

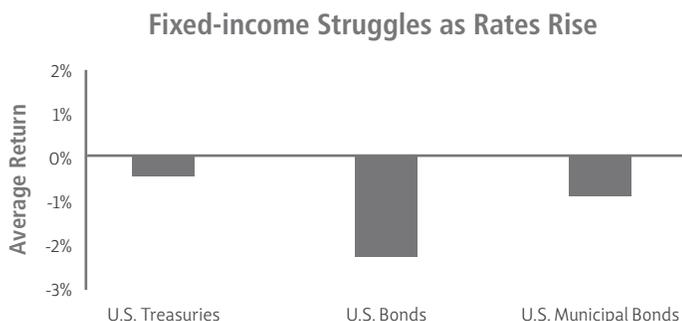
# A Professionally Managed, Fixed-income Credit Strategy

# Re-thinking Your Fixed-income Strategy

After a decade of historically low interest rates, how are you adjusting your fixed-income portfolio to today's rising interest rate environment?

## Rising rates impact traditional bonds

As interest rates rise, upward pressure on prices may lower your current bond portfolio's returns.



Periods shown represent periods during which the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield increased by 50 basis points or more. Each period of rising interest rates is equally weighted regardless of time period observed.

Bloomberg, Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index (U.S. Treasuries), Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Value Index (U.S. Bonds), Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index Total Return Index (U.S. Municipal Bonds). 12/31/17. Periods shown represent periods during which the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield increased by 50 basis points or more. The periods include: 11/7/01-4/1/02, 6/13/03-9/2/03, 3/22/04-6/14/04, 6/27/05-6/27/06, 3/17/08-6/13/08, 12/30/08-6/10/09, 11/30/09-4/5/10, 10/8/10-2/8/11, 9/22/11-10/27/11, 1/31/12-3/19/12, 7/24/12-9/14/12, 5/1/13-12/31/13, 1/30/15-3/6/15, 4/17/15-6/10/15, 7/8/16-12/15/16.

## Your fixed-income dilemma

If income is your investment goal, a buy-and-hold bond strategy comes with an opportunity cost as interest rates rise. If you hold bonds to maturity, it limits your upside in a higher-yielding bond market. If you sell off your current bonds at a loss, it erodes your principal.

## Consider adding a dynamic, income-focused credit strategy

The Resource Credit Income Fund ("the Fund") is a closed-end interval fund which aims to capture opportunities across the credit universe. The Fund seeks to achieve:

<b>Income</b>	An allocation to floating-rate loans, which generate incremental income as rates rise*
<b>Capital Preservation</b>	Driven by an investment in secured assets at the top of the capital structure
<b>Diversification</b>	Actively investing across credit sectors, risk strategies, and managers

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objectives, generate profits, or avoid losses.

## Today's income environment

Traditional bonds are still paying historically low yields as interest rates rise, potentially leaving you short of the income you need. Through its allocation to floating-rate assets, the Fund seeks to generate incremental income in today's rising rate environment.\*

### Current Yields, as of December 31, 2017

<b>6.32%</b>	Resource Credit Income Fund**
<b>2.71%</b>	Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Value Index***
<b>2.40%</b>	U.S. 10-year Treasury

Bloomberg, Resource Credit Income Fund Class A Shares, Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Value Index, U.S. 10-year Treasury Yield. 12/31/17.

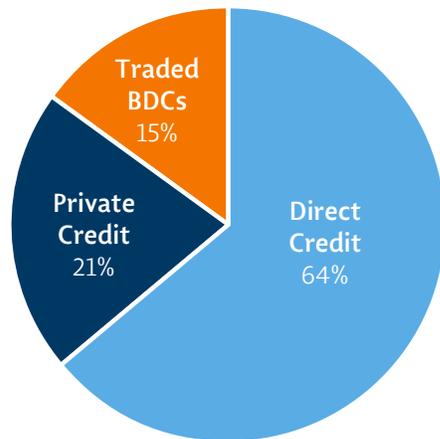
\* Data as of 12/31/17. Floating-rate assets comprise 77 percent of the Fund's invested assets.

\*\* To calculate the annualized distribution, the Fund's management will take the income received from the Fund's portfolio, subtract expenses, and divide the result by the total number of shares the Fund's investors own. The annualized distribution represents a single distribution from the Fund and does not represent the total returns of the Fund. Distribution includes a return of capital. Distributions are not guaranteed. For information regarding the Fund's total returns, visit [www.ResourceAlts.com](http://www.ResourceAlts.com).

\*\*\* Bond yield reflects the Yield-to-Worst, or the lowest yield generated from the potential take-out dates.

## Enhanced diversification across the credit markets

By accessing corporate credit through a diverse set of assets, the Fund seeks to offer true diversification.



Holdings data as of 12/31/17. Holdings are subject to change. Diversification does not ensure profit or prevent losses. The Fund's investment objectives are to produce current income and achieve capital preservation with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader equity markets.

### A Diversified Portfolio

**10** Number of industries

**80%** Senior secured assets

**77%** Floating-rate assets

**0.76** Direct credit effective duration (years)\*

Data as of 12/31/17.

#### Direct Credit

Senior loans and high-yield bonds offer potential income and principal protection

#### Private Credit

Products across best-in-class institutional credit managers offer broad diversification

#### Traded BDCs

Publicly traded companies lending to the U.S. middle market offer potential income and liquidity

## Performance driven by investment selection

The Fund's in-house management team seeks to take advantage of market dislocation to generate strong returns based on opportunistic buying power.

### Fund Performance, as of December 31, 2017

	1 YR	Since 10/27/15, per annum**	Since Inception 4/17/15, per annum
Credit Income Fund	11.81%	10.59%	8.36%
S&P/LSTA	4.12%	5.51%	3.87%
Barclays High Yield Bonds	6.48%	6.67%	3.48%
Barclays US Agg	3.54%	2.28%	1.70%

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. Resource Credit Income Fund Class A shares; Bloomberg S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Total Return Index, Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Bond ETF, Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Value Index.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results and investment returns and principal value of the Fund will fluctuate so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted above. For performance information current to the most recent month-end, please call toll-free (866) 773-4120.

Class A gross expenses are 20.65% and net expenses are 3.64%. Net fees are based on a contractual fee waiver and reimbursement agreement of 17.01% through at least September 9, 2018. The Fund is subject to an incentive fee that is paid in any calendar quarter in which the Fund's pre-incentive fee net investment income ("investment income") exceeds 2.25%, equal to 100% of investment income less than or equal to 2.8125% and 20% of investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.8125%. Performance does not reflect the deduction of all fees. If fees were deducted, performance would be lower.

\* Duration is the measure of the sensitivity of a fixed-income investment's principal to interest rate changes. Duration was computed with a 0.25-year value given to floating-rate loans, which typically reset each quarter to LIBOR. Effective duration is not applicable to the Fund's Traded BDCs and Private Credit strategies.

\*\* Data represents performance as of the date the Fund started actively investing.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objectives, generate profits, or avoid losses.

To learn more, visit  
[www.ResourceAlts.com](http://www.ResourceAlts.com) or call (866) 773-4120.

## Definitions

An **Interval Fund** is a continuously offered, closed-end fund that periodically offers to repurchase its shares from shareholders. This feature allows the Fund greater opportunities to invest in less liquid assets, which may result in higher risk-adjusted returns.

Through the interval structure, the Fund offers a Liquidity Feature of quarterly redemptions at NAV of no less than 5 percent of the shares outstanding made available, redeeming more frequently than other real estate and private equity investments. Regardless of how the Fund performs, there is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer.

The **S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Total Return Index** is a market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the U.S. leveraged loan market based upon market weightings, spreads, and interest payments.

**Bank of America Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury Index** tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the U.S. government in its domestic market.

The **Barclays U.S. Aggregate Total Return Value Index** is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate

taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

The **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Municipal Index Total Return Index** covers the U.S. dollar-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds and pre-refunded bonds.

The **Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Bond ETF** is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the U.S. and seeks investment results that correspond to the price and yield of the Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Bond Index.

The **S&P 500 Total Return Index** is an index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry grouping, among other factors. The S&P 500 is designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe. Companies included in the index are selected by the S&P Index Committee, a team of analysts and economists at Standard & Poor's. The S&P 500 is a market value weighted index — each stock's weight is proportionate to its market value.

## Risk factors

**Senior loans** hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements.

**CLOs and other structured products** may bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market.

**Private Investment Fund** shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses: asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund level, and asset-based fees, which may include incentive allocations or fees and expenses at the Private Investment Fund level. The valuation provided by an asset manager as of a specific date may vary from the actual sale price that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party. In addition to valuation risk, shareholders of Private Investment Funds are not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act.

## Risk disclosures

**An investor should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of the Fund carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus containing this and other information, please call (866) 773-4120 or download the file from [www.ResourceAlts.com](http://www.ResourceAlts.com). Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.**

The Fund is distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc. (ALPS Distributors, Inc. 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203). Resource Alternative Advisor, LLC and ALPS Distributors, Inc. are not affiliated.

*Investing involves risk. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate, and an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Alternative investment funds, ETFs, interval funds, and closed-end funds are subject to management and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. Debt instruments are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk and may be subordinated to more senior debt instruments. BDCs often use leverage to enhance returns and are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. CLOs are debt instruments but also carry additional risks related to the complexity and leverage inherent in the CLO structure. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund's gains or losses.*

*There currently is no secondary market for the Fund's shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any securities exchange, which makes them inherently illiquid. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers, regardless of how the Fund performs. Investments in lesser-known, small and medium capitalization companies may be more vulnerable than larger, more established organizations. The sales of securities to fund repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.*