These developments may also adversely affect the broader economy, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, lead to lower credit ratings of the issuer and increased defaults by the issuer. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the NAV and market price of the Fund's Common Shares.

The Dodd-Frank Act significantly revises and expands the rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority of federal bank, securities and commodities regulators. It is unclear how these regulators will exercise these revised and expanded powers and whether they will undertake rulemaking, supervisory or enforcement actions that would adversely affect the Fund or investments made by the Fund. Possible regulatory actions taken under these revised and expanded powers may include actions related to financial consumer protection, proprietary trading and derivatives. There can be no assurance that future regulatory actions authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act will not significantly reduce the profitability of the Fund. Legislators and regulators in the U.S. are currently considering a wide range of proposals beyond the Dodd-Frank Act that, if enacted, could result in major changes to the way banking operations are regulated. Some of these major changes could materially affect the profitability of the Fund or the value of investments made by the Fund or force the Fund to revise its investment strategy or divest itself from certain investments. Any of these developments could reduce the profitability of the Fund by exposing it to additional costs, taxes, liabilities, enforcement actions and reputational risk.

In addition, the recent European debt crisis and related financial restructuring efforts have contributed to the instability in global credit markets. The strength and duration of any economic recovery will be impacted by the European debt crisis and the reaction to any efforts to address the crisis.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk

The instability in the Middle East and Korea, terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world and social unrest globally may result in market volatility and may have long-term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of geopolitical events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets.

Government Intervention in the Financial Markets Risk

The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government (as well as certain foreign governments) to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. It is possible that governments (whether domestic or foreign) will not take any additional actions to support the financial markets or the economy (including by prohibiting any future bailouts), which may materially and adversely affect the Fund.

Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies or self regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities or structured products in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities or structured products, in ways that are unforeseeable. Borrowers under Senior Loans held by the Fund may seek protection under bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser 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.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Fund's Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the Agreement and Declaration of Trust) and By-Laws include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status and delay or limit the ability of other persons to acquire control of the Fund. These provisions could deprive the Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then-current market price of the Common Shares or at NAV. The Fund's Board has determined that these provisions are in the best interests of shareholders generally.

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 Board under the laws of the State of Delaware and the 1940 Act.

THE ADVISER

The Adviser will provide day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. The Adviser is Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. The Adviser is part of Avenue Capital Group, which comprises four registered investment advisers that have expertise investing in stressed and distressed obligations throughout the world. Avenue Capital Group was founded in 1995 by Marc Lasry and Sonia E. Gardner. As of January 31, 2013, Avenue Capital Group had approximately \$12.2 billion in assets under management. Avenue Capital Group and the Adviser is located at 399 Park Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, New York 10022.

The Adviser is 99% owned by Avenue Management Holdco, L.P., a limited partner, and is 1% owned and 100% controlled by Avenue Capital Management II GenPar, LLC, its general partner. Both the limited partners and the general partners of the Adviser are controlled by Marc Lasry and Sonia Gardner, who are the principals of Avenue Capital Group. Morgan Stanley, the global financial services firm, owns an indirect, non-controlling minority interest in Avenue Capital Group. In that regard, a Morgan Stanley affiliate is a limited partner of an entity that is a limited partner of the Adviser.

ADVISORY AGREEMENT

Under an advisory agreement, the Adviser receives an annual fee, payable monthly, in an amount equal to 1.25% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, which means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes, including proceeds from (and assets subject to) reverse repurchase agreements, any credit facility and any issuance of preferred shares or notes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the purpose of leverage).

The Fund pays all of its other expenses including, among others, legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Fund and the Fund's independent trustees; insurance (including trustees' and officers' errors and omissions insurance); auditing and accounting expenses; taxes and governmental fees; listing fees; dues and expenses incurred in connection with membership in investment company organizations; fees and expenses of the Fund's custodians, administrators, transfer agents, registrars and other service providers; expenses for portfolio pricing services by a pricing agent, if any; other expenses in connection with the issuance, offering and underwriting of shares or debt instruments issued by the Fund or with the securing of any credit facility or other loans for the Fund; expenses relating to investor and public relations; expenses of registering or qualifying securities of the Fund for public sale; brokerage commissions and other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio holding of the Fund; expenses of preparation and distribution of reports, notices and dividends to shareholders; expenses of the dividend reinvestment plan (except for brokerage expenses paid by participants in such plan); compensation and expenses of trustees; costs of stationery; any litigation expenses; and costs of shareholders' and other meetings.

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A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the renewal of the advisory agreement will be included in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the period ended April 30, 2013.

The Adviser will benefit from the Offer because their fees are based on the Managed Assets of the Fund. It is not possible to state precisely the amount of additional compensation the Adviser will receive as a result of the Offer because it is not known how many Common Shares will be subscribed for and because the proceeds of the Offer will be invested in additional portfolio securities which will fluctuate in value. However, based on the estimated proceeds from the Offer, assuming all the Rights are exercised in full at the estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Common Share, and after payment of the Dealer Manager fees and estimate of expenses, the Adviser would receive additional annualized fees of approximately \$[] as a result of the increase in the Fund's Managed Assets.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Jeffrey J. Gary, a Senior Portfolio Manager of Avenue Capital Management II, L.P., the Fund's investment adviser (the Adviser), is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's assets. Mr. Gary is also the portfolio manager of Avenue Credit Strategies Fund, an open-end mutual fund managed by the Adviser and a series of Avenue Mutual Funds Trust, which he has managed since its inception on June 2012. Mr. Gary has more than 20 years of investment experience in high yield, bank loan and distressed investment strategies, including the last fifteen years as a portfolio manager. Mr. Gary's experience includes managing numerous high yield and credit-related mutual funds. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Gary was a portfolio manager and helped launch the Third Avenue Focused Credit Fund (advised by Third Avenue Management LLC (Third Avenue)) in 2009, an opportunistic credit fund which invests globally in high yield bonds, bank

loans and distressed securities. Prior to Third Avenue, Mr. Gary was at BlackRock Financial, which he joined in 2003 as the Portfolio Manager and head of the high yield and distressed investment team with assets under management of approximately \$17 billion in various mutual funds and institutional accounts at the end of his tenure.

Mr. Gary will have access to the other investment teams within Avenue Capital Group, including the distressed credit teams.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Fund.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

State Street is located at State Street Financial Center, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the administration agreement, State Street is generally responsible for managing the administrative affairs of the Fund.

For administration related services, State Street is entitled to receive an annual fee of \$138,000, plus certain out-of-pocket expenses.

During periods when the Fund is using leverage, the fee paid to State Street (for various services) will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes the assets purchased through leverage.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Fund is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings.

Net asset value of Common Shares

The Common Shares are listed on the NYSE. The NAV of the Common Shares of the Fund is computed based upon the value of the Fund's total assets. NAV is generally determined daily by the Custodian as of the close of the regular trading session on each day that the NYSE is open for business. The NAV of the Common Shares is determined by calculating the total value of the Fund's assets (the value of the securities, plus cash or other assets, including interest accrued but not yet received), deducting its total liabilities (including accrued expenses or dividends), and dividing the result by the number of Common Shares outstanding of the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to calculate the NAV more frequently if deemed desirable.

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Loans and securities are valued by the Fund following valuation guidelines established and periodically reviewed by the Board. Under the valuation guidelines, loans and securities for which reliable market quotes are readily available are valued at current market value and all other loans, securities and assets of the Fund are valued at fair value in good faith following procedures established by the Board.

If events materially affecting the price of foreign portfolio securities occur between the time when their price was last determined on such foreign securities exchange or market and the time when the Fund's NAV was last calculated (for example, movements in certain U.S. securities indices which demonstrate strong correlation to movements in certain foreign securities markets), such securities may be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures established by the Board. For purposes of calculating NAV, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars at the mean of the bid price and ask price of such currencies against the U.S. dollar as quoted by a major bank.

When a Common Shareholder sells Common Shares, he or she will typically receive the market price for such Common Shares, which may be less than the NAV of such Common Shares. See Closed-end fund structure.

Distributions

The Fund intends to make regular monthly distributions to Common Shareholders. The amount of each monthly distribution will vary depending on a number of factors, including distributions payable on preferred shares or notes (if any) or other costs of financial leverage. As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of distribution on the Common Shares and the Fund's distribution policy could change. On an annual basis, the Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income (after it pays accrued distributions on any outstanding preferred shares or other costs of financial leverage) to meet the requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code.

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The net investment income of the Fund will consist of all interest income accrued on portfolio investments, short-term capital gain (including short-term gains on options, futures and forward positions and gains on the sale of portfolio investments held for one (1) year or less) in excess of long-term capital loss and income from certain hedging transactions, less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Fund will be accrued each day. The Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of the Fund's net investment income each year. In addition, at least annually the Fund intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). To the extent that the Fund's net investment income and net capital gain for any year exceed the total distributions paid during the year, the Fund will make a special distribution at or near year-end of such excess amount as may be required. Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Fund is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts.

If, for any taxable 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-free return of capital to each Common Shareholder up to the amount of the Common Shareholder's tax basis in his or her Common Shares, and thereafter as gain from the sale of Common Shares. The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce the Common Shareholder's adjusted tax 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.

Common Shareholders will automatically reinvest some or all of their distributions in additional Common Shares pursuant to the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan, unless such Common Shareholders contact the Plan Agent and elect to receive distributions in cash. See Dividend reinvestment plan.

An investor who acquires Common Shares in the Offer after the record date for a monthly dividend (if any) to be paid by the Fund will not receive such dividend. An investor who acquires Common Shares in the Offer will not receive the Fund's dividend[s] announced for [] 2013 with respect to such Common Shares.

Tax matters

The following is (i) a description of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the receipt, ownership and disposition of Rights by Record Date Common Shareholders and of owning and disposing of Common Shares and (ii) a description of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund. The discussion below provides general tax information related to the receipt, ownership and disposition of Rights and an investment in Common Shares, but this discussion does not purport to be a complete description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in such securities. It is based on the Code and Treasury regulations and administrative pronouncements, all as of the date hereof, any of which is subject to change or differing interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, it does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of a Common Shareholder's particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax consequences and tax consequences applicable to Common Shareholders subject to special tax rules, such as certain financial institutions; dealers or traders in securities who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting; persons holding Common Shares or Rights as part of a hedging transaction, wash sale, conversion transaction or integrated transaction or persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to the Common Shares or Rights; entities classified as partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes; real estate investment trusts; insurance companies; U.S. holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or tax-exempt entities, including individual retirement accounts or Roth IRAs. Unless otherwise noted, the following discussion applies only to a Common Shareholder that holds Common Shares and Rights as a capital asset and is a U.S. holder. A U.S. holder is a holder who, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a beneficial owner of Common Shares and is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a

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trust if it (x) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (y) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. Tax laws are complex and often change, and Common Shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. For more information, please see the section of the SAI entitled Tax matters.

The Offer

The receipt of the Rights by a Record Date Common Shareholder pursuant to the Offer will be treated as a non-taxable

distribution with respect to the Common Shares for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the fair market value of the Rights is less than 15% of the fair market value of the Common Shares on the date the Rights are r