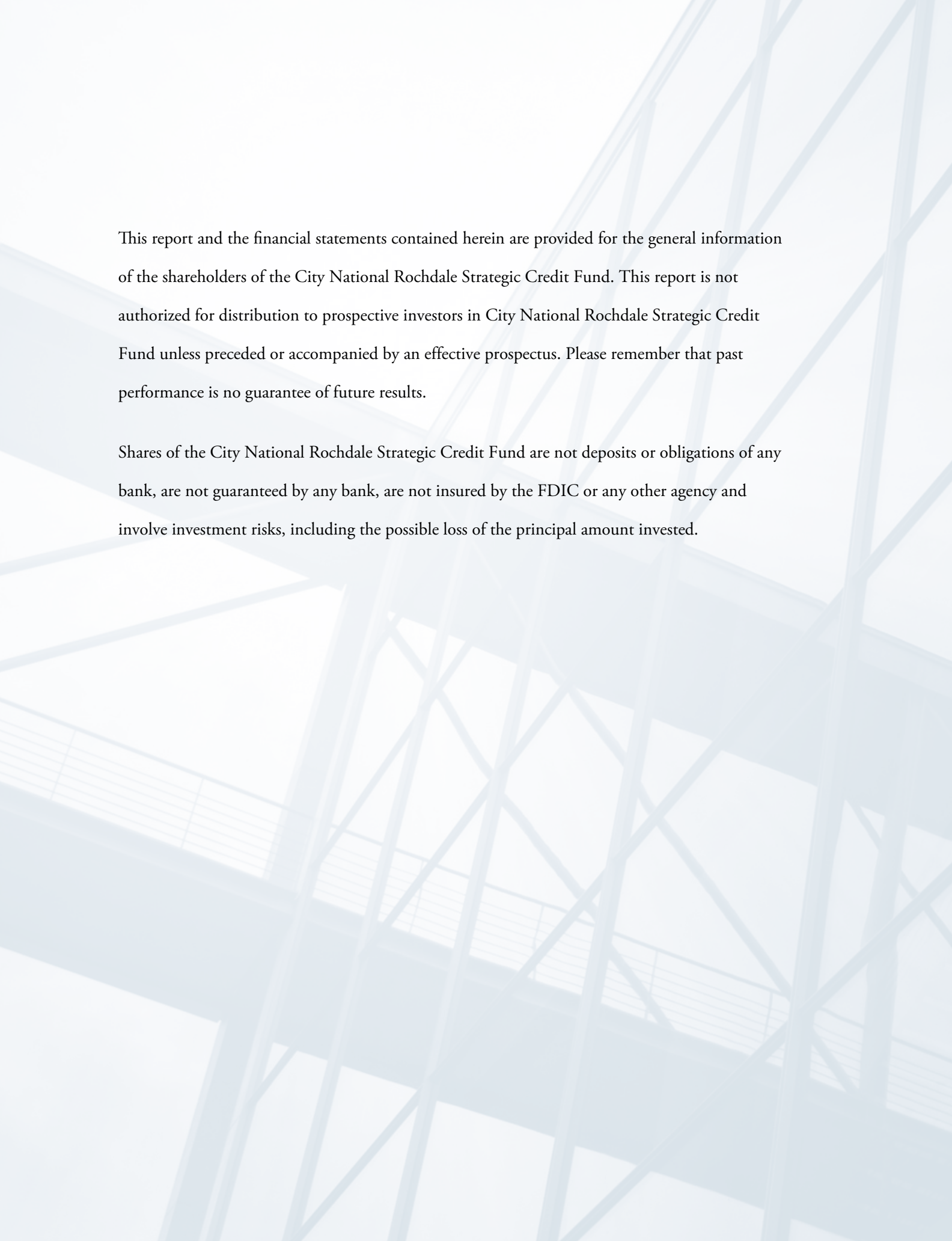




CITY NATIONAL ROCHDALE STRATEGIC CREDIT FUND

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

MAY 31, 2023

The background of the page features a light blue, semi-transparent architectural graphic. It consists of a series of intersecting lines and planes that create a sense of depth and structure, resembling a modern building's framework or a complex geometric design. The lines are thin and light blue, set against a white background.

This report and the financial statements contained herein are provided for the general information of the shareholders of the City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund. This report is not authorized for distribution to prospective investors in City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund unless preceded or accompanied by an effective prospectus. Please remember that past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Shares of the City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund are not deposits or obligations of any bank, are not guaranteed by any bank, are not insured by the FDIC or any other agency and involve investment risks, including the possible loss of the principal amount invested.

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The Fund files its complete schedule of investments with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year as an exhibit to its reports on Form N-PORT within 60 days after the end of the period. The Fund's Form N-PORT reports are available on the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The most current Schedule of Investments is available on the Fund's website at www.citynationalrochdalefunds.com and without charge, upon request, by calling 1-888-889-0799.

A description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to the Fund's portfolio securities is available, and information on how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-888-889-0799, (2) on the Fund's website at www.citynationalrochdalefunds.com, and (3) on the Commission's website at www.sec.gov.

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

The primary objective of the City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund (the "Fund") is to generate current income, and its secondary objective is long-term capital appreciation. The Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing mainly in debt securities and other credit related investments, primarily sourcing opportunities in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). We view the Fund as a complement to other liquid opportunistic income portfolios and appropriate for sophisticated investors that seek diversification and income potential over a longer time horizon.

For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Fund posted a return of -0.35%, underperforming the Palmer Square CLO BB Price Index (+6.07%), and the Palmer Square CLO BBB Price Index (+5.50%). Due to the Fund's ability to invest in all segments of the CLO market, the Fund compares its performance to a 50/50 blend of the BB/BBB indices (the "50/50 Blended Benchmark"), which the Fund underperformed by 6.14% (-0.35% for the Fund versus +5.79% for the 50/50 Blended Benchmark). Over the past 12 months, the Fund distributed \$1.45 per share in income, resulting in a 12-month yield of 19.44%, with the Fund's net asset value per share priced at \$8.97 as of June 30, 2023.

Underperformance for the past 12 months is a result of lower leveraged loan prices and market sentiment, which has impacted CLO equity greater than CLO debt. While the Fund does have exposure to multiple segments of CLOs, the equity positions bear the first loss arising out of default, and they generally have higher expected returns. We believe that barring any significant default cycles, there are significant opportunities in the CLO equity segments of a client portfolio, and we expect similar levels of dividend distributions to continue for investors. Recent underperformance is always unwelcome, but the Fund's performance for the three-year period ended May 31, 2023, during which the Fund posted an annualized return of +11.82%, compared to +9.40% for the 50/50 Blended Benchmark over the same time period.

The macro environment faced many challenges during the year ended May 31, 2023, which negatively impacted market performance across the globe. Although the Fund lagged the positive performance of the 50/50 Blended Benchmark, the returns of many other indices over the past year were either negative, or they differed significantly from their long-term historical averages. For example, the Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Index returned +0.05%, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index returned -2.14%, and the S&P 500 Index returned +2.89%. This performance was largely driven by inflation concerns and fears of broader economic slowdowns.

As mentioned in prior shareholder letters, our investment thesis for the Fund (and CLO markets in general) is that market dislocations will occur, and we expect recoveries to allow for large recoupments of losses when there is market volatility. Underlying earnings and recovery potential propelled returns at higher levels than during the downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Looking back, we are not surprised at the results, but the short time frame of both the downturn and recovery is also unprecedented.

We still view this asset class as a strong investment solution during periods of dislocation, and while there are concerns of an economic slowdown, we currently see this as less event driven and more structural. The market is moving through a period with one of the lowest 12-month default rates in history, which adds some complexity to most investors' expectations, as it is almost certain that defaults will rise, but the peak is always uncertain.

While we do see some challenges, many things bode well for CLOs during these times. Underlying investments are naturally hedged against changing interest rates, higher yield levels that we currently see in the market can offset potential volatility, and there are structural benefits in the underlying market that are used to preserve investors' capital over the long term (e.g., collateral managers are usually not forced sellers).

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund *(continued)*

Given the environment, the Fund is currently maintaining allocations to segments of the market with the potential for higher risk/higher return, but the Fund continues to be diversified across different risk segments. We do believe that there will be continued bouts of volatility in the market over the near term, and we see managers taking advantage of this potential instability.

Thank you for your support and confidence in the Fund.

Sincerely,

Garrett R. D'Alessandro

President and Chief Executive Officer
City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund

This information must be preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

This material represents the investment adviser's assessment of the portfolio and market environment at a specific point in time and should not be relied upon by the reader as research or investment advice. These views are as of the date of this report and subject to change based on market conditions.

Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee similar future results.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.

Risk Disclosures:

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's shares have no history of public trading and the Fund does not currently intend to list its shares for trading on any national securities exchange. There currently is no secondary market for the Fund's shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. The shares are, therefore, not readily marketable. Even if such a market were to develop, shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at prices lower than their net asset value.

This Fund is a closed-end interval fund. Investors may only redeem shares on a quarterly basis. Even though the

Fund will make quarterly repurchase offers to repurchase a portion of the shares to provide some liquidity to shareholders, you should consider the shares to be an illiquid investment. There is no assurance that every investor will be able to tender their respective shares when or in the amount that the investor desires. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for long term investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the shares. The amount of distributions that the Fund may pay, if any, is uncertain.

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. As with any investment strategy, there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be met and investors may lose money. Investing in international markets carries risks such as currency fluctuation, regulatory risks, economic and political instability. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Bonds and bond funds are subject to interest rate risks and will decline in value as interest rates rise. Investing in securities that are not investment grade generally offers a higher yield but also carries a greater degree of risk of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities, due to the speculative nature of their investments.

Risks associated with bank loans include (i) prepayment risk which could cause the Fund to reinvest prepayment proceeds in lower-yielding investments; (ii) credit risk; and (iii) price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity and liquidity. The quality of the collateral underlying the CLOs may decline in value or default. Investments in CLO equity and junior debt tranches will likely be subordinate in right of payment to other senior classes of CLO debt. The complex structure of a particular CLO may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. The value of any collateral or distributions from collateral assets can decline or be insufficient to meet the issuer's obligations. The Fund may invest in floating rate loans and similar instruments which may be illiquid or less liquid than other investments. The Fund may invest in distressed investments, which tend to be more volatile and sensitive to changing interest rates and adverse economic conditions

investment adviser's report *(Unaudited)*

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund *(continued)*

than other securities. The Fund may not be able to divest itself of these securities.

The Fund or its underlying investments may utilize derivatives. The market value of the underlying securities and of the derivative instruments relating to those securities may not be proportionate. Derivatives are subject to illiquidity and counterparty risk. The use of leverage by the Fund's manager may accelerate the velocity of potential losses.

The Fund is subject to the risk that one or more of the securities in which the Fund invests are priced incorrectly, due to factors such as incomplete data, market instability, lack of a liquid secondary market or human error. Restricted and illiquid securities may be difficult to sell for the value at which they are carried, if at all, or at any price within the desired time frame. Investing in restricted and illiquid securities may subject a portfolio to higher costs and liquidity risk.

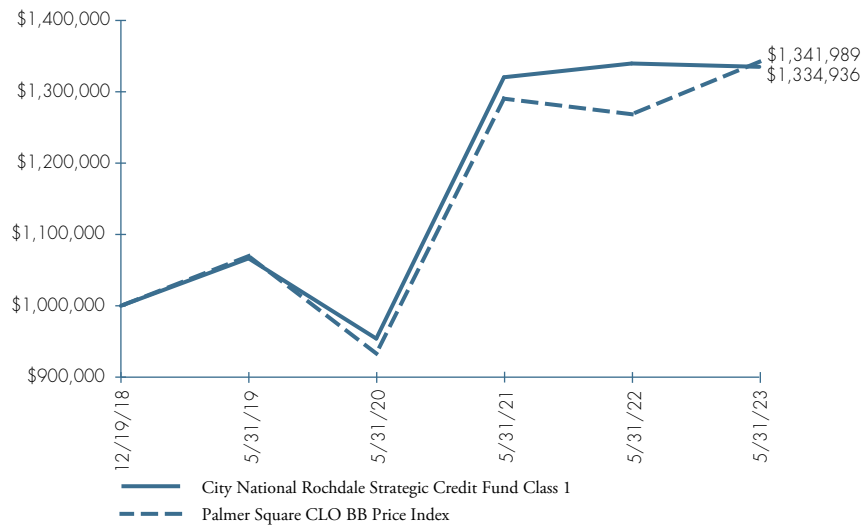
fund overview *(Unaudited)*

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund

The Fund's primary objective is to generate current income; its secondary objective is long-term capital appreciation.

Comparison of Change in the Value of a \$1,000,000 Investment in the City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund, Class 1, versus the Palmer Square CLO BB Price Index⁽¹⁾



(1) The performance in the above graph does not reflect the deduction of taxes the shareholder will pay on Fund distributions or the redemptions of Fund shares. Investment performance reflects fee waivers in effect. In the absence of such waivers, total return would be reduced.

Past performance is no indication of future performance.

The Fund's comparative benchmark does not include the annual operating expenses incurred by the Fund. Please note that one cannot invest directly in an unmanaged index.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

Shares	Ticker Symbol	One Year Return	Three Year Return	Since Inception
Class 1 ⁽¹⁾	CNROX	-0.35%	11.85%	6.71%
Palmer Square CLO BB Total Return Index	PCLOBBTR	6.07%	12.85%	6.83%
Palmer Square CLO BBB Total Return Index	PCLOBBBT	5.50%	5.95%	4.04%

(1) Commenced operations on December 19, 2018.

schedule of investments

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund

Type of Security Weightings (unaudited)†:

	89.3% Asset-Backed Securities
10.7% Short-Term Investment	

†Percentages are based on total investments.

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Asset-Backed Securities [88.7%]		
AIMCO CLO 17, Ser 2022-17A, Cl F 13.759%, TSFR3M + 8.710%, 07/20/35(A)(B)	\$ 400	\$ 350
AIMCO CLO 17 Equity, Ser 2022-17A 16.100%, 07/20/35(C)	10,250	7,554
AIMCO CLO Equity, Ser 2021-15A 16.010%, 10/17/34(A)(B)(C)	9,750	6,331
Alinea CLO, Ser 2018-1A, Cl E 11.250%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.000%, 07/20/31(A)(B)	1,000	839
ALM 2020, Ser 2020-1A, Cl D 11.260%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.000%, 10/15/29(A)(B)	3,268	2,849
ALM 2020 CLO Equity, Ser 2020-1A 22.150%, 10/15/29(A)(B)(C)	5,025	1,841
Apidos CLO XL Equity, Ser 2022-4A 16.510%, 07/15/35(C)	2,250	1,442
Apidos CLO XXIV, Ser 2016-24A, Cl DR 11.050%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.800%, 10/20/30(A)(B)	1,000	843
Apidos CLO XXVIII, Ser 2017-28A, Cl D 10.750%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 01/20/31(A)(B)	500	420
Apidos CLO XXVIII Equity, Ser 2017-28A 31.460%, 01/20/31(A)(B)(C)	2,000	520
Apidos CLO XXX, Ser 2018-XXXXA, Cl D 10.862%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.600%, 10/18/31(A)(B)	1,000	858

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Apidos CLO XXXII Equity, Ser 2019-32A 21.240%, 01/20/33(A)(B)(C)	\$ 4,400	\$ 2,343
Apidos CLO XXXV Equity, Ser 2021-35A 18.110%, 04/20/34(A)(B)(C)	500	291
ARES XLVII CLO, Ser 2018-47A, Cl E 10.760%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 04/15/30(A)(B)	2,000	1,638
Barings CLO, Ser 2017-2A, Cl ER 11.700%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.450%, 10/20/30(A)(B)	2,500	2,054
Barings CLO Equity, Ser 2018-2 32.320%, 04/15/30(C)	1,000	320
Battalion CLO XVI Equity, Ser 2019-16A 26.290%, 12/19/32(A)(B)(C)	2,500	1,239
BlueMountain CLO, Ser 2018-1A, Cl E 11.249%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.950%, 07/30/30(A)(B)	500	384
BlueMountain CLO, Ser 2018-3A, Cl E 11.205%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.950%, 10/25/30(A)(B)	750	605
BlueMountain CLO Equity, Ser 2012-2A 0.000%, 11/20/28(A)(B)(C)	2,750	17
BlueMountain CLO Equity, Ser 2016-1A 0.000%, 04/20/27(A)(B)(C)	4,925	86
BlueMountain CLO XXII Equity, Ser 2018-22A 46.360%, 07/15/31(A)(B)(C)	3,500	997
BlueMountain CLO XXIII Equity, Ser 2018-23A 33.760%, 10/20/31(A)(B)(C)	6,500	2,482
BlueMountain Fuji US CLO II Equity, Ser 2017-2A 43.650%, 10/20/30(A)(B)(C)	1,500	375
BlueMountain Fuji US CLO III Equity, Ser 2017-3A 33.220%, 01/15/30(A)(B)(C)	2,475	792

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

schedule of investments

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund *(continued)*

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)	DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Burnham Park CLO Equity, Ser 2016-1A 17.350%, 10/20/29(A)(B)(C) \$	16,576	\$ 3,481	Dryden 64 CLO, Ser 2018-64A, CI E 10.392%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.600%, 04/18/31(A)(B)	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,828
Canyon CLO, Ser 2018-1A, CI E 11.010%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.750%, 07/15/31(A)(B)	500	398	Dryden 75 CLO Equity, Ser 2019-75A 17.840%, 04/14/34(A)(B)(C)	500	345
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO, Ser 2013-3A, CI DR 10.760%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 10/15/30(A)(B)	400	327	Dryden 93 CLO Equity, Ser 2021-93A 22.310%, 01/15/34(A)(B)(C)	13,250	6,821
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO, Ser 2014-1A, CI ER 10.660%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.400%, 04/17/31(A)(B)	3,400	2,622	Dryden 95 CLO Equity, Ser 2021-95A 21.140%, 08/20/34(A)(B)(C)	2,000	1,208
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO Equity, Ser 2014-1A, CI INC 32.500%, 04/17/31(A)(B)(C)	500	110	Elmwood IX CLO Equity, Ser 2021-2A 15.560%, 07/20/34(A)(B)(C)	9,650	7,011
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO Equity, Ser 2015-1A 26.170%, 07/20/31(A)(B)(C)	613	49	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 04/11/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	1,100	293
Carlyle Global Market Strategies CLO Equity, Ser 2021-5A 17.260%, 07/20/34(B)(C)	7,250	4,831	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 05/18/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	132	35
Carlyle US CLO, Ser 2017-1A, CI D 11.250%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.000%, 04/20/31(A)(B)	3,300	2,608	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 05/25/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	968	253
Carlyle US CLO Equity, Ser 2017-2A 29.020%, 07/20/31(A)(B)(C)	3,750	712	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 06/22/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	132	34
Carlyle US CLO Equity, Ser 2018-1A 39.660%, 04/20/31(A)(B)(C)	600	144	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 06/28/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	132	34
Crown Point CLO IV, Ser 2018-4A, CI E 10.750%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 04/20/31(A)(B)	1,000	769	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 06/30/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	132	34
Dryden 33 Senior Loan Fund Equity, Ser 2014-33A, CI R 0.000%, 04/15/29(A)(B)(C)*	7,100	1	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 07/11/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	440	113
Dryden 40 Senior Loan Fund, Ser 2018-40A, CI FR 13.181%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 7.860%, 08/15/31(A)(B)	500	284	Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 07/18/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	440	114
			Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 08/23/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	220	56
			Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 09/27/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	176	44
			Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 10/25/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	176	43
			Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity, Ser 11/16/2022 0.000%, 03/25/24(C)*	44	11

schedule of investments

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund *(continued)*

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)	DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Flatiron CLO 18 Equity, Ser 2018-1A 23.660%, 04/17/31(A)(B)(C) \$	750	\$ 330	Magnetite VII, Ser 2012-7A, CI ER2 11.760%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.500%, 01/15/28(A)(B)	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,711
Flatiron RR CLO 22 Equity, Ser 2021-2A 17.020%, 10/15/34(A)(B)(C)	8,750	6,326	Magnetite XVI Equity, Ser 2015-16A 0.000%, 01/18/28(A)(B)(C)	750	45
Flatiron Warehouse CLO 25 Equity, Ser 02/24/2022 0.000%, 11/23/23(C)*	2,579	2,991	Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO Equity, Ser 2021-1A 17.290%, 10/23/34(A)(B)(C)	12,000	7,654
Flatiron Warehouse CLO 25 Equity, Ser 07/13/2022 0.000%, 11/23/23(C)*	2,450	2,751	Morgan Stanley Eaton Vance CLO Equity, Ser 2022-16A 17.000%, 04/15/35(A)(B)(C)	8,750	6,737
Flatiron Warehouse CLO 25 Equity, Ser 12/13/2021 0.000%, 11/23/23(C)*	2,450	2,868	Neuberger Berman CLO Equity, Ser 2021-42A 17.790%, 07/16/35(C)	2,000	1,438
Galaxy XXIV CLO, Ser 2017-24A, CI E 10.760%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 01/15/31(A)(B)	750	661	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 24, Ser 2017-24A, CI E 11.285%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.020%, 04/19/30(A)(B)	750	669
Greenwood Park CLO Equity, Ser 2018-1A 22.190%, 04/15/31(A)(B)(C)	12,075	4,105	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 26 Equity, Ser 2017-26A, CI INC 23.710%, 10/18/30(A)(B)(C)	800	312
Grippen Park CLO, Ser 2017-1A, CI E 10.950%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.700%, 01/20/30(A)(B)	500	435	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 27, Ser 2018-27A, CI E 10.460%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.200%, 01/15/30(A)(B)	1,317	1,147
Grippen Park CLO Equity, Ser 2017-1A 21.790%, 01/20/30(A)(B)(C)	500	95	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 27 Equity, Ser 2018-27A, CI INC 25.160%, 01/15/30(A)(B)(C)	500	190
Highbridge Loan Management, Ser 2014-3A, CI DR 11.762%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.500%, 07/18/29(A)(B)	700	584	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 40 Equity, Ser 2021-40A 17.450%, 04/16/33(A)(B)(C)	500	302
Highbridge Loan Management, Ser 2014-4A, CI CR 7.823%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 2.550%, 01/28/30(A)(B)	1,000	877	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers CLO 46 Equity, Ser 2021-46A 17.550%, 01/20/36(A)(B)(C)	9,250	6,235
Highbridge Loan Management, Ser 2014-4A, CI DR 10.823%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.550%, 01/28/30(A)(B)	788	670	Octagon 55 CLO Equity, Ser 2021-1A 18.890%, 07/20/34(A)(B)(C)	1,250	750
Jamestown CLO II Equity, Ser 2013-2A 0.000%, 04/22/30(A)(B)(C)	750	2	Octagon Investment Partners, Ser 2018-18A, CI D 10.770%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.510%, 04/16/31(A)(B)	1,200	949
KKR Financial CLO, Ser 2013-1A, CI DR 11.340%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.080%, 04/15/29(A)(B)	1,250	1,083			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

schedule of investments

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund *(continued)*

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)	DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Octagon Investment Partners 26, Ser 2016-1A, CI ER 10.660%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.400%, 07/15/30(A)(B)	\$ 2,375	\$ 1,784	Rockford Tower CLO Equity, Ser 2021-1A 15.550%, 07/20/34(A)(B)(C)	\$ 4,100	\$ 3,034
Octagon Investment Partners 30 Equity, Ser 2017-1A 21.510%, 03/17/30(A)(B)(C)	3,000	762	Rockford Tower CLO Equity, Ser 2021-2A 15.290%, 07/20/34(A)(B)(C)	4,750	3,644
Octagon Investment Partners 31, Ser 2017-1A, CI F 13.450%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 8.200%, 07/20/30(A)(B)	700	549	RR 3, Ser 2018-3A, CI DR2 10.660%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.400%, 01/15/30(A)(B)	1,046	856
Octagon Investment Partners 47 Equity, Ser 2020-1A 15.490%, 07/20/34(A)(B)(C)	2,000	1,207	RR 3 Equity, Ser 2018-3A 33.540%, 01/15/30(C)	3,750	691
Octagon Investment Partners CLO Equity, Ser 2018-1A 24.940%, 01/20/31(A)(B)(C)	2,250	641	RR 4, Ser 2018-4A, CI D 11.110%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.850%, 04/15/30(A)(B)	2,000	1,678
Octagon Investment Partners XVII, Ser 2013-1A, CI ER2 10.405%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.150%, 01/25/31(A)(B)	1,581	1,251	Shackleton CLO, Ser 2013-3A, CI ER 11.140%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.880%, 07/15/30(A)(B)	3,000	2,264
Octagon Investment Partners XXII, Ser 2014-1A, CI ERR 10.723%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.450%, 01/22/30(A)(B)	5,000	4,124	Shackleton CLO, Ser 2017-11A, CI E 11.621%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.300%, 08/15/30(A)(B)	2,500	1,713
Palmer Square CLO, Ser 2018-2A, CI D 10.860%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.600%, 07/16/31(A)(B)	2,000	1,794	Shackleton CLO Equity, Ser 2019-14A 20.920%, 07/20/34(A)(B)(C)	500	366
Palmer Square CLO, Ser 2020-2A, CI DR2 11.000%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.750%, 07/20/30(A)(B)	500	438	Sound Point CLO II, Ser 2013-1A, CI B2R 10.768%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 01/26/31(A)(B)	599	367
Race Point VIII CLO, Ser 2013-8A, CI ER 12.229%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.850%, 02/20/30(A)(B)	5,000	3,541	Sound Point CLO III-R, Ser 2013-2RA, CI E 11.260%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.000%, 04/15/29(A)(B)	2,050	1,331
Regatta XI Funding, Ser 2018-1A, CI E 10.760%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 07/17/31(A)(B)	600	508	Sound Point CLO IV-R Equity, Ser 2013-3RA 0.000%, 04/18/31(A)(B)(C)*	3,750	184
Regatta XI Funding Equity, Ser 2018-1A 21.490%, 07/17/31(A)(B)(C)	500	176	Sound Point CLO VIII-R, Ser 2021-1RA, CI R2D2 10.410%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.150%, 04/15/30(A)(B)	3,250	2,859
Rockford Tower CLO Equity, Ser 2018-1A 30.290%, 05/20/31(A)(B)(C)	2,500	825	Sound Point CLO XII, Ser 2016-2A, CI ER 12.150%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.900%, 10/20/28(A)(B)	1,750	1,546

schedule of investments

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund *(continued)*

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)	DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Sound Point CLO XIX, Ser 2018-1A, CI E 10.910%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.650%, 04/15/31(A)(B)	\$ 2,550	\$ 1,873	11.010%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.750%, 04/15/31(A)(B)	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,077
Sound Point CLO XIX Equity, Ser 2018-1A 66.330%, 04/15/31(A)(B)(C)	4,500	540	Steele Creek CLO Equity, Ser 2014-1RA 49.920%, 04/21/31(A)(B)(C)	21,168	1,819
Sound Point CLO XVI, Ser 2017-2A, CI E 11.355%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.100%, 07/25/30(A)(B)	700	508	Steele Creek CLO Equity, Ser 2017-1A 40.000%, 10/15/30(A)(B)(C)	2,500	462
Sound Point CLO XVII, Ser 2017-3A, CI D 11.750%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.500%, 10/20/30(A)(B)	500	343	Steele Creek CLO Equity, Ser 2018-2A 35.580%, 08/18/31(A)(B)(C)	2,500	641
Sound Point CLO XVII Equity, Ser 2017-3A 23.980%, 10/20/30(A)(B)(C)	3,250	422	Symphony CLO XXV Equity, Ser 2021-25A 18.460%, 04/19/34(A)(B)(C)	500	280
Sound Point CLO XVIII, Ser 2017-4A, CI D 10.750%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 01/21/31(A)(B)	3,000	2,107	Symphony CLO XXVI Equity, Ser 2021-26A 25.260%, 04/20/33(A)(B)(C)	6,500	1,653
Sound Point CLO XX, Ser 2018-2A, CI D 8.268%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 3.000%, 07/26/31(A)(B)	1,425	1,180	Tallman Park CLO Equity, Ser 2021-1A 18.810%, 04/20/34(A)(B)(C)	12,765	7,063
Sound Point CLO XX, Ser 2018-2A, CI E 11.268%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.000%, 07/26/31(A)(B)	3,000	1,976	TCW CLO Equity, Ser 2021-1A 20.860%, 03/18/34(A)(B)(C)	1,500	900
Sound Point CLO XXI Equity, Ser 2018-3A 31.930%, 10/26/31(A)(B)(C)	1,000	150	THL Credit Wind River CLO, Ser 2018-1A, CI E 10.760%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.500%, 07/15/30(A)(B)	2,500	2,045
Southwick Park CLO Equity, Ser 2019-4A 15.530%, 07/20/32(A)(B)(C)	2,000	1,265	Trestles CLO II, Ser 2018-2A, CI D 11.005%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.750%, 07/25/31(A)(B)	1,750	1,465
Steele Creek CLO, Ser 2016-1A, CI ER 10.616%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.750%, 06/15/31(A)(B)	1,500	1,095	Upland CLO Equity, Ser 2021-46A 27.240%, 04/20/31(C)	2,500	1,240
Steele Creek CLO, Ser 2017-1A, CI E 11.460%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.200%, 10/15/30(A)(B)	1,900	1,336	Voya CLO, Ser 2018-2A, CI E 10.510%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 5.250%, 07/15/31(A)(B)	875	696
Steele Creek CLO, Ser 2018-1A, CI E			Voya CLO, Ser 2019- 2A, CI DR 12.400%, TSFR3M + 7.372%, 07/19/28(A)(B)	1,000	782
			Wehle Park CLO Equity, Ser 2014-1RA 16.770%, 04/21/35(C)	17,250	11,975
			Wellfleet CLO, Ser 2017-1A, CI D 11.300%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.050%, 04/20/29(A)(B)	2,050	1,533

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

schedule of investments

May 31, 2023

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund (concluded)

DESCRIPTION	FACE AMOUNT (000)	VALUE (000)
Wellfleet CLO, Ser 2018-2A, CI D 11.320%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 6.070%, 10/20/31(A)(B)	\$ 750	\$ 562
Wellfleet CLO, Ser 2019-1A, CI ER3 12.300%, ICE LIBOR USD 3 Month + 7.050%, 07/20/29(A)(B)	1,000	636
Wellfleet CLO Equity, Ser 2020-2A 9.070%, 07/15/31(C)	5,000	3,191
York CLO 2 Equity, Ser 2015-1A 30.850%, 01/22/31(A)(B)(C)	750	290
Total Asset-Backed Securities (Cost \$295,291)		215,238
Short-Term Investment [10.6%]		
SEI Daily Income Trust Government Fund, CI Institutional, 4.910%**	25,689,248	25,689
Total Short-Term Investment (Cost \$25,689)		25,689
Total Investments [99.3%] (Cost \$320,980)		\$ 240,927

Percentages are based on net assets of \$242,653 (000).

* Non-income producing security.

** The rate reported is the 7-day effective yield as of May 31, 2023.

(A) Variable or floating rate security. The rate shown is the effective interest rate as of period end. The rates for certain securities are not based on published reference rates and spreads and are either determined by the issuer or agent based on current market conditions; by using a formula based on the rates of underlying loans; or by adjusting periodically based on prevailing interest rates.

(B) Security exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. These securities may be resold in transactions exempt from registration normally to qualified institutions. On May 31, 2023, the value of these securities amounted to \$177,713 (000), representing 73.2% of the net assets of the Fund.

(C) Level 3 security in accordance with fair value hierarchy.

BOA — Bank of America

CI — Class

CLO — Collateralized Loan Obligation

ICE — Intercontinental Exchange

LIBOR — London Interbank Offered Rates

Ser — Series

TSFR3M — 3 Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate

USD — U.S. Dollar

The following is a list of the inputs used as of May 31, 2023, in valuing the Fund's investments carried at value (000):

Investments in Securities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Asset-Backed Securities	\$ —	\$ 76,277	\$ 138,961	\$ 215,238
Short-Term Investment	25,689	—	—	25,689
Total Investments in Securities	\$ 25,689	\$ 76,277	\$ 138,961	\$ 240,927

The following is a reconciliation of investments in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining fair value as of May 31, 2023 (000):

	Asset-Backed Securities
Beginning balance as of June 1, 2022	\$ 177,826
Transfers into Level 3	—
Transfers out of Level 3	(360)
Amort	120
Purchases	16,438
Sales	(19,387)
Realized gain (loss)	685
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(36,361)
Ending balance as of May 31, 2023	\$ 138,961
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) attributable to Level 3 securities held at May 31, 2023	\$ (36,481)

For the year ended May 31, 2023, transfers in or out of Level 3 were due to the availability or lack of availability of observable inputs to determine fair value.

statement of assets and liabilities (000)

May 31, 2023

	City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund
ASSETS:	
Cost of securities	\$ 320,980
Investments in securities, at fair value	\$ 240,927
Interest receivable	2,252
Prepaid expenses	18
Total Assets	243,197
LIABILITIES:	
Investment advisory fees payable	237
Shareholder servicing fees payable	51
Administration fees payable	16
Payable for trustee fees	1
Accrued expenses	239
Total Liabilities	544
Net Assets	\$ 242,653
NET ASSETS:	
Paid-in capital	\$ 311,306
Total accumulated losses	(68,653)
Net Assets	\$ 242,653
Net Assets	\$ 242,652,864
Total shares outstanding at end of year	32,513,013
Net asset value, offering and redemption price per share (net assets ÷ shares outstanding)	\$ 7.46

statement of operations (000)

For the year ended May 31, 2023

	City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund
INVESTMENT INCOME:	
Interest	\$ 43,888
Dividends	428
Total Investment Income	44,316
EXPENSES:	
Investment advisory fees	3,469
Shareholder servicing fees	578
Administration fees	185
Trustees' fees	1
Professional fees	327
Transfer agent fees	54
Registration fees	46
Printing fees	31
Custody fees	24
Interest expense	2
Insurance and other expenses	191
Total Expenses	4,908
Less, waivers and/or reimbursements of:	
Investment advisory fees	(396)
Net Expenses	4,512
Net investment income	39,804
Net realized gain from securities transactions	706
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(41,619)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	\$ (1,109)

statements of changes in net assets (000)

For the years ended May 31, 2023

	City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund	City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund
	2023	2022
OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income	\$ 39,804	\$ 34,852
Net realized gain from security transactions	706	7,765
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	(41,619)	(41,987)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(1,109)	630
DISTRIBUTIONS:	(40,693)	(42,039)
CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS:		
Class 1		
Shares issued	60,794	106,361
Shares reinvested for distributions	15,288	18,663
Shares redeemed	(22,476)	(15,980)
Net increase in net assets from share transactions	53,606	109,044
Total increase in net assets	11,804	67,635
NET ASSETS:		
Beginning of year	230,849	163,214
End of year	\$ 242,653	\$ 230,849
CAPITAL SHARE ISSUED AND REDEEMED:		
Class 1		
Shares issued	7,650	10,368
Shares reinvested for distributions	1,964	1,901
Shares redeemed	(2,827)	(1,611)
Net share transactions	6,787	10,658

statement of cash flows (000)

For the year ended May 31, 2023

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net Decrease in Net Asset Resulting from Operations	\$	(1,109)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Operations to Net Cash (used) in Operating Activities:		
Purchases of investments		(176,078)
Proceeds from disposition of investment securities		133,003
Amortization of premium/accretion of discount on investments, net		(994)
Net realized (gain) from security transactions		(706)
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments		41,619
Increase in interest receivable		(733)
Decrease in prepaid expenses		6
Increase in payable for investment advisory fees		5
Increase in shareholder servicing fees payable		2
Increase in payable for transfer agent fees		1
Decrease in payable for investments purchased		(8,040)
Increase in accrued expenses		106
Net Cash (Used in) Operating Activities		(12,918)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash distributions paid	\$	(25,405)
Proceeds from capital shares issued		60,799
Cost of capital shares redeemed		(22,476)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		12,918
Net Change in Cash		—
Cash at beginning of year		—
Cash at end of year	\$	—

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Non-cash Financing Activities not included herein consist of		
Reinvestments of Distributions	\$	15,288

financial highlights

For a Share Outstanding Throughout each Year/Period Presented

	NET ASSET VALUE BEGINNING OF YEAR/ PERIOD	NET INVESTMENT INCOME†	NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSS) ON SECURITIES	TOTAL FROM OPERATIONS	TOTAL DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	NET ASSET VALUE END OF YEAR/ PERIOD	TOTAL RETURN‡	NET ASSETS END OF YEAR/PERIOD (000)	RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS	RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS (EXCLUDING WAIVERS)	RATIO OF NET INVESTMENT INCOME TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE‡‡
City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund												
2023	\$ 8.97	\$ 1.36	\$ (1.42)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (1.45)	\$ 7.46	(0.35)%	\$ 242,653	1.95%	2.12%	17.21%	8%
2022	10.83	1.71	(1.49)	0.22	(2.08)	8.97	1.46	230,849	1.95	2.09	16.74	49
2021	8.64	0.95	2.22	3.17	(0.98)	10.83	38.39	163,214	1.95	2.27	9.56	62
2020	10.55	0.97	(2.06)	(1.09)	(0.82)	8.64	(10.54)	86,976	1.95	2.87	9.42	62
2019*	10.00	0.38	0.28	0.66	(0.11)	10.55	6.65	37,273	1.95	5.69	8.12	19

* The Fund commenced operations on December 19, 2018. All ratios have been annualized.

† Per share calculations are based on average shares outstanding throughout each period.

‡ Fee waivers are in effect; if they had not been in effect, performance would have been lower. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.

‡‡ Portfolio turnover rate is for the period indicated and has not been annualized.

notes to financial statements

May 31, 2023

1. ORGANIZATION:

City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund (the “Fund”) is a Delaware statutory trust registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and was organized on February 26, 2018. The Fund is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund is an interval fund that offers to make quarterly repurchases of shares at net asset value (“NAV”).

The Fund commenced operations on December 19, 2018. The Fund’s investment adviser, City National Rochdale, LLC (the “Adviser”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of City National Bank, is responsible on a day-to-day basis for investment of the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and principal investment strategies. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The Fund’s primary objective is to generate current income; its secondary objective is long-term capital appreciation.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its objectives. The Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing in a portfolio of debt securities and other credit-related investments including equity tranches of collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), equity interests in CLO warehouses, funds that invest primarily in debt securities, and derivatives that have similar economic characteristics to debt securities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Fund.

Use of Estimates – The Fund is an investment company that conforms with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Therefore the Fund follows the accounting and reporting guidance for investment companies. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Security Valuation – Securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ) are valued at the last quoted sale price on the primary exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded, or,

if there is no such reported sale, at the most recent quoted bid price. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price is used. If available, debt securities are priced based upon valuations provided by independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities at an evaluated bid price by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations, or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Debt obligations with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, if the Adviser’s Fair Value Committee (the “Committee”) concludes that such amortized cost approximates market value after taking into account factors such as credit, liquidity and interest rate conditions as well as issuer specific factors. Investments in underlying registered investment companies are valued at their respective daily net assets in accordance with pricing procedures approved by their respective boards. The prices for foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. Dollars using currency exchange rates. Prices for most securities held by the Fund are provided daily by recognized independent pricing agents. If a security price cannot be obtained from an independent, third-party pricing agent, the Fund seeks to obtain a bid price from one or more independent brokers.

Securities for which market prices are not “readily available” are valued in accordance with the fair value procedures (the “Fair Value Procedures”) approved by the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The Fund’s Fair Value Procedures are implemented through the Committee. Some of the more common reasons that may necessitate that a security be valued using the Fair Value Procedures include: the security’s trading has been halted or suspended; the security has been de-listed from a national exchange; the security’s primary trading market is temporarily closed at a time when, under normal conditions, it would be open; for international securities, market events that occur after the close of the foreign markets that make closing prices not representative of fair value; or the security’s primary pricing source is not able or willing to provide a price. When a security is valued in accordance with the Fair Value Procedures, the Committee will determine the value after taking into consideration relevant information reasonably available to the Committee. As of May 31, 2023, there were no securities valued in accordance with the Fair Value Procedures.

In accordance with GAAP, the objective of a fair value measurement is to determine the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest

notes to financial statements

May 31, 2023

priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 — Quoted prices in inactive markets, or inputs that are observable (either directly or indirectly) for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3 — Prices, inputs or exotic modeling techniques which are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

Investments are classified within the level of the lowest significant input considered in determining fair value. Investments classified within Level 3, the fair value measurement of which considers several inputs, may include Level 1 or Level 2 inputs as components of the overall fair value measurement. Transfers in and out of the levels are recognized at the value at the end of the period.

The Fund categorizes some of its investments as Level 3. Additionally, an active market does not exist for the Fund's Level 3 investments as of May 31, 2023. There were no unobservable inputs that have been internally developed in determining the fair value of the Fund's investments as of May 31, 2023.

Security Transactions and Related Income – Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date of the security purchase or sale. Costs used in determining the net realized capital gains or losses on the sale of securities are those of the specific securities sold. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis and dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. Purchase discounts and premiums on securities held by the Fund are accreted and amortized to maturity using the scientific method, which is not materially different from the effective interest method, and approximates the effective interest method over the holding period of a security.

Collateralized Debt Obligations – To the extent consistent with its investment objectives and strategies, the Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which include CLOs and other similarly structured securities. CLOs are a type of asset-backed security. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses.

Warehouse Investments — Prior to a CLO closing and issuing CLO securities to CLO investors, in anticipation of such CLO closing, a vehicle (often the future CLO issuer) will purchase and "warehouse" a portion of the underlying loans (and, in the case of European CLOs, bonds) that will be held by such CLO (the "Warehouse"). To finance the accumulation of these assets, a financing facility (a "Warehouse Facility") is opened, equitized either by the entity or affiliates of the entity that will become the collateral manager of the CLO upon its closing and/or by third-party investors that may or may not invest in the CLO. The period from the date such Warehouse is opened and asset accumulation begins to the date the CLO closes is referred to as the "warehousing period." The Fund may participate in SSOs during warehousing periods by providing equity capital in support of Warehouses. In practice, a Warehouse investment ("Warehouse Investment") may be structured in a variety of legal forms (typically determined by the bank engaged to underwrite the associated CLO which will also typically be the provider of senior financing to the Warehouse), including by subscribing for equity interests or a subordinated debt investment in a special purpose vehicle that obtains a Warehouse Facility secured by the assets (primarily SSOs) that are accumulated in anticipation of the related CLO.

Below is a summary of the Fund's capital commitments, capital funded and capital unfunded details for the following warehouse investments as of May 31, 2023:

Investments	Capital Commitments (000)	Capital Funded (000)	Capital Unfunded (000)	Capital Funded %	Capital Unfunded %
Elmwood Warehouse BOA 3 Equity	\$ 11,000	\$ 851	\$ 10,149	7.7%	92.3%
Flatiron Warehouse CLO 25 Equity	9,800	7,479	2,321	76.3%	23.7%
	<u>\$ 20,800</u>	<u>\$ 8,330</u>	<u>\$ 12,470</u>		

Commitments and Contingencies – In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that provide general indemnifications by the Fund to the counterparty to the contract. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is dependent on future claims that may be made against the Fund and, therefore, cannot be estimated; however, based on experience, the risk of loss from such claims is considered remote. The Fund has determined that none of these arrangements requires disclosure on the Fund's balance sheet.

Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders – Distributions from net realized capital gains are distributed to shareholders at least annually.

Income Taxes – The Fund intends to continue to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under Sub-chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If so qualified, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains to its shareholders. Accordingly, no provisions for U.S. Federal income taxes would be required.

The Fund evaluates tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Fund’s tax returns to determine whether it is “more-likely-than not” (i.e., greater than 50-percent) that each tax position will be sustained upon examination by a taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current period.

The Fund recognizes accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions. Management has determined that there are no uncertain tax positions for the current tax year. Therefore, there was no income tax related interest and penalties recorded for the year ended May 31, 2023.

3. ADMINISTRATION, TRANSFER AGENT, DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICES AGREEMENTS:

Pursuant to an Administration Agreement dated May 16, 2018, as amended (the “Agreement”), SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the “Administrator”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company, acts as the Fund’s administrator. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Administrator is entitled to receive an annual fee based on the average daily net assets of the Fund, subject to a minimum annual fee.

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the “Transfer Agent”) serves as the Fund’s Transfer Agent, pursuant to a transfer agency agreement.

The Fund is subject to a shareholder service agreement that permits compensation to the Adviser and subjects the Fund to a fee of 0.25% of its average net assets for shareholder services provided to shareholders of the Fund. Because this fee is paid out of the Fund’s assets, over time the fee will increase the cost of a shareholder’s investment. For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Fund incurred \$578,243 in shareholder servicing fees.

4. INVESTMENT ADVISORY FEES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS:

Under the terms of the advisory agreement between the Fund and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Fund pays the Adviser, as promptly as possible after the last day of each month, a fee for its investment advisory services in the amount of 1.50%

of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Pursuant to the investment sub-advisory agreement by and between the Adviser and CIFIC Investment Management LLC (the “Sub Adviser” or “CIFIC”) (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser out of the advisory fee it receives from the Fund a fee in the amount of 1.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to ensure that the Fund’s total annual operating expenses will not exceed 1.95% (after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, and exclusive of front-end or contingent deferred loads, taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees or expenses, extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses, and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business). These arrangements will continue until October 1, 2023, and shall automatically renew for an additional one-year period unless sooner terminated by the Fund or by the Board upon 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser or termination of the advisory agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. The Adviser may recoup fees waived and expenses reimbursed for a period of three years following the date such reimbursement or reduction was made if such recoupment does not cause current expenses to exceed the expense limit for the Fund in effect at the time the expenses were paid/waived or any expense limit in effect at the time of recoupment. For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Adviser earned investment advisory fees of \$3,469,458. For this same period, the Adviser waived its investment advisory fee for operating expenses in the amount of \$395,768. As of May 31, 2023, the fees which were previously waived by the Adviser which may be subject to possible future reimbursement, were as follows:

Fund	Expiring 2024	Expiring 2025	Expiring 2026	Total
Strategic Credit Fund	\$ 384,790	\$ 290,615	\$ 395,768	\$1,071,173

5. INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS:

The cost of security purchases and proceeds from the sale and maturities of securities, other than temporary investments in short-term securities for the year ended May 31, 2023, were as follows:

Fund	Purchases	Sales and Maturities
	Other (000)	Other (000)
Strategic Credit Fund	\$ 19,669	\$ 15,559

notes to financial statements

May 31, 2023

6. SHARE CAPITAL:

The Fund was initially capitalized on October 24, 2018, through the sale of 10,000 common shares for \$100,000 (\$10.00 per share).

The Fund is open to investors and generally accepts orders to purchase shares on a monthly basis. However, the Fund's ability to accept orders to purchase shares may be limited, including during periods when, in the judgment of the Adviser, appropriate investments for the Fund are not available. All initial investments in the Fund by or through the Adviser, its advisory partners and its advisory affiliates will be subject to a \$1,000,000 minimum per registered investment adviser or intermediary.

As an interval fund, the Fund makes periodic offers to repurchase a portion of its outstanding shares at NAV per share. The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy, which cannot be changed without shareholder approval, to make repurchase offers once every three months. The Fund's repurchase offers were as follows:

Repurchase Date	Maximum Repurchase Offer Amount	% of Shares Tendered	Number of Shares Tendered (000)
June 24, 2022	8%	1.92%	495
September 23, 2022	8	2.40	673
December 21, 2022	8	2.38	702
March 24, 2023	8	1.96	629

Repurchase Date	NAV Price of Shares Tendered	Redemption Value of Shares Tendered (000)	Shares Outstanding on Repurchase Date, Before Repurchase (000)
June 24, 2022	\$ 8.34	\$ 4,128	25,777
September 23, 2022	8.51	5,724	28,024
December 21, 2022	8.01	5,625	29,540
March 24, 2023	7.15	4,495	32,054

For each repurchase offer, the Fund will offer to repurchase at least 5% of its total outstanding shares, unless the Fund's Board has approved a higher amount (but not more than 25% of total outstanding shares) for a particular repurchase offer. The Adviser currently expects under normal market circumstances to recommend that, at each repurchase offer, the Fund will offer to repurchase 8% of its total outstanding shares, subject to approval of the Board. There is no guarantee that the Fund will offer to repurchase more than 8% of its total outstanding shares (including all classes of shares) in any repurchase offer, and there is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell shares in an amount or at the time the investor desires.

7. FEDERAL TAX INFORMATION:

The timing and characterization of certain income and capital gains distributions are determined annually in accordance with Federal tax regulations, which may differ from U.S. GAAP. These book/tax differences are either temporary or permanent in nature. To the extent these differences are permanent, they are charged or credited to paid-in capital, and undistributed earnings, in the period that the differences arise. Permanent differences are primarily attributable to investments in passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). None of these permanent differences necessitate a charge to the paid in capital account.

The tax character of dividends and distributions declared during the years ended May 31, were as follows:

	Ordinary Income (000)	Long-Term Capital Gains (000)	Total (000)
May 31, 2023	\$ 40,693	\$ —	\$ 40,693
May 31, 2022	38,088	3,951	42,039

As of May 31, 2023, the components of accumulated losses on a tax basis were as follows (000):

Undistributed ordinary income	\$ 14,156
Post October losses	(329)
Capital Loss Carryforwards	(598)
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(81,882)
Total distributable earnings	<u>\$ (68,653)</u>

Post October losses represent losses realized on investment transactions from November 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023, that, in accordance with Federal income tax regulations, the Fund may defer and treat as having arisen in the following fiscal year.

During the year ended May 31, 2023, the Fund had \$417,196 and \$181,388 short-term and long-term capital loss carryforwards available to offset capital gains.

For Federal income tax purposes, the cost of investments owned at May 31, 2023, and the net realized gains or losses on investments sold for the period were different from amounts reported for financial reporting purposes. These differences are primarily due to investments in PFICs. The aggregate gross unrealized appreciation on investments, the aggregate gross

unrealized depreciation on investments and the net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) for tax purposes as of May 31, 2023, for the Fund were as follows:

Fund	Federal Tax Cost (000)	Aggregate Gross Unrealized Appreciation (000)	Aggregate Gross Unrealized Depreciation (000)	Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) (000)
Strategic Credit Fund	\$ 322,809	\$ 2,504	\$ (84,386)	\$ (81,882)

Management has analyzed the Fund's tax positions taken on Federal income tax returns for all open tax years and has concluded that as of May 31, 2023 no provision for income tax would be required in the Fund's financial statements. The Fund's Federal and state income and Federal excise tax returns for tax years for which the applicable statutes of limitations have not expired are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and state departments of revenue.

8. CONCENTRATION OF RISK

As with all investment companies, a shareholder of the Fund is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. Many factors affect the Fund's performance. The Fund is subject to the principal risks disclosed in the Fund's prospectus among other risks, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value and ability to meet its investment objectives. Certain principal risks of investing in the Fund are noted below. A more complete description of risks is included in the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information.

General – The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading tool. The Fund is not a complete investment program and should be considered only as an addition to an investor's existing portfolio of investments. Due to uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. In addition, even though the Fund will make periodic offers to repurchase a portion of its outstanding shares to provide some liquidity to shareholders, shareholders should consider the Fund to be an illiquid investment.

Non-diversification risk – The Fund is classified as “non-diversified,” which means that it can invest a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of any one or more issuers than a diversified fund. Being non-diversified may magnify the Fund's losses from adverse events affecting a particular issuer, and the value of its shares may be more volatile than if it invested more widely.

Debt securities risks – The value of debt securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic

or political conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. In addition, the value of a debt security may decline if the issuer or other obligor of the security fails to pay principal and/or interest, otherwise defaults or has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines. If the value of debt securities owned by the Fund fall, the value of your investment will go down. Below investment grade, high-yield debt securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”) have a higher risk of default and are considered speculative. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness. The Fund has a broad mandate with respect to the type and nature of debt investments in which it may participate.

The Fund has a broad mandate with respect to the type and nature of debt investments in which it may participate. While some of the debt securities in which the Fund will invest may be secured, the Fund also may invest in debt securities that are either unsecured and subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, or a significant portion of which may be unsecured. In such instances, the ability of the Fund to influence an issuer's affairs, especially during periods of financial distress or following an insolvency is likely to be substantially less than that of senior creditors. For example, under terms of subordination agreements, senior creditors are typically able to block the acceleration of the debt or other exercises by the Fund of its rights as a creditor. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to take the steps necessary to protect its investments in a timely manner or at all. In addition, the debt securities in which the Fund will invest may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness, may have limited liquidity and may not be rated by a credit rating agency.

Creditors of loans constituting the Fund's assets may seek the protections afforded by bankruptcy, insolvency and other debtor relief laws. Bankruptcy proceedings are unpredictable. Additionally, the numerous risks inherent in the insolvency process create a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in any particular investment. Insolvency laws may, in certain jurisdictions, result in a restructuring of the debt without the Fund's consent under the “cramdown” provisions of applicable insolvency laws and may also result in a discharge of all or part of the debt without payment to the Fund.

Debt securities are also subject to other risks, including (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a “fraudulent conveyance,” (ii) the recovery of liens perfected or payments made on account of a debt in the period before an insolvency filing as a “preference,” (iii) equitable subordination

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claims by other creditors, (iv) so called “lender liability” claims by the issuer of the obligations, and (v) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. Additionally, adverse credit events with respect to any issuer, such as missed or delayed payment of interest and/or principal, bankruptcy, receivership, or distressed exchange, can significantly diminish the value of the Fund’s investment in any such company. The Fund’s investments in debt securities may be subject to early redemption features, refinancing options, prepayment options or similar provisions which, in each case, could result in the issuer repaying the principal on an obligation held by the Fund earlier than expected. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Fund’s investment objective will be realized.

Interest rate risk – The market prices of securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the value of debt (i.e., fixed income) securities generally falls. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of debt securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities. A change in interest rates will not have the same impact on all debt securities. Generally, the longer the maturity (i.e., measure of time remaining until the final payment on a security) or duration (i.e., measure of the underlying portfolio’s price sensitivity to changes in prevailing interest rates) of a debt security, the greater the impact of a rise in interest rates on the security’s value. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, the value of the Fund’s portfolio with a portfolio duration of ten years would be expected to decrease by 10%, all other things being equal. In addition, different interest rate measures (such as short- and long-term interest rates and U.S. and foreign interest rates), or interest rates on different types of securities or securities of different issuers, may not necessarily change in the same amount or in the same direction.

Although CLOs are generally structured to mitigate the risk of interest rate mismatch, there may be some difference between the timing of interest rate resets on the assets and liabilities of a CLO. Such a mismatch in timing could have a negative effect on the amount of funds distributed to CLO investors. In addition, CLOs may not be able to enter into hedge agreements, even if it may otherwise be in the best interests of the CLO to hedge such interest rate risk.

Rising interest rates can lead to increased default rates in CLOs and for floating rate securities, as borrowers under floating rate loans and issuers of floating rate securities find themselves faced with higher payments. Unlike fixed rate securities, floating rate securities generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. Changes in interest rates also will affect the amount of interest income the Fund earns on its CLO and floating rate investments.

Credit risk – If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults on its obligation to pay principal and/ or interest, has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment will decline. In addition, the Fund may incur expenses to protect the Fund’s interest in securities experiencing these events. A security may change in price for a variety of reasons. For example, floating rate securities may have final maturities of ten or more years, but their effective durations will tend to be very short. If there is an adverse credit event, or a perceived change in the issuer’s creditworthiness, these securities could experience a far greater negative price movement than would be predicted by the change in the security’s yield in relation to their effective duration. The Fund evaluates the credit quality of issuers and counterparties prior to investing in securities. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the Fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the companies issuing them and are not guarantees as to quality. Securities rated in the lowest category of investment grade (Baa/ BBB) may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Prepayment or call risk – Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the Fund would be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields or securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The Fund may also lose any premium it paid on the security.

Extension risk – When interest rates rise, repayments of debt securities, particularly asset- and mortgage-backed securities, may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these debt securities at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. This may cause the Fund’s NAV to be more volatile.

Risks relating to collateralized loan obligations – In the case of most CLOs, the structured finance securities are issued in multiple tranches, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics, often categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity according to their degree of risk. If there are defaults or the relevant collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches of such securities take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches have a priority in right of payment to subordinated/equity tranches. CLOs may therefore present risks similar to those of other types of debt obligations and, in fact, such risks may be of greater significance in the case of CLOs depending upon the Fund’s ranking in the capital structure. Investments in structured vehicles, including equity

and junior debt tranches of CLOs, involve risks, including credit risk and market risk. Changes in interest rates and credit quality may cause significant price fluctuations.

In addition to the general risks associated with investing in debt securities, CLO securities carry additional risks, including: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral assets will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) investments in CLO equity and junior debt tranches will likely be subordinate in right of payment to other senior classes of CLO debt; and (iv) the complex structure of a particular security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Additionally, changes in the collateral held by a CLO may cause payments on the instruments held by the Fund to be reduced, either temporarily or permanently. CLOs also may be subject to prepayment risk. Further, the performance of a CLO may be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including the security's priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying receivables, loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer of the securitized assets. There are also the risks that the trustee of a CLO does not properly carry out its duties to the CLO, potentially resulting in loss to the CLO.

The complex structure of CLO securities may produce unexpected investment results, especially during times of market stress or volatility. The complexity of CLOs and related investments gives rise to the risk that investors, parties involved in their creation and issuance, and other parties with an interest in them may not have the same understanding of how these investments behave, or the rights that the various interested parties have with respect to them. Furthermore, the documents governing these investments may contain some ambiguities that are subject to differing interpretations. Even in the absence of such ambiguities, if a dispute were to arise concerning these instruments, there is a risk that a court or other tribunal might not fully understand all aspects of these investments and might rule in a manner contrary to both the terms and the intent of the documents. Therefore, the Fund cannot be fully assured that it will be able to enjoy all of the rights that it expects to have when it invests in CLOs and related investments.

Investing in securities of CLOs involves the possibility of investments being subject to potential losses arising from material misrepresentation or omission on the part of borrowers whose loans make up the assets of such entities. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the

receivables or may adversely affect the ability of the relevant entity to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing its assets. The CLOs in which the Fund invests will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by the underlying borrowers to the extent reasonable, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. The quality of the Fund's investments in CLOs is subject to the accuracy of representations made by the underlying borrowers and issuers. In addition, the Fund is subject to the risk that the systems used by the originators of CLOs to control for accuracy are defective. Under certain circumstances, payments to the Fund may be reclaimed if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment.

CLOs typically will have no significant assets other than the assets underlying such CLOs, including, but not limited to, secured loans, leveraged loans, project finance loans, unsecured loans, cash collateralized letters of credit and other asset-backed obligations, and/or instruments (each of which may be listed or unlisted and in bearer or registered form) that serve as collateral. Payments on the CLO securities are and will be payable solely from the cash flows from the collateral, net of all management fees and other expenses.

The failure by a CLO in which the Fund invests to satisfy financial covenants, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage tests, could lead to a reduction in its payments to the Fund. In the event that a CLO fails certain tests, holders of CLO senior debt may be entitled to additional payments that would, in turn, reduce the payments the Fund would otherwise be entitled to receive. Separately, the Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting CLO or any other investment the Fund may make. If any of these occur, it could materially and adversely affect the Fund's returns.

The leveraged nature of CLOs magnifies the adverse impact of loan defaults. CLO investments represent a leveraged investment with respect to the underlying loans. As a result, changes in the market value of the CLO investments could be greater than the change in the market value of the underlying loans (which are subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risk) and any event that negatively impacts an underlying investment could result in a substantial loss that would not be as substantial if the investment were not leveraged. The leverage varies depending on the seniority of the tranche. Equity tranches typically have leverage in excess of ten times.

The loans or bonds underlying CLOs typically have floating interest rates. A rising interest rate environment may increase loan defaults, resulting in losses for the CLOs and the Fund. Further, a general rise in interest rates will increase the financing costs of the

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CLOs. However, since many of the senior secured loans within a CLO have London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) floors, there may not be corresponding increases in investment income constraining distributions to investors in the CLO.

The CLO equity and junior debt tranches that the Fund expects to acquire will be subordinated to, and will rank behind, more senior tranches of CLO debt. As such, CLO equity and junior debt tranches are subject to increased risks of default and greater risk of loss of all or a portion of their value relative to the holders of superior priority interests in the same CLO. In addition, at the time of issuance, CLO equity tranches are typically under-collateralized in that the liabilities of a CLO at inception frequently exceed its total assets. The Fund expects to often be in a first loss or subordinated position with respect to realized losses on the assets of the CLOs in which it is invested.

If an event of default occurs under an indenture, loan agreement or other document governing a Fund investment, the holders of a majority of the most senior class of outstanding notes or loans issued by such investment generally will be entitled to determine the remedies to be exercised under the indenture, loan agreement or other governing document. These remedies, which may include the sale and liquidation of the assets underlying the investment, could be adverse to the interests of the Fund in CLO equity or junior debt tranches. As a holder of an investment in CLO equity or junior debt tranches, the Fund typically will have no rights under the indenture, loan agreement or other document governing an investment and will not be able to exercise any remedies following an event of default as long as any more senior notes or loans are outstanding, nor will the Fund receive any payments after an event of default until the more senior notes or loans and certain other amounts have been paid in full.

Between the closing date and the effective date of a CLO, the CLO collateral manager will generally expect to purchase additional collateral obligations for the CLO. During this period, the price and availability of these collateral obligations may be adversely affected by a number of market factors, including price volatility and availability of investments suitable for the CLO, which could hamper the ability of the collateral manager to acquire a portfolio of collateral obligations that will satisfy specified concentration limitations and allow the CLO to reach the target initial par amount of collateral prior to the effective date. An inability or delay in reaching the target initial par amount of collateral may adversely affect the timing and amount of interest or principal payments received by the holders of the CLO debt securities and distributions on the CLO equity securities and could result in early redemptions which may cause CLO debt and equity investors to receive less than face value of their investment.

LIBOR basis risk. The loans underlying CLO or Warehouse Investments, and the debt issued by CLOs and Warehouses, typically bear interest at a floating rate based on the LIBOR, which is intended to reflect the rate that banks in London charge to lend funds in a specified currency to one another for a specified period of time. LIBOR varies depending on the currency and the borrowing period involved. Most CLO debt securities in the U.S. bear an interest rate tied to three-month USD LIBOR or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), whereas many of the loans that are held by these CLOs give their borrowers the right to choose the interest period with reference to which LIBOR/SOFR will be determined.

LIBOR/SOFR floor risk. Many floating rate loans include a “LIBOR/SOFR floor,” or minimum interest rate to which the loan’s spread is added, to calculate the loan’s overall interest rate. In recent years, while LIBOR/SOFR was at historically low levels, holders of the Equity Tranches of CLOs or Warehouses benefited from the fact that, whereas many of the loans held by the relevant CLO or Warehouse Issuer were paid interest subject to a LIBOR/SOFR floor, the liabilities of the CLO or Warehouse paid interest at rates calculated based on actual LIBOR/SOFR, without the inclusion of a LIBOR/SOFR floor. The difference between actual LIBOR/SOFR and the LIBOR/SOFR floors applicable to a given CLO’s or Warehouse’s investments thus increased the “excess spread” (i.e., the difference between the interest rate collected on such investments and the interest payable on the debt obligations of the applicable CLO or Warehouse) available to the holders of Equity Tranches of such CLO or Warehouse. Recently, the level of LIBOR/SOFR has increased such that actual LIBOR/SOFR levels are now higher than the LIBOR/SOFR floor applicable to many floating rate loans. As a result, the returns on the Fund’s Investments in the Equity Tranches of CLOs or Warehouses may be lower than the returns on similar Investments would have been at a time when LIBOR/SOFR was lower.

Other LIBOR/SOFR risks. Syndicated commercial debt typically has borne interest at a floating rate based on LIBOR/SOFR. However, findings of manipulation with respect to the calculation of LIBOR decreased the confidence of the market in LIBOR and led market participants to look for alternative, non-LIBOR based types of investments, such as fixed rate loans or bonds or floating rate loans based on non-LIBOR benchmarks.

In a speech on July 27, 2017, Andrew Bailey, the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom (“FCA”), announced the FCA’s intention to cease sustaining LIBOR from the end of 2021. On March 5, 2021, the FCA announced that certain LIBOR settings (all seven Euro and Swiss franc LIBOR tenors, overnight, one-week, two-month and 12-month sterling LIBOR, spot next, one-week, two-month

and 12-month yen LIBOR, and one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR) would permanently cease immediately after December 31, 2021. Publication of the 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 12-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings permanently ceased immediately after June 30, 2023. Transition away from LIBOR as a benchmark reference for interest rates may affect the cost of capital and may require amending or restructuring debt instruments and related hedging arrangements for the Fund and its portfolio companies, and may impact the liquidity and/or value of floating rate instruments based on LIBOR that are held or may be held by the Fund in the future, which may result in additional costs or adversely affect the Fund's liquidity, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, the automated systems used to administer loans in which the Fund may invest may have been developed based on LIBOR, and there may be operational difficulties as and when LIBOR is phased out. Industry participants continue to consider alternatives to LIBOR.

On April 3, 2018, the New York Federal Reserve Bank began publishing its alternative rate, SOFR. The Bank of England followed suit on April 23, 2018 by publishing its proposed alternative rate, the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA"). Both SOFR and SONIA significantly differ from LIBOR - both in the actual rate and how they are calculated - and therefore it is unclear whether and when markets will adopt either of these rates as a widely accepted replacement for LIBOR. Furthermore, it is not possible to predict the changes that will ultimately be made to benchmark rates, the effect of any such changes and any other reforms to benchmark rates that may be enacted in the United Kingdom, United States and elsewhere and the effect of any perceived manipulation of benchmark rates. In connection with the adoption of SOFR, SONIA, or another benchmark as a replacement for LIBOR in a loan's documentation, the spread (or method for calculating the spread) applicable to that loan may also be modified, which modification may be based on the recommendations of the Loan Syndications and Trading Association, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (or such successor organization, as applicable), or a governmental body for the applicable replacement benchmark rate (if any) or may be based on a determination of an industry-accepted spread adjustment for the replacement of the relevant LIBOR rate with the relevant replacement benchmark rate. These matters may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported benchmark rates, benchmark rates being more volatile than they have been in the past and/or fewer loans utilizing given benchmark rates as a component of interest payments. These matters may adversely affect the value of the Fund and its Investments.

No assurance can be given that loans, securities and other contracts currently utilizing a LIBOR benchmark will not transition to a replacement benchmark prior to the cessation of that LIBOR benchmark. This may in certain cases create a mismatch between the benchmark rates used in determining the interest rate for the debt obligations of the CLOs and Warehouses in which the Fund invests, on the one hand, and the benchmark rates used by the loans and securities held by such CLOs or Warehouses. In particular, the governing documents of the debt obligations under CLOs and Warehouses may specify that such debt obligations bear interest based on a LIBOR/SOFR benchmark unless and until certain benchmark replacement events occur (for example, in the event that interest payable in respect of a certain percentage of the underlying investments of such CLOs or Warehouses becomes based on a non-LIBOR/SOFR benchmark). Prior to the occurrence of such a benchmark replacement event, however, a material portion of the underlying investments of such CLO(s) or Warehouse(s) may become based on one or more non-LIBOR/SOFR benchmark(s). If, during such time, the rate of any such replacement benchmark falls relative to LIBOR/SOFR, the interest collected on the underlying investments of the applicable CLO(s) and/or Warehouse(s) could be reduced by a greater percentage than the interest payable on its debt obligations, resulting in a reduction of the cash flows that would otherwise be available to make distributions to the Fund, as a holder of the Equity Tranches of such CLO(s) and/or Warehouse(s). There may also be a timing mismatch in calculating the interest payable on such debt obligations and underlying investments, as replacement benchmarks applicable to underlying investments may adjust more frequently or less frequently, or on different dates, than the LIBOR/SOFR benchmark applicable to the debt obligations. Such mismatches could result in the issuer or the borrower (as applicable) under such CLO or Warehouse collecting amounts of interest proceeds which are insufficient to make payment on the debt obligations, or that result in reduced payments to the holder of the Equity Tranche, of such CLO or Warehouse. Additionally, a shift in the financing markets away from LIBOR-based loans and bonds may make it more difficult for CLO issuers to satisfy certain investment conditions set forth in a CLO's offering documents.

SOFR risk. SOFR is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data.

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SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from LIBOR. LIBOR is intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It is a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR is intended to be sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR, during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR's history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Risks related to warehousing – Prior to a CLO closing and issuing CLO securities to CLO investors, in anticipation of such CLO closing, a vehicle (often the future CLO issuer) will purchase and "warehouse" a portion of the underlying loans (and, in the case of European CLOs, bonds) that will be held by such CLO (the "Warehouse"). To finance the accumulation of these assets, a financing facility (a "Warehouse Facility") is opened, equitized either by the entity or affiliates of the entity that will become the collateral manager of the CLO upon its closing and/or by third-party investors that may or may not invest in the CLO. The Fund may use a portion of the net proceeds from the offering to purchase Warehouse investments ("Warehouse Investments"). A Warehouse Investment generally bears the risk that (i) the warehoused assets (typically primarily senior secured corporate loans) will drop in value during the

warehousing period, (ii) certain of the warehoused assets default or for another reason are not permitted to be included in a CLO and a loss is incurred upon their disposition, and (iii) the anticipated CLO is delayed past the maturity date of the related Warehouse Facility or does not close at all, and, in either case, losses are incurred upon disposition of all of the warehoused assets. In the case of (iii), a particular CLO may not close for many reasons, including as a result of a market-wide material adverse change, a manager-related material adverse change or the discretion of the manager or the underwriter.

There can be no assurance that a CLO related to each such Warehouse Investment will be consummated. In the event a planned CLO is not consummated, the Warehouse investors (which may include the Fund) may be responsible for either holding or disposing of the warehoused assets. Because leverage is typically utilized in Warehouses, the potential risk of loss will be increased for the Warehouse investors. This could expose the Fund to losses, including in some cases a complete loss of all capital invested in the Warehouse Investment.

The Fund may be an investor in Warehouse Investments, and also an investor in CLOs that acquire Warehouse assets, including from Warehouses in which any of the Fund, other clients of the Sub-Adviser or the Sub-Adviser has directly or indirectly invested. This involves certain conflicts and risks.

The Warehouse Investments represent leveraged investments in the underlying assets of a Warehouse. Therefore, the NAV of a Warehouse Investment is anticipated to be affected by, among other things, (i) changes in the market value of the underlying assets of the Warehouse; (ii) distributions, defaults, recoveries, capital gains, capital losses and prepayments on the underlying assets of the Warehouse; and (iii) the prices, interest rates and availability of eligible assets for reinvestment. Due to the leveraged nature of a Warehouse Investment, a significant portion (and in some circumstances all) of the Warehouse Investments made by the Fund may not be repaid.

Risk Retention Vehicle risks – The Fund may invest in CLO debt and equity tranches and Warehouse Investments directly or indirectly through an investment in U.S. and/or European vehicles ("Risk Retention Vehicles") established for the purpose of satisfying U.S. and/or E.U. regulations that require eligible risk retainers to purchase and retain specified amounts of the credit risk associated with certain CLOs, which vehicles themselves are invested in CLO securities, Warehouse Investments, and/or Senior Secured Obligations. Given the adoption of European retention requirements, there can be no guarantee that a liquid market in Risk Retention Vehicle interests will develop or be sustained or that such interests will trade at prices close to their NAVs, nor can there be any guarantee that

such structures will satisfy the applicable European retention requirements. In addition, due to, inter alia, the evolving regulatory environment, there may be a limited number of holders of interests in any one Risk Retention Vehicle, which may mean that there is limited liquidity in such interests which may affect: (i) a holder's (including the Fund's) ability to realize some or all of their investment; (ii) the price at which a holder (including the Fund) can effect such realization; and/or (iii) the price at which such interests trade in the secondary market; accordingly, the Fund may be unable to realize its investment in Risk Retention Vehicles at such investment's NAV or at all. Moreover, no indenture is likely to govern the Risk Retention Vehicles, and there are likely to be limited protections and no diversification requirements governing the investments held by the Risk Retention Vehicles.

In addition, Risk Retention Vehicles complying with the European retention requirements will, in addition to CLO equity and mezzanine tranches and Warehouse Investments, hold other investments directly, such as corporate loans and secured bonds, and will therefore be subject to the risks related to such investments.

Risks of holding a minority position – The Fund may hold a non-controlling interest in any CLO issuer, Warehouse Investment or Risk Retention Vehicle and, therefore, in such case, would have limited voting power with respect to such interest and the underlying assets and a limited ability to influence the management of any such investment. For example, one or more other holders of CLO equity may control the vote of the CLO equity in the underlying CLO, which typically includes the ability to cause the underlying CLO to optionally redeem (following the expiration of applicable noncall periods) its CLO securities, including its CLO equity and mezzanine tranches, to refinance certain tranches of its CLO securities and to make other material decisions that may affect the value of the CLO equity and mezzanine tranches, which could adversely impact returns to investors in the Fund.

Risk of limited transparency of investments – The Fund's investments in CLO vehicles and other investments may be riskier and less transparent to the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Fund and fund investors than direct investments in the underlying companies. There may be less information available to the Adviser and Sub-Adviser regarding the underlying debt investments held by certain CLO vehicles than if the Fund had invested directly in the debt of the underlying companies. In particular, the collateral manager may have no obligation to keep the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund (or other holders of investments) informed as to matters relating to the collateral obligations, with limited exceptions. Particularly in the case of

CLOs managed by parties other than CIFC, the Sub-Adviser is unlikely to know the details of the underlying assets of the CLO vehicles in which the Fund will invest.

In addition, the accounting and tax implications of the investments are complicated. In particular, reported earnings from the equity tranches of CLO issuers are recorded under generally accepted accounting principles based upon a constant yield calculation. Current taxable earnings on these investments, however, will generally not be determinable until after the end of the fiscal year of each individual issuer that ends within the Fund's fiscal year, even though the investments are generating cash flow. In general, the tax treatment of these investments may result in higher distributable earnings taxable as ordinary income in the initial years of an investment in a CLO issuer and a capital loss at maturity, while for other reporting purposes the totality of cash flows is reflected in a constant yield to maturity.

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

Risks of subordinated securities – A holder of securities that are subordinated or "junior" to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately

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greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on them.

Floating rate instrument risks – Floating rate loans and similar investments may be illiquid or less liquid than other investments. Market quotations for these securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. No active trading market may exist for many floating rate loans, and many loans are subject to restrictions on resale. Any secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity and extended trade settlement periods. In particular, loans may take longer than seven days to settle, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the loans. To the extent that sale proceeds of loans are not available, the Fund may sell securities that have shorter settlement periods or may access other sources of liquidity to meet redemption requests. Loans may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections afforded by federal securities laws.

Risks of inverse floating rate obligations – The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Below investment grade securities and unrated securities risk – Below investment grade debt securities, which are commonly called “junk” bonds, are rated below BBB- by S&P or Baa3 by Moody’s, or have comparable ratings by another rating organization. Debt securities rated below investment grade, called “junk” bonds, are speculative, have a higher risk of default or are already in default, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities. For example, under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for junk bonds could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and certain securities in the Fund’s portfolio may become illiquid or less liquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell these securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Junk bonds tend to be volatile and involve a greater risk of default and their prices are generally more volatile and sensitive to actual or perceived negative developments, such as a decline in the issuer’s revenues or revenues of underlying borrowers or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher grade securities. These risks are more pronounced for securities that are already in

default. Debt securities in the lowest investment grade category also may be considered to possess some speculative characteristics by certain rating agencies. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of issuers (particularly those that are highly leveraged) to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity.

Leveraging risk – The value of your investment may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the Fund borrows or when it has exposure to CLOs, structured instruments or other investments that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s underlying assets and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or meet segregation requirements.

Liquidity risk – Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are impossible or difficult to sell. Liquid investments may become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers or sellers or when dealers are unwilling or unable to make a market for certain securities. As a general matter, dealers recently have been less willing to make markets for fixed income securities. High-yield investments, including collateral held by CLOs in which the Fund invests, generally have limited liquidity. Other investments that the Fund may purchase in privately negotiated transactions may also be illiquid or subject to legal restrictions on their transfer. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, the portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets, and if the Fund is forced to sell these investments to meet its cash needs, the Fund may suffer a loss.

In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain investments, the Fund, due to limitations on illiquid investments, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Further, certain securities, once sold, may not settle for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). The Fund will not receive its sales proceeds until that time, which may constrain the Fund’s ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

Valuation risk – The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund’s valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets, that are priced based upon valuations provided by third party pricing services that use matrix or evaluated pricing systems, or that are valued using other fair value methodologies. These differences may increase significantly

and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase shares or have their shares repurchased on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The Fund's ability to value its investments may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by the Adviser to be unreliable, the Adviser will fair value the Fund's investments in good faith pursuant to the Fair Value Procedures. Fair value pricing may require subjective determinations about the value of a security or other asset. As a result, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will result in adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets, or that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security or other asset will be materially different from quoted or published prices, from the prices used by others for the same security or other asset and/or from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that security or other asset.

Market risk – The market values of securities or other assets will fluctuate, sometimes sharply and unpredictably, due to changes in general market conditions, overall economic trends or local, regional or global events such as epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues, governmental actions or intervention, market disruptions caused by trade disputes or other factors, political developments, and other factors that may or may not be related to the issuer of the security or other asset. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. Market prices of securities also may go down due to events or conditions that affect particular sectors, industries or issuers. When market prices fall, the value of your investment will go down. The Fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, terrorism, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries or markets directly affected, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

Additional Market Disruption. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February, 2022, the resulting responses by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict, have increased and may continue to increase volatility and uncertainty in financial markets worldwide. The United States and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia and Russian entities and individuals, and may impose additional sanctions, including on other countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. These sanctions, among other things, restrict companies from doing business with Russia and Russian issuers, and may adversely affect companies with economic or financial exposure to Russia and Russian issuers. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions are not known. The invasion may widen beyond Ukraine and may escalate, including through retaliatory actions and cyberattacks by Russia and even other countries. These events may result in further and significant market disruptions and may adversely affect regional and global economies including those of Europe and the United States. Certain industries and markets, such as those involving oil, natural gas and other commodities, as well as global supply chains, may be particularly adversely affected. Whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in Russia, Ukraine and adjacent countries or with significant exposure to issuers in these countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events; and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events.

Governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve in the United States, took extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels for an extended period. The Federal Reserve concluded its market support activities in 2022 and began to raise interest rates in an effort to fight inflation. The Federal Reserve may determine to raise interest rates further. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets to address the pandemic, inflation, or other

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significant events in the future, may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results.

Such events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Other market events may cause similar disruptions and effects.

Regulatory risk – Legal, tax, and regulatory changes could occur and may adversely affect the Fund and its ability to pursue its investment strategies and/or increase the costs of implementing such strategies. New (or revised) laws or regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the SEC, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Fund. In particular, these agencies are implementing a variety of new rules pursuant to financial reform legislation in the United States. The EU (and some other countries) is implementing similar requirements. The Fund also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

Reinvestment risk – Income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing the Fund to invest in lower-yielding securities. The Fund also may choose to sell higher yielding portfolio securities and to purchase lower yielding securities to achieve greater portfolio diversification, because the portfolio managers believe the current holdings are overvalued or for other investment-related reasons. A decline in income received by the Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on dividend levels and/or the Fund's NAV.

Management and operational risk – The Fund is subject to the risk that the Sub-Adviser's judgments and decisions may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the desired results. The value of your investment may decrease if the Sub-Adviser's judgment about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, is incorrect. The Fund may also suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by the Sub-Adviser, if such tools, resources or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results or otherwise do not work as intended, or if

the Sub-Adviser's allocation techniques or investment style are out of favor or otherwise fail to produce the desired results. The Fund's investment strategies designed by the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser may not work as intended. In addition, the Fund's investment strategies or policies may change from time to time. Those changes may not lead to the results intended by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser and could have an adverse effect on the value or performance of the Fund. Any of these things could cause the Fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services.

Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber-attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider. For example, trading delays or errors (both human and systematic) could prevent the Fund from benefiting from potential investment gains or avoiding losses.

Cybersecurity risk – Cybersecurity incidents, both intentional and unintentional, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. A cybersecurity incident may disrupt the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset values, and prevent shareholders from redeeming their shares. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Focused investment risk – To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry, the value of the Fund's shares will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that industry. These may include, but are not limited to, governmental regulation, inflation, rising interest rates, cost increases in raw materials, fuel and other operating expenses, technological innovations that may render existing products and equipment obsolete, competition from new entrants, high research and development costs, increased costs associated with compliance with environmental or other regulation and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that industry. Similarly, to the extent that the CLO vehicles in which the Fund invests have loan portfolios that are concentrated in a limited number of industries or borrowers, a downturn in such industries or with

respect to such borrowers may subject the vehicles, and in turn the Fund, to a risk of significant loss and could significantly impact the aggregate returns the Fund realizes. If an industry in which a CLO vehicle is heavily exposed suffers from adverse business or economic conditions, the Fund's investment in that CLO vehicle could be affected adversely, which, in turn, could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Also, the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in companies in related sectors that may share common characteristics, are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens and whose securities may react similarly to the types of events and factors described above, which will subject the Fund to greater risk. The Fund also will be subject to focused investment risk to the extent that it invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular country or geographic region.

Repurchase offers risk – The Fund is an “interval fund” and, in order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund, subject to applicable law, conducts quarterly repurchase offers of the Fund's outstanding shares at NAV subject to approval of the Board. In all cases such repurchases will be for at least 5% and not more than 25%, and are currently expected to be for 8%, of its outstanding shares at NAV, pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act. The Fund believes that these repurchase offers are generally beneficial to the Fund's shareholders, and repurchases generally will be funded from available cash, borrowings or sales of portfolio securities. However, repurchase offers and the need to Fund repurchase obligations may affect the ability of the Fund to be fully invested or force the Fund to maintain a higher percentage of its assets in liquid investments, which may harm the Fund's investment performance. Moreover, diminution in the size of the Fund through repurchases may result in untimely sales of portfolio securities (with associated imputed transaction costs, which may be significant), and may limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities or to achieve its investment objective. If the Fund employed investment leverage, repurchases of shares would compound the adverse effects of leverage in a declining market. In addition, if the Fund borrows money to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares by increasing Fund expenses and reducing any net investment income. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund will repurchase the shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. As a result, shareholders may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment in the Fund during a particular repurchase. Some shareholders, in anticipation of proration, may tender more shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, thereby increasing the likelihood that proration will occur. A shareholder may be subject to market and other risks, and the NAV of shares tendered in a repurchase offer may decline between the repurchase request deadline and

the date on which the NAV for tendered shares is determined. In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders.

Borrowing risk – The Fund may borrow to meet repurchase requests or for investment purposes (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio securities). The Fund's borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. The use of leverage, including through borrowings, will increase volatility of the Fund's investment portfolio and magnify the fund's investment losses or gains. Borrowing will also cost the fund interest expense and other fees. The cost of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. In addition to any more stringent terms imposed by a lender, the 1940 Act requires a closed-end fund to maintain asset coverage of not less than 300% of the value of the outstanding amount of senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act) and generally requires a closed-end fund to make provision to prohibit the declaration of any dividend (except a dividend payable in stock of the fund) or distribution on the Fund's stock or the repurchase of any of the Fund's stock, unless, at the time of the declaration or repurchase, there is asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of the dividend, distribution or purchase price, as the case may be. To satisfy 1940 Act requirements in connection with leverage or to meet obligations, the Fund may be required to dispose of portfolio securities when such disposition might not otherwise be desirable. There can be no assurances that the Fund's use of leverage will be successful.

Expense risk – Your actual costs of investing in the Fund may be higher than the expenses shown in “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and the Fund's expense ratio is more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Conflicts of interest – The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and their respective affiliates are engaged in a variety of businesses and have interests other than those relating to managing the Fund. The broad range of activities and interests of the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and their respective affiliates gives rise to actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interest that could affect the Fund and its shareholders.

Tax risk – In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies and avoid fund-level taxes, the Fund must distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, CLO issuers are typically treated as “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”) or “controlled foreign corporations”

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(“CFCs”). If the Fund makes an equity investment in a PFIC and does not make certain elections, the Fund may be subject to corporate income taxes and an interest charge on certain dividends and capital gains derived from such an investment. In addition, absent certain elections, gains on the sale of a PFIC investment are considered ordinary income regardless of how long the Fund held the investment. A “qualified electing fund election” or a “mark to market election” may ameliorate certain of these adverse tax consequences, but those elections require the Fund to recognize taxable income or gain (which the Fund generally must distribute), whether or not the Fund receives cash distributions from the PFIC in question. If the Fund holds (or is treated as holding) a sufficient portion of the equity interests in a foreign issuer, including a CLO equity tranche issuer, that issuer may be treated as a CFC with respect to the Fund, in which case the Fund will be required to take into account each year, as ordinary income, its share of certain portions of that issuer’s income (which the Fund generally must distribute), whether or not the Fund receives cash distributions from the CFC. In order to meet the distribution requirements and avoid fund-level taxes in light of the Fund’s PFIC and/or CFC investments, the Fund may have to dispose of portfolio securities (potentially resulting in the recognition of taxable gain or loss, and potentially under disadvantageous circumstances) to generate cash, or may have to borrow the cash.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income each taxable year must consist of certain types of qualifying income. Under proposed Treasury Regulations, income derived by the Fund from a PFIC in respect of which the Fund makes a qualified electing fund election or a CFC would generally constitute qualifying income only to the extent the PFIC or CFC makes timely distributions of that income to the Fund. The Fund’s equity tranche investments in CLOs treated as PFICs or CFCs may generate taxable income in excess of cash distributions from the CLOs to the Fund for a given year; thus, those investments may generate income that is not qualifying income under the proposed Treasury Regulations. The Fund might generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, might not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or might not be able to determine the percentage of qualifying income it has derived for a taxable year until after year-end. The Fund may determine not to make an investment that it otherwise would have made, or may dispose of an investment it otherwise would have retained (potentially resulting in the recognition of taxable gain or loss, and potentially under disadvantageous circumstances), in an effort to meet the qualifying income test.

If the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company as a result of the failure to meet either the distribution requirements or the qualifying income requirement, the Fund would generally be subject to entity-level tax in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, and distributions to its shareholders generally would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income test if such failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, but in order to do so the Fund may incur a significant penalty tax that would reduce (and potentially could eliminate) the Fund’s returns. Even if the Fund meets its minimum distribution requirements, its undistributed income and gains will generally be subject to entity-level tax, which will reduce the Fund’s returns.

Private placement risk – The Fund may invest in private placement securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Private placement securities are securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, such as securities which may be resold only in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. Regulation S securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers are issued through private placements without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. Private placements are generally subject to strict restrictions on resale. Privately placed securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market, and as such may be illiquid. The Fund may be unable to sell a private placement security on short notice or may be able to sell them only at a price below current value. It may be more difficult to determine a market value for a restricted security. Also, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a private placement security, so it may be less able to predict a loss. In addition, if Fund management receives material non-public information about the issuer, the Fund may as a result be unable to sell the securities. Private placement securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

9. LINE OF CREDIT

The Fund has a secured Loan Agreement (“LOC”) with U.S. Bank N.A. The Fund’s assets are pledged as collateral for any draw on the LOC. Under the terms of the LOC, borrowings for the Fund are limited to either the lesser of 10% of the Fund’s net assets or an explicit amount on the LOC. This LOC is in the form of \$25 million dollar note, whose maturity was extended to June 6, 2024. Interest is charged to the Fund based on its borrowings at prime rate minus 0.50%.

During the year ended May 31, 2023, the Fund did not borrow against the LOC.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Fund has evaluated the need for additional disclosures and/or adjustments resulting from subsequent events. Based on this evaluation, no adjustments were required to the financial statements as of May 31, 2023, and no issues were noted to disclose.

report of independent registered public accounting firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund (the “Fund”), including the schedule of investments as of May 31, 2023, and the related statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the years in the two-year period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the years in the four-year period then ended, and for the period from December 19, 2018 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2019 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of May 31, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the years in the two-year period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the years in the four-year then ended, and for the period from December 19, 2018 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of May 31, 2023 by correspondence with the custodian and other procedures. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ EisnerAmper LLP

We have served as the Fund’s auditor since 2019.

EISNERAMPER LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 28, 2023

trustees and officers *(Unaudited)*

May 31, 2023

The Trustees and officers of the Fund, their principal occupations during the past five years, and their affiliations, if any, with City National Rochdale, the investment adviser to the Fund, are set forth below. The persons listed below may have held other positions with their employers named below during the relevant periods. Certain officers of the Fund also serve as officers to one or more other mutual funds for which SEI Investments or its affiliates act as investment adviser, administrator or distributor. Each Trustee may be referred to as an “Independent Trustee” and collectively as the “Independent Trustees.” There is no stated term of office for the Trustees. However, the Board has adopted a policy setting a retirement date for Trustees of December 31 of the year in which each Trustee reaches age 75. Exceptions to the retirement age may be made by the Board in individual cases for a period of up to two years, in the discretion of the Board. The address for the Trustees and the Officers of the Fund is 400 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, unless otherwise noted. The Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) includes additional information about the Trustees and Officers. The SAI may be obtained without charge by calling 1-888-889-0799.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with the Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee for the Past Five Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES					
Daniel A. Hanwacker Year of Birth: 1951	Trustee	Since 2018	CEO and President, Hanwacker Associates, Inc. (asset management consulting and executive search services) (2001 - present). Managing Director - Asset Management, Putnam Lovell Securities (2000-2001). Co-Founding Partner, Constellation Financial Management Co., LLC (1995-2000).	8	None
Jon C. Hunt Year of Birth: 1951	Trustee	Since 2018	Retired (2013 - present). Consultant to Management, Convergent Capital Management, LLC (“CCM”) (2012 - 2013). Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer, CCM (1998 - June 2012).	8	Trustee of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Delaware Wilshire Private Markets Master Fund, Delaware Wilshire Private Markets Fund and Delaware Wilshire Private Markets Tender Fund. Director of Chiron Capital Allocation Fund Ltd.
Julie C. Miller Year of Birth: 1957	Trustee	Since 2020	Certified Public Accountant(CPA) and Partner, Holthouse, Carlin & Van Trigt LLP (accounting firm) (2006 - present).	8	None
Jay C. Nadel Year of Birth: 1958	Trustee Chairman	Since 2018 Since 2019	Financial Services Consultant (2005 - present). Executive Vice President, Bank of New York Broker-Dealer and Member of the Operating Committee (2002-2004). Weiss, Peck & Greer, Partner, Managing Director and Chair of the Operations Committee (1986-2001).	8	Trustee of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Delaware Wilshire Private Markets Master Fund, Delaware Wilshire Private Markets Fund and Delaware Wilshire Private Markets Tender Fund. Director of Chiron Capital Allocation Fund Ltd.

trustees and officers *(Unaudited) (Continued)*

May 31, 2023

Name and Year of Birth	Position with the Fund	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES (Continued)					
James R. Wolford Year of Birth: 1954	Trustee	Since 2018	Chief Executive Officer of Corinthian Development Company (2013 – present). President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Thompson National Properties (2011-2013). Chief Financial Officer, Pacific Office Properties, a real estate investment trust (2010-2011). Chief Financial Officer, Bixby Land Company, a real estate company (2004-2010). Regional Financial Officer, AIMCO, a real estate investment trust (2004). Chief Financial Officer, DBM Group, a direct mail marketing company (2001-2004). Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Forecast Commercial Real Estate Service, Inc. (2000-2001). Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Bixby Ranch Company (1985-2000).	8	None

(1) "Fund complex" is defined as two or more registered investment companies that hold themselves out to investors as related companies or have a common investment adviser or affiliated investment advisers and in this case includes the series of City National Rochdale Funds and the following registered closed-end fund: City National Rochdale Select Strategies Fund.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with the Fund	Term of Office ⁽¹⁾ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years
OFFICERS			
Garrett R. D'Alessandro Year of Birth: 1957	President and Chief Executive Officer	2018-2021 and 2022-present	Chief Executive Officer, City National Rochdale (1986–present); Chief Investment Officer, City National Rochdale (2016-2018); President and Chief Executive Officer, City National Rochdale Funds (2013-2021 and 2022-present), City National Rochdale Select Strategies Fund (the “Select Strategies Fund”) (2016-2021 and 2022- present), and City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund (the “Strategic Credit Fund”) (2018-2022 and 2022-present).
Andrew Metzger SEI Investments One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456 Year of Birth: 1980	Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and Controller)	Since 2021	Director of Fund Accounting, SEI Investments Company (2020- present). Senior Director, Embark Consulting, LLC (2019-2020). Senior Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (2002-2019). Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer and Controller), City National Rochdale Funds, Select Strategies Fund and Strategic Credit Fund (April 2021-present).
Rochelle Levy Year of Birth: 1985	Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), Anti-Money Laundering Officer (“AML Officer”) and Identity Theft Program Officer (“ITP Officer”)	Since 2022	Senior Vice President and Wealth Management Chief Compliance Officer, City National Bank (2022-present); CCO, AML Officer and ITP Officer, City National Rochdale Funds, Select Strategies Fund and Strategic Credit Fund (September 2022-present); CCO and AML Officer, BNY Mellon Private Funds (2019-2022); CCO, BNY Mellon Commingled Funds (2019-2021); Investment Management, Head of Distribution Compliance BNY Mellon, N.A. (2019-2022); Vice President, JPMorgan Chase & Co. (2014-2019).
Mitchell Cepler Year of Birth: 1982	Vice President and Assistant Treasurer	Since 2018	Senior Vice President, Finance, City National Rochdale (2011–present); Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, City National Rochdale Funds (2015–present), Select Strategies Fund (2016–present), and Strategic Credit Fund (2018–present).
Matthew M. Maher SEI Investments One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456 Year of Birth: 1975	Assistant Secretary	Since 2019	Counsel, SEI Investments Company (2018–present); Assistant Secretary, City National Rochdale Funds, Select Strategies Fund, and Strategic Credit Fund (2019–present); Attorney, Blank Rome LLP (2015–2018); Assistant Counsel and Vice President, Bank of New York Mellon (2013–2014); Attorney, Dilworth Paxson LLP (2006–2013).

(1) Each officer serves until removed by the Board or the principal executive officer of the Fund, or until such officer resigns.

notice to shareholders *(Unaudited)*

May 31, 2023

For shareholders that do not have a May 31, 2023 taxable year end, this notice is for informational purposes only. For shareholders with a May 31, 2023 taxable year end, please consult your tax advisor as to the pertinence of this notice.

For Federal income tax purposes, for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023, the Fund is designating the following items with regard to distributions paid during the year:

(A) Long Term Capital Gain Distributions	(B) Return of Capital	(C) Ordinary Income Distributions	(D) Total Distributions	(E) Dividends Qualifying for Corporate Dividends Rec. Deduction (1)	(F) Qualifying Dividend Income (2)	(G) U.S. Government Interest (3)	(H) Interest Related Dividends (4)	(I) Qualified Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends (5)
0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) "Dividends Received Deduction" represents dividends which qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction.

(2) "Qualifying Dividend Income" represent qualifying dividends as created by the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. The Fund intends to designate the maximum amount permitted by law.

(3) "U.S. Government Interest" represents the amount of interest that was derived from direct U.S. Government obligations and distributed during the fiscal year. This amount is reflected as a percentage of ordinary income. Generally, interest from direct U.S. Government obligations is exempt from state income tax. However, for shareholders who are residents of California, Connecticut or New York, the statutory threshold requirements were not satisfied to permit exemption of these amounts from state income.

(4) "Interest Related Dividends" represents qualifying interest that is exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid to foreign investors as created by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

(5) "Short-Term Capital Gain Dividends" represents qualifying short-term capital gain that is exempt from U.S. withholding tax when paid to foreign investors as created by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

Items (A), (B), (C) and (D) are based on the percentage of the fund's total distribution.

Items (E) and (F) are based on the percentage of "Ordinary Income Distributions."

Item (G) is based on the percentage of gross income.

Item (H) is based on the percentage of net investment income distributions. Item (I) is based on the percentage of short-term capital gain distributions.

disclosure of fund expenses *(Unaudited)*

All mutual funds have operating expenses. As a shareholder of the Fund, your investment is affected by these ongoing costs, which include (among others) costs for portfolio management, administrative services, class-specific distribution fees, acquired fund fees and shareholder reports like this one. It is important for you to understand the impact of these costs on your investment returns.

Operating expenses such as these are deducted from the Fund's gross income and directly reduce your final investment return. These expenses are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net assets; this percentage is known as the Fund's expense ratio.

The following examples use the expense ratio and are intended to help you understand the ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Fund and to compare these costs with those of other mutual funds. The examples are based on an investment of \$1,000 made at the beginning of the period shown and held for the entire period (December 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023).

The table below illustrates the Fund's costs in two ways:

Actual Fund Return. This section helps you to estimate the actual expenses that the Fund incurred over the period. The "Expenses Paid During Period" column shows the actual dollar expense cost incurred by a \$1,000 investment in the Fund, and the "Ending Account Value" number is derived from deducting that expense cost from the Fund's gross investment return.

You can use this information, together with the actual amount you invested in the Fund, to estimate the expenses you paid over that period. Simply divide your actual account value by \$1,000 to arrive at a ratio (for example, an \$8,600 account value divided by \$1,000 = 8.6), then multiply that ratio by the number shown for the Fund under "Expenses Paid During Period."

Hypothetical 5% Return. This section helps you compare the Fund's costs with those of other mutual funds. It assumes that the Fund had an annual 5% return before expenses during the year, but that the expense ratio (Column 3) for the period is unchanged. This example is useful in making comparisons because the Securities and Exchange Commission requires all mutual funds to make this 5% calculation. You can assess the Fund's comparative cost by comparing the hypothetical result for the Fund in the "Expenses Paid During Period" column with those that appear in the same charts in the shareholder reports for other funds.

NOTE: Because the return is set at 5% for comparison purposes – NOT the Fund's actual return – the account values shown do not apply to your specific investment.

	Beginning Account Value 12/1/2022	Ending Account Value 5/31/2023	Annualized Expense Ratios	Expense Paid During Period*
City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund				
Actual Fund Return				
Class I	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,004.50	1.95%	\$ 9.75
Hypothetical 5% Return				
Class I	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,015.21	1.95%	\$ 9.80

* Expenses are equal to the Fund's annualized expense ratio multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 182/365 (to reflect the one-half year period).

board approval of advisory and sub-advisory agreements

(Unaudited)

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund (the “Fund”) is comprised of five Trustees, all of whom are Independent Trustees (i.e., not “interested persons” of the Fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). At in-person meetings held on April 4, 2023, and May 18, 2023, the Board and the Independent Trustees considered and approved the renewal of the advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) between City National Rochdale, LLC (the “Adviser”) and the Fund, and the sub-advisory agreement (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”) between the Adviser and CIFIC Investment Management LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”), with respect to the Fund, as described below. The Advisory Agreement and the Sub-Advisory Agreement are collectively referred to below as the “Agreements.”

General Information

The following information summarizes the Board’s considerations associated with its review of the Agreements. In connection with their deliberations, the Board considered such information and factors as they believed, in light of the legal advice furnished to them and their own business judgment, to be relevant. As described below, the Board considered the nature, quality and extent of the various services performed by the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser. In considering these matters, the Independent Trustees discussed the renewal of the Agreements with management and in private sessions with their independent counsel at which no representatives of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser were present.

The Board reviewed extensive materials regarding investment results of the Fund, advisory fee and expense comparisons, financial information with respect to the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, descriptions of various functions such as compliance monitoring and portfolio trading practices, and information about the personnel providing various services to the Fund. The Board also took into account information they received at past meetings of the Board and its committees with respect to these matters.

In deciding to renew the Agreements, the Board and the Independent Trustees did not identify a single factor as controlling and this summary does not describe all of the matters considered. In addition, each Board member did not necessarily attribute the same weight to each matter. However, the Board and the Independent Trustees concluded that each of the various factors referred to below favored such approval.

CITY NATIONAL ROCHDALE, LLC

Nature, Extent and Quality of Services

In reviewing the services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Board considered a variety of matters, including the overall quality and depth of the Adviser’s organization, its overall financial strength and stability, its commitment to compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the systems in place to ensure compliance with those requirements, its portfolio trading and soft dollar practices, and its disaster recovery and contingency planning practices. The Board also considered the experience, capability and integrity of the Adviser’s senior management, the background, education and experience of the Adviser’s personnel, and its efforts to retain, attract and motivate capable personnel to serve the Fund. The Board found all of these matters to be satisfactory.

Investment Performance

The Board assessed the performance of the Fund compared with its benchmark index and that of a peer group of funds identified by the Adviser (the “Peer Group”) for the one- and three-year and since inception periods ended December 31, 2022. The Board observed that the Fund underperformed the ICE 3-Month LIBOR +5% Index returns (by 15.06%) for the one-year period, but outperformed the Index for the three-year period. The Fund also outperformed the average return of three of the four funds in the Peer Group for the one-year period, and two of the four funds in the Peer Group for the three-year period.

The Trustees considered the Fund’s return of -7.53% for the one-year period ending December 31, 2022, and the Adviser’s attribution of the negative performance to the impact of volatility on the broader markets. The Trustees

also considered the Adviser's explanation that the Fund outperformed its Peer Group average returns for the one- and three-year periods and that collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") outperformed other comparable areas of fixed income, despite the Fund's negative return.

The Board concluded that based on the various factors they had reviewed, the Adviser continued to provide high quality management and oversight services to the Fund.

Advisory Fees and Fund Expenses

The Board reviewed information regarding the advisory fees (both before and after waivers) charged by the Adviser to the Fund, and the total expenses (net of fee waivers) for the last fiscal year of the Fund (as a percentage of its average annual net assets) ("Total Expense Ratio"), compared to those of the funds included in the Peer Group. The Board observed that the gross and net advisory fees paid by the Fund were below the Peer Group averages.

The Board noted that because the Adviser does not manage investment portfolios for other registered investment companies, pension funds, or institutional accounts that have similar investment objectives and policies as the Fund, the Board did not have a basis to compare the Fund's advisory fee with advisory fees charged by the Adviser to other comparable client accounts. The Trustees considered that any net advisory fee retained by the Adviser with respect to the Fund, after the payment of the sub-advisory fee, is rebated to shareholders investing in the Fund through separate accounts managed by the Adviser.

The Board observed that the Total Expense Ratio of the Fund was below the Peer Group average.

The Board concluded that the advisory fee charged by the Adviser was fair and reasonable in relation to the value of services provided, and that the total expenses of the Fund continued to be reasonable in light of the services provided.

Profitability, Benefits to the Adviser and Economies of Scale

The Trustees next considered information prepared by the Adviser relating to its costs and profits with respect to the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2023. In doing so, the Board recognized the competitiveness of the registered fund industry and the importance of an investment adviser's long-term profitability, including for maintaining management stability and accountability. The Board also recognized the difficulty in evaluating an investment adviser's profitability with respect to the funds it manages in the context of an adviser with multiple lines of business, and noted that other profitability methodologies might also be reasonable. The Board observed that the Adviser had not realized any profit with respect to the Fund during the year.

The Board also considered the benefits received by the Adviser and its affiliates as a result of the Adviser's relationship with the Fund, other than the investment advisory fee paid to the Adviser, including fees paid to the Adviser for providing certain non-distribution shareholder services to the Fund, benefits to City National Bank's brokerage and wealth management business as a result of the availability of the Fund to its customers, and the intangible benefits of the Adviser's association with the Fund generally and any favorable publicity arising in connection with the Fund's performance. The Board also noted that although there were no advisory fee breakpoints, the existing fee structure of the Fund reflected an appropriate sharing of any efficiencies or economies of scale to date and noted that it would have the opportunity to periodically reexamine the appropriateness of the advisory fee payable to the Adviser in light of any economies of scale experienced in the future.

Conclusion

Based on their review, including their consideration of each of the factors referred to above, the Board and the Independent Trustees concluded that the compensation payable to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement was fair and reasonable in light of the nature and quality of the services the Adviser provided to the Fund, and

board approval of advisory and sub-advisory agreements

(Unaudited) (Continued)

that renewal of the Advisory Agreement was in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

CIFC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC

Nature, Extent and Quality of Services

In reviewing the services provided by the Sub-Adviser to the Fund, the Board considered a variety of matters, including the overall quality and depth of the Sub-Adviser's organization and the Sub-Adviser's overall financial strength and stability. The Board also considered, among other things, the investment operations and staff of the Sub-Adviser, the Sub-Adviser's commitment to compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the Trust's compliance policies and procedures, its portfolio trading and soft dollar practices and its disaster recovery and contingency planning practices. In addition, the Board considered the background, education and experience of the Sub-Adviser's key portfolio management and operational personnel, and the Sub-Adviser's efforts to retain, attract and motivate capable personnel to serve the Fund. The Board's observations regarding the performance of the Fund are described above. The Board found all of these matters to be satisfactory.

The Board concluded that based on the various factors they had reviewed, the Sub-Adviser continued to provide high quality sub-advisory services to the Fund.

Sub-Advisory Fee and Benefits to Sub-Adviser

The Board reviewed information included in the meeting materials regarding the sub-advisory fee charged by the Sub-Adviser, and noted the Sub-Adviser's representation that the funds it manages that are charged lower base management fees than the Fund have a lower target return and focus exclusively on investments in CLO debt, and/or they pay a performance-based fee in addition to the base management fee. The Trustees noted that the Adviser pays the sub-advisory fee out of its advisory fee. The Board also noted that the Adviser evaluates the Sub-Adviser's fee relative to those of its asset class peer group in an effort to ensure that it is reasonable and appropriate in light of the services provided. In addition, the Board considered the advisory and sub-advisory fee split of the Fund, and noted the

Adviser's belief that the fee paid to the Sub-Adviser is priced at a competitive level, and that the overall advisory fee, net advisory fee, and sub-advisory fee were fair and reasonable in light of the services provided to the Fund by the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser.

The Board also considered the benefits received by the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates as a result of the Sub-Adviser's relationship with the Fund, other than the receipt of its sub-advisory fee, including any research services provided by broker-dealers providing execution services to the Fund, the intangible benefits of its association with the Fund generally and any favorable publicity arising in connection with the Fund's performance.

Conclusion

Based on their review, including their consideration of each of the factors referred to above, the Board and the Independent Trustees concluded that the compensation payable to the Sub-Adviser under the Sub-Advisory Agreement was fair and reasonable in light of the nature and quality of the services the Sub-Adviser provided to the Fund, and that renewal of the Sub-Advisory Agreement was in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

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THANK YOU

for your investment with the City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund.
We value the trust you have placed in us to help you achieve your financial goals.

For more information on the City National Rochdale Strategic Credit Fund, including charges and expenses, please call 1-888-889-0799 or go to citynationalrochdalefunds.com for a free prospectus. Read it carefully before you invest or send money.

City National Rochdale
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

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