

Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund
Form 497
December 02, 2013
PROSPECTUS

13.6 Million Common Shares

Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund

Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund (Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve a high level of current income. The Fund's secondary objective is total return. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives.

Investing in the Fund's Common Shares involves certain risks that are described in the Risk Factors section of this Prospectus (Prospectus).

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

You should read this Prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, before deciding whether to invest and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information dated December 2, 2013 (SAI), containing additional information about the Fund, has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. You may request a free copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which is on the last page of this Prospectus, annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund, and make shareholder inquiries by calling (800) 257-8787, by writing to the Fund or from the Fund's website (<http://www.nuveen.com>). The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. You also may obtain a copy of the SAI (and other information regarding the Fund) from the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

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

Portfolio Contents. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 70% of its Managed Assets (as defined below) in adjustable rate loans, primarily secured senior loans. As part of the 70% requirement, the Fund also may invest in unsecured senior loans and second lien loans. Adjustable rate loans are made to U.S. or non-U.S. corporations, partnerships and other business entities that operate in various industries and geographical regions. Such adjustable rate loans pay interest at rates that are redetermined periodically at short-term intervals on the basis of an adjustable base lending rate plus a premium. The Fund will opportunistically invest up to 30% of Managed Assets across the capital structure of companies (including equity securities) with a primary emphasis on income-producing securities. The Fund may invest substantially all of its Managed Assets in adjustable rate loans and other debt instruments that are, at the time of investment, rated below investment grade or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality. A security is considered investment grade quality if it is rated within the four highest letter grades (BBB or Baa or better) by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) that rates such instrument (even if it is rated lower by another), or if it is unrated by any NRSRO but judged to be of comparable quality by the portfolio managers. Securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as junk bonds. The Fund currently employs financial leverage primarily through borrowing. Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of financial leverage through borrowing or the use of commercial paper or notes.

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Investment in the Common Shares involves substantial risks arising from, among other strategies, the Fund's ability to invest substantially all of its Managed Assets in securities that are rated below investment grade or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality and the Fund's use of leverage. Below investment-grade instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and to repay principal and are commonly referred to as high yield securities or junk bonds. Before buying any Common Shares, you should read the discussion of the material risks of an investment in the Fund in the Summary, beginning on page 10, and in Risk Factors, beginning on page 45, of this Prospectus.

Adviser and Sub-Adviser. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for determining the Fund's overall investment strategy and its implementation, including the use of leverage and hedging. Symphony Asset Management LLC, the Fund's investment sub-adviser, oversees the day-to-day investment operations of the Fund.

The minimum price on any day at which Common Shares may be sold will not be less than the current net asset value per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to the Fund's distributor, Nuveen Securities, LLC (Nuveen Securities). The Fund and Nuveen Securities will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price. The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus primarily through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions. For more information on how Common Shares may be sold, see the Plan of Distribution section of this Prospectus.

Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The trading or ticker symbol of the Fund is JQC. The Fund's closing price on the NYSE on November 15, 2013 was \$9.39.

The date of this Prospectus is December 2, 2013.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	3
<u>Summary of Fund Expenses</u>	21
<u>Financial Highlights</u>	24
<u>Trading and Net Asset Value Information</u>	26
<u>The Fund</u>	26
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	26
<u>The Fund's Investments</u>	27
<u>Portfolio Composition</u>	38
<u>Use of Leverage</u>	39
<u>Hedging Transactions</u>	42
<u>Risk Factors</u>	45
<u>Management of the Fund</u>	54
<u>Net Asset Value</u>	56
<u>Distributions</u>	58
<u>Dividend Reinvestment Plan</u>	58
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	60
<u>Description of Shares</u>	61
<u>Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust</u>	64
<u>Repurchase of Fund Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund</u>	65
<u>Tax Matters</u>	66
<u>Custodian and Transfer Agent</u>	67
<u>Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	67
<u>Legal Opinion</u>	68
<u>Available Information</u>	68
<u>Statement of Additional Information Table of Contents</u>	69

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The Fund is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Prospectus. The Fund will update this Prospectus to reflect any material changes to the disclosures herein.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. You should review the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

The Fund

Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund (Fund) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. See The Fund. The Fund's common shares, \$.01 par value (Common Shares), are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol JQC. See Description of Shares. As of October 31, 2013, the Fund had 136,256,398 Common Shares outstanding and net assets applicable to Common Shares of \$1,389,247,795.

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve a high level of current income. The Fund's secondary objective is total return. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment objectives and any investment policies identified as such are considered fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal market circumstances, the Fund invests at least 70% of its Managed Assets in adjustable rate loans, primarily secured senior loans.

Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of financial leverage through borrowing or the use of commercial paper or notes.

As part of the 70% requirement, the Fund also may invest in unsecured senior loans (together with secured senior loans referred to herein as Senior Loans) and secured and unsecured subordinated or second lien loans. Adjustable rate Senior Loans and adjustable rate subordinated loans are sometimes collectively referred to in this Prospectus as Adjustable Rate Loans. Adjustable Rate Loans pay interest at rates that are redetermined periodically at short-term intervals by reference to a base lending rate, primarily the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), plus a premium. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its Managed Assets in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments that are, at the time of investment, rated below investment grade or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality. Securities (which term for purposes of this Prospectus includes Adjustable Rate Loans) of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as junk bonds. Adjustable Rate Loans are made to U.S. or non-U.S. corporations, partnerships and other business entities (Borrowers) that operate in various

industries and geographical regions, which may include middle-market companies. As used in the Prospectus, middle-market generally refers to companies with annual revenues of approximately \$500 million or below and subordinated loans to middle markets companies are generally referred to as mezzanine loans. It is anticipated that the proceeds of the Adjustable Rate Loans in which the Fund invests will be used by Borrowers to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, refinancings, internal growth and for other corporate purposes.

Borrowers under Adjustable Rate Loans and issuers of other securities in which the Fund may invest are sometimes collectively referred to herein as Issuers.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in the following securities:

(i) other debt securities such as investment and non-investment grade debt securities, fixed rate Senior Loans or subordinated loans, convertible securities and structured notes (other than structured notes that are designed to provide returns and risks that emulate those of Adjustable Rate Loans, which may be treated as an investment in Adjustable Rate Loans for purposes of the 70% requirement set forth above);

(ii) mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities (including collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations);

(iii) debt securities and other instruments issued by government, government-related or supranational issuers (commonly referred to as sovereign debt securities); and

(iv) domestic and international equity securities.

Substantially all of the Fund's portfolio likely will be invested in Senior Loans that are, at the time of investment, rated below investment grade or unrated but judged by the portfolio managers to be of comparable quality. Investment grade quality securities are those securities that, at the time of investment, are (i) rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) within the four highest grades (BBB- or Baa3 or better by Standard & Poor's Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or Fitch Ratings (Fitch)), or (ii) unrated but judged to be of comparable quality. The Fund may also purchase other debt securities that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged by the Advisers to be of comparable quality. See The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition and Other Information and Risk Factors Issuer Level Risks Below Investment Grade Risk.

Under normal circumstances:

The Fund invests at least 70% of its Managed Assets in Senior Loans, including senior secured loans and second lien loans.

The Fund will make limited tactical investments in high yield debt and other debt and equity instruments as described herein in an aggregate amount of up to 30% of its Managed Assets.

The Fund maintains an average duration of two years or less for its portfolio investments in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments. See The Fund's Investments Investment Objective and Policies for a description of duration.

The Fund will not invest in inverse floating rate securities.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities of non-U.S. Issuers that are U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund's Managed Assets to be invested in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments of non-U.S. Issuers may include debt securities of Issuers located, or conducting their business in, emerging markets countries.

The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities from an industry which (for the purposes of this Prospectus) generally refers to the classification of companies in the same or similar lines of business such as the automotive, textiles and apparel, hotels, media production and consumer retailing industries.

In pursuing its objective of high current income, the Fund invests in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments that may involve significant credit risk. As part of its efforts to manage this risk and the potential impact of such risk on the overall value and returns of the Fund's portfolio, the Fund generally follows a credit management strategy that includes (i) a focus on Senior Loans that are secured by specific assets, (ii) rigorous and on-going bottom-up fundamental analysis of Issuers, and (iii) overall portfolio diversification. The Sub-Adviser (as defined below) will perform its own credit and research analysis of Issuers, taking into consideration, among other things, the entity's financial resources and operating history, its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, the ability of its management, its debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements, its anticipated cash flow, interest and asset coverage, and its earnings prospects. Even with these efforts, because of the greater degree of credit risk within the portfolio, the Fund's net asset value could decline over time. In an effort to help preserve the Fund's overall capital, the Sub-Adviser seeks to enhance portfolio value by investing in securities it believes to be undervalued, which, if successful, can mitigate the potential loss of value due to credit events over time.

The Fund may enter into certain derivative transactions, primarily but not limited to credit default and interest rate swaps, as a hedging technique to protect against potential adverse changes in the market

value of portfolio instruments. The Fund also may use derivatives to attempt to protect the net asset value of the Fund, to facilitate the sale of certain portfolio instruments, to manage the Fund's effective interest rate exposure, and as a temporary substitute for purchasing or selling particular instruments. From time to time, the Fund also may enter into derivative transactions to create investment exposure to the extent such transactions may facilitate implementation of its strategy more efficiently than through outright purchases or sales of portfolio instruments.

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund will seek to maintain an average duration of two years or less for its portfolio, including the effect of leverage. In this prospectus, average duration and average portfolio duration are each defined to be the modified duration of the Fund's portfolio, which is the measure of a debt instrument's or a portfolio's price sensitivity with respect to changes in market yields adjusted to reflect the effect of the Fund's effective leverage. Prices of instruments with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than instruments with longer durations. In general, the value of a portfolio of instruments with a shorter duration can be expected to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a longer duration. For example, the price of a bond with an effective duration of two years will rise (fall) two percent for every one percent decrease (increase) in its yield, and the price of a five-year duration bond will rise (fall) five percent for a one percent decrease (increase) in its yield. As of October 31, 2013, the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio was 1.31 years, which includes the effects and leverage and takes into account the effect of option call provisions of the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund has no policy limiting the maturity of the Senior Loans that it purchases. Senior Loans usually have mandatory and optional prepayment provisions. Because of prepayments, the actual remaining maturity of Senior Loans may be considerably less than their stated maturity. As of October 31, 2013, the average effective maturity of the Fund's portfolio was 5.58 years, including the effects of leverage.

The Fund has no policy limiting the market capitalization of the equity securities in which it invests. As of October 31, 2013, the average market capitalization of the equity securities in the Fund's portfolio was \$35.8 billion.

During temporary defensive periods or in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, including during the period when the net proceeds of the offering of Common Shares are first being invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment policies and objective. During such periods, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its Managed Assets in short-term investments, including high quality, short-term securities, or may invest in short-, intermediate-, or long-term U.S. Treasury securities. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful. For a more complete discussion of the Fund's portfolio composition, see The Fund's Investments.

Investment Adviser

Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (NFALLC or Adviser), the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for determining the Fund's overall strategy and its implementation. NFALLC, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen Investments). Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$214.9 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2013. See Management of the Fund Investment Adviser, Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Manager.

Sub-Adviser

Symphony Asset Management LLC (Symphony or Sub-Adviser) is the Fund's sub-adviser and oversees the day-to-day investment operations of the Fund.

Symphony, a registered investment adviser, is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments. Founded in 1994, Symphony had approximately \$12.36 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2013. Symphony specializes in the management of both long-only and alternative equity and debt strategies.

NFALLC and Symphony will sometimes individually be referred to as an Adviser and together be referred to as the Advisers.

Nuveen Securities, LLC (Nuveen Securities), a registered broker-dealer affiliate of NFALLC is involved in the offering of the Fund's Common Shares. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-the-Market Transactions.

Use of Leverage

The Fund employs financial leverage through borrowing (Borrowing). The Fund has entered into a \$630 million (maximum commitment amount) senior committed secured 364-day revolving line of credit, renewable annually, with Bank of America N.A. (Bank of America). On January 18, 2013, the Fund renewed the Borrowings with Bank of America through January 17, 2014. During the fiscal period January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, the combined average daily balance outstanding and interest rate on these Borrowings were \$561 million and 1.15%, respectively. The Fund does not currently, but may in the future, issue preferred shares. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk.

Leverage involves special risks. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Interest on Borrowings may be at a fixed or floating rate, but generally will be based on short-term rates. The Fund will seek to invest the proceeds of any future financial leverage in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. See Use of Leverage.

The Fund pays a management fee to NFALLC (which in turn pays a portion of its fee to the Fund's sub-adviser, Symphony) based on a

percentage of Managed Assets. Managed Assets include the proceeds realized and managed from the Fund's use of leverage as set forth in the Fund's investment management agreement. NFALLC will be responsible for using leverage to pursue the Fund's investment objectives, and will base its decision regarding whether and how much leverage to use for the Fund based on its assessment of whether such use of leverage will advance the Fund's investment objectives. However, the fact that a decision to increase the Fund's leverage will have the effect, all other things being equal, of increasing Managed Assets and therefore NFALLC's and Symphony's fees means that NFALLC and Symphony may have a conflict of interest in determining whether to increase the Fund's use of leverage. NFALLC will seek to manage that potential conflict by only increasing the Fund's use of leverage when it determines that such increase is consistent with the Fund's investment objectives, and by periodically reviewing the Fund's performance and use of leverage with the Fund's Board of Trustees.

Offering Methods

The Fund may offer shares using one or more of the following methods: (i) at-the-market transactions through one or more broker-dealers that have entered into a selected dealer agreement with Nuveen Securities, one of the Fund's underwriters; (ii) through an underwriting syndicate; and (iii) through privately negotiated transactions between the Fund and specific investors. See Plan of Distribution.

Distribution Through At-the-Market Transactions. The Fund from time to time may issue and sell its Common Shares through Nuveen Securities, to certain broker-dealers that have entered into selected dealer agreements with Nuveen Securities. Currently, Nuveen Securities has entered into a selected dealer agreement with UBS Securities LLC (UBS) pursuant to which UBS will be acting as Nuveen Securities' sub-placement agent with respect to at-the-market offerings of Common Shares. Common Shares will only be sold on such days as shall be agreed to by the Fund and Nuveen Securities. Common Shares will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the NYSE, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund. The minimum price on any day will not be less than the current net asset value per share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to Nuveen Securities. The Fund and Nuveen Securities will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price.

The Fund will compensate Nuveen Securities with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of up to 1.0% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. Nuveen Securities will compensate broker-dealers participating in the offering at a rate of up to 0.8% of the gross sales proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold by that broker-dealer. Settlements of Common Share sales will occur on the third business day following the date of sale.

In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on behalf of the Fund, Nuveen Securities may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (1933 Act), and the compensation of Nuveen Securities may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. Unless otherwise indicated in a further Prospectus supplement, Nuveen Securities will act as underwriter on a reasonable efforts basis.

The offering of Common Shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement (defined below under Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions) will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the sale of all Common Shares subject thereto or (ii) termination of the Distribution Agreement. The Fund and Nuveen Securities each have the right to terminate the Distribution Agreement in its discretion at any time. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions.

The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus primarily through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions.

UBS, its affiliates and their respective employees hold or may hold in the future, directly or indirectly, investment interests in Nuveen Investments, Inc. and its funds. The interests held by employees of UBS or its affiliates are not attributable to, and no investment discretion is held by, UBS or its affiliates.

The Fund s closing price on the NYSE on November 15, 2013 was \$9.39.

Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates. The Fund from time to time may issue additional Common Shares through a syndicated secondary offering. In order to limit the impact on the market price of the Fund s Common Shares, underwriters will market and price the offering on an expedited basis (e.g., overnight or similarly abbreviated offering period). The Fund will launch a syndicated offering on a day, and upon terms, mutually agreed upon between the Fund, Nuveen Securities and the underwriting syndicate.

The Fund will offer its shares at a price equal to a specified discount of up to 5% from the closing market price of the Fund s Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. The applicable discount will be negotiated by the Fund and Nuveen Securities in consultation with the underwriting syndicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Fund will compensate the underwriting syndicate out of the proceeds of the offering based upon a sales load of up to 4% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. The minimum net proceeds per share to the Fund will not be less than the greater of

(i) the Fund's latest net asset value per Common Share or (ii) 94% of the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates.

Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions. The Fund, through Nuveen Securities, from time to time may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional and other sophisticated investors, who may be deemed to be underwriters as defined in the 1933 Act for any resale of Common Shares.

The terms of such privately negotiated transactions will be subject to the discretion of the management of the Fund. In determining whether to sell Common Shares through a privately negotiated transaction, the Fund will consider relevant factors including, but not limited to, the attractiveness of obtaining additional funds through the sale of Common Shares, the purchase price to apply to any such sale of Common Shares and the investor seeking to purchase the Common Shares.

Common Shares issued by the Fund through privately negotiated transactions will be issued at a price equal to the greater of (i) the net asset value per Common Share or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average daily closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on the two business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. The applicable discount will be determined by the Fund on a transaction-by-transaction basis. See Plan of Distribution Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions.

Special Risk Considerations

Investment in the Fund involves special risk considerations, which are summarized below. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. See Risk Factors for a more complete discussion of the special risk considerations of an investment in the Fund.

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund, which generally do not trade on a national securities exchange, NASDAQ or in the over-the-counter markets. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions. See Risk Factors Investment and Market Risk.

Recent Market Conditions. The financial crisis in the U.S. and Many foreign economies over the past several years, including the

European sovereign debt and banking crises, has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Liquidity in some markets has decreased; credit has become scarcer worldwide; and the values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that hold that sovereign debt have fallen. These market conditions may continue or deteriorate further and may add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in the Fund. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Because the situation is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions.

In response to the crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support the financial markets. Where economic conditions are recovering, they are nevertheless perceived as still fragile. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to the crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely impact the value and liquidity of certain securities.

The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasigovernmental organizations. Changes in market conditions will not have the same impact on all types of securities.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. Proceeds from the sale of Common Shares in this offering will be reduced by shareholder transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). Depending on the premium of the Common Shares at the time of any offering of Common Shares hereunder, the Fund's net asset value may be reduced by an amount up to the offering costs borne by the Fund (estimated to be an additional 0.17% of the offering price assuming a Common Share offering price of \$9.39 (the Fund's closing price on the NYSE on November 15, 2013)). The net asset value per Common Share will also be reduced by costs associated with any future issuances of Common Shares or preferred shares. The Common Shares are

designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See Risk Factors Market Discount from Net Asset Value.

Issuer Level Risks.

Issuer Credit Risk. Issuers of Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt securities in which the Fund may invest may default on their obligations to pay principal or interest when due. This non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of an Adjustable Rate Loan or such other debt security experiencing non-payment and, potentially, a decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. Although a portion of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in Senior Loans that are secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the Borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Investments by the Fund in debt securities issued by middle-market companies may subject the Fund to greater risk of Issuer default, in part because, middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render middle-market companies more vulnerable to competitors' actions and adverse market conditions. In the event of bankruptcy of an Issuer, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing an Adjustable Rate Loan or other debt instrument.

Below Investment Grade Risk. The Fund may purchase Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality. Securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" or high yield debt, which implies higher price volatility and default risk than investment grade instruments of comparable terms and duration. Issuers of lower rated securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. The prices of these lower grade securities are typically more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the Issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher rated securities. The secondary market for lower rated securities, including some Adjustable Rate Loans, may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security.

Non-U.S. Issuer Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities of non-U.S. Issuers that are U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated. Investments in securities of non-U.S.

Issuers involve special risks not presented by investments in securities of U.S. Issuers, including the following: (i) less publicly available information about non-U.S. Issuers or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; (ii) many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile; (iii) potential adverse effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the Fund's investments; (iv) the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession; (v) the impact of economic, political, social or diplomatic events; (vi) possible seizure of a company's assets; (vii) restrictions imposed by non-U.S. countries limiting the ability of non-U.S. Issuers to make payments of principal and/or interest due to blockages of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise; and (viii) withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in companies located in one region and to the extent that the Fund invests in securities of Issuers in emerging markets countries. In addition, economic, political and social developments may significantly disrupt the financial markets or interfere with the Fund's ability to enforce its rights against non-U.S. Issuers. See *Currency Risks*, below, and *Risk Factors* *Issuer Level Risks*.

Security Level Risks.

Subordinated Loans and Other Subordinated Debt Instruments. Issuers of subordinated loans and other debt instruments in which the Fund may invest usually will have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, such subordinated loans or other debt instruments. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which the Fund is entitled to receive payments in respect of subordinated loans or other debt instruments in which it invests. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of an Issuer, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to the Fund's subordinated loans or other debt instruments would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before the Fund receives any distribution in respect of its investment. After repaying such senior creditors, the Issuer may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to the Fund. In the case of debt ranking equally with subordinated loans or other debt instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant Issuer. In addition, the Fund will likely not be in a position to control any Issuer by investing in its debt securities. As a result, the Fund will be subject to the risk that an Issuer in which it invests may make business decisions with which the Fund disagrees and the management of such Issuer, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may

take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve the Fund's interests as debt investors.

Risks from Unsecured Adjustable Rate Loans or Insufficient Collateral Securing Adjustable Rate Loans. Some of the Adjustable Rate Loans in which the Fund may invest will be unsecured, thereby increasing the risk of loss to the Fund in the event of Borrower default. Although the Fund may invest in Adjustable Rate Loans that are secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy a Borrower's obligation to the Fund in the event of Borrower default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated under such circumstances. In the event of bankruptcy of a Borrower, the Fund could also experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing an Adjustable Rate Loan.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed rate securities will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. When market interest rates rise, the market value of such securities generally will fall. Currently, market interest rates are at or near historically low levels. The Fund's investment in such fixed rate securities means that the net asset value and market price of Common Shares will tend to decline if market interest rates rise. Market interest rates in the U.S. and in certain other countries in which the Fund may invest currently are near historically low levels. The Advisers expect the Fund's policy of investing at least 70% of its Managed Assets in Adjustable Rate Loans will make the Fund less volatile and its net asset value less sensitive to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested exclusively in fixed rate obligations. However, because interest rates on most Adjustable Rate Loans and other adjustable rate instruments typically only reset periodically (*e.g.*, monthly or quarterly), a sudden and significant increase in market interest rates may cause a decline in the value of these investments and in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund's use of leverage, as described herein, will also tend to increase Common Share interest rate risk. See Risk Factors Interest Rate Risk.

Senior Loan Participation Risks. The Fund may purchase a participation interest in a Senior Loan and by doing so acquire some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a Senior Loan to a Borrower. A participation interest typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with the lender, not the Borrower. As a result, the Fund assumes the credit risk of the lender selling the participation interest in addition to the credit risk of the Borrower. By purchasing a participation interest, the Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation interest and only upon receipt by the lender of the payments from the Borrower. In the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the lender selling the participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor

of the lender and may not have a senior claim to the lender's interest in the loan. If the Fund only acquires a participation in the loan made by a third party, the Fund may not be able to control the exercise of any remedies that the lender would have under the loan. Such third party participation arrangements are designed to give loan investors preferential treatment over high yield investors in the event of a deterioration in the credit quality of the Borrower. Even when these arrangements exist, however, there can be no assurance that the principal and interest owed on the loan will be repaid in full. See Risk Factors Security Level Risks Senior Loan Participation Risk and Risk Factors Issuer Level Risks Below Investment Grade Risk.

Prepayment Risk. During periods of declining interest rates or for other purposes, Issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk.

Illiquid Securities Risk. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. Illiquid securities are not readily marketable and may include some restricted securities. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Other Risks Associated with Adjustable Rate Loans. Many Adjustable Rate Loans in which the Fund may invest may not be rated by an NRSRO, generally will not be registered with the SEC and generally will not be listed on a securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available with respect to Adjustable Rate Loans generally may be less extensive than that available for registered and exchange-listed securities. Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for certain Adjustable Rate Loans or Adjustable Rate Loans generally, which may reduce market prices and cause the Fund's net asset value per share to fall. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted. No active trading market currently exists for some Senior Loans and most subordinated loans in which the Fund may invest and, thus, those loans may be illiquid. As a result, such Senior Loans and subordinated loans generally are more difficult to value than more liquid securities for which a trading market exists. See Risk Factors Security Level Risks.

Convertible Security Risk. The value of the Fund's convertible securities may decline in response to such factors as rising interest rates and fluctuations in the market price of the common stock underlying the convertible securities.

Leverage Risk. The use of financial leverage created through borrowing or any future issuance of preferred shares creates an

opportunity for increased Common Share net income and returns, but also creates special risks for Common Shareholders. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. The risk of loss attributable to the Fund's use of leverage is borne by Common Shareholders. The Fund's use of financial leverage can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. The Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on Common Share market prices. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk.

The Fund may use derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, to fix the effective rate paid on all or a portion of the Fund's leverage, in an effort to lower leverage costs over an extended period. Accordingly, the Fund cannot assure you that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to Common Shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced to the extent that the difference narrows between the net earnings on the Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. Because of the costs of leverage, the Fund may incur losses even if the Fund has positive returns, if they are not sufficient to cover the costs of leverage. The Fund's cost of leverage includes interest on borrowing or dividends paid on preferred shares, if issued in the future, as well as any one-time costs (e.g., issuance costs) and ongoing fees and expenses associated with such leverage.

The Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but as of the date of this Prospectus, no preferred shares are outstanding. The Fund may again in the future issue certain types of preferred securities to increase the Fund's leverage.

Furthermore, the amount of fees paid to NFALLC (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to Symphony) for investment advisory services will be higher if the Fund uses leverage because the fees will be calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets this may create an incentive for NFALLC and Symphony to leverage the Fund.

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which may themselves be leveraged and therefore present similar risks to those described above and magnify the Fund's leverage risk. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

Currency Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities of non-U.S. Issuers that are non-U.S. dollar denominated. Investments by the Fund in non-U.S.-dollar denominated securities will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies may negatively affect an investment. The value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies may fluctuate based on changes in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, and a decline in applicable foreign exchange rates could reduce the value of such securities held by the Fund.

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

In addition, as new rules and regulations resulting from the passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) are implemented and new international capital and liquidity requirements are introduced under the Basel III Accords (Basel III), the market may not react the way NFALLC or Symphony expects. Whether the Fund achieves its investment objectives may depend on, among other things, whether NFALLC or Symphony correctly forecast market reactions to this and other legislation. In the event NFALLC and Symphony incorrectly forecast market reaction, the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives and a Common Shareholder's shares may be worth less than his or her original investment.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions can decline. See Risk Factors Inflation Risk.

Deflation Risk. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of Issuers and may make Issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio. See Risk Factors Deflation Risk.

Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps. The Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the investments underlying the derivatives. Whether the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if NFALLC and Symphony correctly forecast market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If NFALLC and Symphony incorrectly forecast these and other factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be unfavorably affected. In addition, the derivatives market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

The Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including credit default swap contracts and interest rate swaps. Like most derivative instruments, the use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. In addition, the use of swaps requires an understanding by NFALLC and Symphony not only of the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the swap itself. Successful implementation of most hedging strategies would generate taxable income. The derivatives market is subject to a changing regulatory environment. It is possible that regulatory or other developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments. See Risk Factors Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps, Risk Factors Counterparty Risk, Hedging Transactions and the SAI.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Fund's counterparties with respect to derivatives or other transactions supported by another party's credit will affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using such derivatives or other transactions, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. See Risk Factors Counterparty Risk.

Reliance on Investment Adviser. The Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by its investment adviser, NFALLC, and therefore the investment adviser's parent, Nuveen Investments. Nuveen Investments has a substantial amount of indebtedness. Nuveen Investments, through its own business or the financial support of its affiliates, may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or ensure that future borrowings will be available in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay its indebtedness with scheduled maturities beginning in 2014 or to fund its other liquidity needs. Nuveen Investments' failure to satisfy the terms of its indebtedness, including covenants therein, may generally have an adverse effect on the financial condition of Nuveen Investments.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund's Declaration of Trust (Declaration) and the Fund's By-Laws (By-Laws) include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a

premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and Risk Factors Anti-Takeover Provisions.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk. NFALLC and Symphony each provide a wide array of portfolio management and other asset management services to a mix of clients and may engage in ordinary course activities in which their respective interests or those of their clients may compete or conflict with those of the Fund. For example, NFALLC and Symphony may provide investment management services to other funds and accounts that follow investment objectives similar to those of the Fund. In certain circumstances, and subject to its fiduciary obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Symphony may have to allocate a limited investment opportunity among its clients. NFALLC and Symphony have each adopted policies and procedures designed to address such situations and other potential conflicts of interests. For additional information about potential conflicts of interest, and the way in which NFALLC and Symphony address such conflicts, please see the SAI.

In addition, an investment in the Fund's Common Shares raises other risks, which are more fully disclosed in the Risk Factors section of this Prospectus.

Distributions

The Fund pays monthly distributions to Common Shareholders at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per Common Share dividend rate) based on the projected performance of the Fund. The Fund's ability to maintain a level Common Share dividend rate will depend on a number of factors, including dividends payable on preferred shares, if issued in the future. As portfolio and market conditions change, the rate of dividends on the Common Shares and the Fund's dividend policy could change. For each taxable year, the Fund will distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income (after it pays accrued dividends on outstanding preferred shares, if any). In addition, the Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, the net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) and taxable ordinary income, if any, to Common Shareholders so long as the net capital gain and taxable ordinary income are not necessary to pay accrued dividends on, or redeem or liquidate, any preferred shares then outstanding or pay any interest and required principal payments on borrowings. While not currently anticipated, if the Fund makes total distributions during a given calendar year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's net investment income and net capital gain for that calendar year, the excess would generally be treated by Common Shareholders as a return of capital for tax purposes. A return of capital reduces a shareholder's tax basis, which could result in higher taxes when the shareholder sells his or her shares. This may cause the shareholder to pay taxes even if he or she sells shares for less than the original price. You may elect to reinvest automatically some or all of

your distributions in additional Common Shares under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

If the Fund does not distribute all of its net capital gain for a taxable year, it will pay federal income tax on the retained gain. Each Common Shareholder of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year (i) will include in income for federal income tax purposes as long-term capital gain his or her share of the retained gain, (ii) will be deemed to have paid his or her proportionate share of tax paid by the Fund on such retained gain, and (iii) will be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for that share of the tax. The Fund will treat the retained capital gain amount as a substitute for equivalent cash distributions. See Distributions and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

The Fund reserves the right to change its distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its monthly distributions at any time.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company serves as custodian and transfer agent of the Fund's assets. See Custodian and Transfer Agent.

Special Tax Considerations

Because the Fund may invest in domestic and international equity securities, a portion of dividends with respect to the Common Shares may constitute qualified dividend income for federal income tax purposes, which for noncorporate shareholders is generally eligible for taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains. See Tax Matters.

Voting Rights

The Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but as of the date of this Prospectus, no preferred shares are outstanding. The Fund may again in the future issue certain types of preferred securities to increase the Fund's leverage. In that event, such preferred securities, voting as a separate class, would have the right to elect at least two trustees at all times and to elect a majority of the trustees in the event two full years' dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid. In each case, the remaining trustees would be elected by holders of Common Shares and preferred shares, voting together as a single class. The holders of preferred shares would vote as a separate class or classes on certain other matters as required under the Declaration, the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act) and Massachusetts law. See Description of Shares Preferred Shares Voting Rights and Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The table shows the expenses of the Fund as a percentage of the average net assets applicable to Common Shares, and not as a percentage of total assets or Managed Assets.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses (as a percentage of offering price)	
Maximum Sales Charge	4.00%
Offering Costs Borne by the Fund(1)	0.17%
	As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares(2)
	<hr/>
Annual Expenses	
Management Fees	1.14%
Interest Payments on Borrowings(3)	0.55%
Other Expenses(4)	0.08%
	<hr/>
Total Annual Expenses	1.77%
	<hr/>

- (1) Assuming a Common Share offering price of \$9.39 (the Fund's closing price on the NYSE on November 15, 2013).
- (2) Stated as a percentage of average net assets attributable to Common Shares for the fiscal period January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013.
- (3) Interest Payments on Borrowings includes an annual interest rate of 1.15% on a \$561,000,000 borrowing, an annual undrawn fee of 0.25% on an unused balance of \$69,000,000, an annual arrangement fee of 0.02% on a \$630,000,000 facility and an annual upfront fee of 0.10% on a \$630,000,000 facility. The actual Interest Payments on Borrowings incurred in the future may be higher or lower.
- (4) Other Expenses are estimated based on actual expenses from the prior fiscal period.

The purpose of the table above is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a Common Shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. See "Management of the Fund" Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the expenses (including the applicable transaction fees, if any, and estimated offering costs of \$1.70) that a shareholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. Each example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested in the Fund and that the Fund's Total Annual Expenses, as provided above, remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return.(1)

Example # 1 (At-the-Market Transaction)

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The following example assumes a transaction fee of 1.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$29	\$ 67	\$ 107	\$ 218

Example # 2 (Underwriting Syndicate Transaction)

The following example assumes a transaction fee of 4.00%, as a percentage of the offering price.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$ 59	\$ 95	\$ 134	\$ 241

Example # 3 (Privately Negotiated Transaction)

The following example assumes there is no transaction fee.

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$ 20	\$ 57	\$ 97	\$ 210

The examples should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown above.

- (1) The examples assume that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at Common Share net asset value. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following Financial Highlights table is intended to help a prospective investor understand the Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Common Share of the Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in Common Shares of the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends). Effective January 1, 2013, the Fund's fiscal year changed from December 31 to July 31, as previously approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Fund's annual financial statements for the fiscal period January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, including each of the periods presented therein, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. A copy of the 2013 Annual Report may be obtained from www.sec.gov or by visiting www.nuveen.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus. Past results are not indicative of future performance.

The following per share data and ratios have been derived from information provided in the financial statements.

Selected data for a Common Share outstanding throughout each period:

	Year Ended July 31, 2013(j)	Year Ended December 31			
		2012	2011	2010	2009
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE					
Beginning Common Share Net Asset Value	\$ 9.88	\$ 9.18	\$ 10.13	\$ 9.00	\$ 6.04
Investment Operations:					
Net Investment Income (Loss)(a)	0.42	0.78	0.55	0.53	0.59
Net Realized/ Unrealized Gain (Loss)	0.29	0.72	(0.72)	1.29	3.01
Distributions from Net Investment Income to FundPreferred Shareholders(b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00*
Distributions from Accumulated Net Realized Gains to FundPreferred Shareholders(b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.71	1.50	(0.17)	1.82	3.60
Less Distributions:					
From Net Investment Income to Common Shareholders	(0.46)	(0.80)	(0.79)	(0.60)	(0.65)
From Accumulated Net Realized Gains to Common Shareholders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Return of Capital to Common Shareholders	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.10)	0.00*
Total	(0.46)	(0.80)	(0.79)	(0.70)	(0.65)
Discount from Common Shares Repurchased and Retired	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Offering Costs and FundPreferred Share Underwriting Discounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ending Common Share Net Asset Value	\$ 10.13	\$ 9.88	\$ 9.18	\$ 10.13	\$ 9.00
Ending Market Value	\$ 10.03	\$ 9.65	\$ 8.05	\$ 8.80	\$ 7.69
Total Returns:					
Based on Common Share Net Asset Value(c)	7.32%	16.80%	(1.70)%	21.02%	63.01%
Based on Market Value(c)	8.80%	30.55%	0.24%	24.26%	76.23%
Ending Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares (000)	\$ 1,380,261	\$ 1,345,657	\$ 1,250,245	\$ 1,388,235	\$ 1,242,799
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					

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Ratios to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares Before Reimbursement(e)					
Expenses	1.77%***	1.86%	1.70%	1.64%	1.75%
Net Investment Income (Loss)	7.22%***	8.07%	5.44%	5.41%	8.01%
Ratios to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares After Reimbursement(d)(e)					
Expenses	N/A	N/A	1.65%	1.48%	1.48%
Net Investment Income (Loss)	N/A	N/A	5.49%	5.57%	8.27%
Portfolio Turnover Rate(f)	44%	127%	37%	48%	55%
FUNDPREFERRED SHARES AT THE END OF PERIOD:					
Aggregate Amount Outstanding (000)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liquidation Value Per Share	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asset Coverage Per Share	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BORROWINGS AT THE END OF PERIOD:					
Aggregate Amount Outstanding (000)	\$ 561,000	\$ 561,000	\$ 517,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
Asset Coverage Per \$1,000	\$ 3,460	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,418	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,107

- (a) Per share Net Investment Income (Loss) is calculated using the average daily shares method.
- (b) The amounts shown are based on common share equivalents.
- (c) Total Return Based on Market Value is the combination of changes in the market price per share and the effect of reinvested dividend income and reinvested capital gains distributions, if any, at the average price paid per share at the time of reinvestment. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending market price. The actual reinvestment for the last dividend declared in the period may take place over several days, and in some instances may not be based on the market price, so the actual reinvestment price may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized.
Total Return Based on Common Share Net Asset Value is the combination of changes in Common share net asset value, reinvested dividend income at net asset value and reinvested capital gains distributions at net asset value, if any. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending net asset value. The actual reinvest price for the last dividend declared in the period may often be based on the Fund's market price (and not its net asset value), and therefore may be different from the price used in the calculation. Total returns are not annualized.
- (d) After expense reimbursement from the Adviser, where applicable. As of June 30, 2011, the Adviser is no longer reimbursing the Fund for any fees or expenses.
- (e) Ratios do not reflect the effect of dividend payments to FundPreferred shareholders, where applicable;
Net Investment Income (Loss) ratios reflect income earned and expenses incurred on assets attributable to FundPreferred Shares and/or borrowings, where applicable.

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Year Ended December 31					Year Ended July 31	
2008	2007	2006	2005	2004(h)	2004	2003(i)
\$ 12.46	\$ 14.29	\$ 14.20	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.33	\$ 13.83	\$ 14.33
0.86	0.97	1.04	1.12	0.51	1.16	0.04
(6.14)	(1.30)	0.48	(0.70)	0.90	0.73	(0.53)
(0.14)	(0.26)	(0.30)	(0.21)	(0.05)	(0.08)	0.00
0.00	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	0.00
(5.42)	(0.69)	1.19	0.20	1.36	1.81	(0.49)
(0.72)	(0.79)	(0.93)	(1.09)	(0.49)	(1.17)	0.00
0.00	(0.30)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.02)	0.00	0.00
(0.28)	(0.05)	(0.08)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(1.00)	(1.14)	(1.10)	(1.18)	(0.51)	(1.17)	0.00
0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.14)	(0.01)
\$ 6.04	\$ 12.46	\$ 14.29	\$ 14.20	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.33	\$ 13.83
\$ 4.87	\$ 11.00	\$ 14.11	\$ 12.11	\$ 13.87	\$ 13.54	\$ 14.69
(45.84)%	(5.34)%	8.73%	1.41%	9.59%	12.25%	(3.49)%
(49.39)%	(14.70)%	26.71%	(4.40)%	6.20%	0.10%	(2.07)%
\$ 843,469	\$ 1,740,952	\$ 2,008,154	\$ 2,002,079	\$ 2,140,563	\$ 2,021,258	\$ 1,950,622
2.41%	1.50%	1.44%	1.46%	1.47%***	1.47%	0.97%***
8.00%	6.51%	6.90%	7.25%	7.81%***	7.51%	2.86%***
1.95%	1.02%	0.96%	0.99%	1.00%***	1.00%	0.65%***
8.45%	6.99%	7.37%	7.72%	8.28%***	7.98%	3.18%***
37%	78%	77%	34%	13%	27%	5%
\$ 165,800	\$ 965,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 965,000	\$
\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$
\$ 152,182	\$ 70,102	\$ 77,025	\$ 76,867	\$ 80,455	\$ 77,364	\$
\$ 224,200	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$ 5,502	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Each ratio includes the effect of dividends expense on securities sold short and all interest expense and other costs related to borrowings, where applicable, as follows:

Year Ended 7/31:	Ratios of Dividends Expense on Securities Sold Short to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares(g)	Ratios of Borrowings Interest Expense to Average Net Assets Applicable to Common Shares
2013(j)	%	0.55%***
Year Ended 12/31:		

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2012	**	0.58
2011	**	0.43
2010	**	0.40
2009	**	0.46
2008	0.01	0.83
2007	**	
2006		
2005	0.01	
2004(h)	0.05***	

Year Ended 7/31:

2004	0.03	
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2003(i)

- (f) Portfolio Turnover Rate is calculated based on the lesser of long-term purchases or sales (as disclosed in Note 5 Investment Transactions in the most recent shareholder report) divided by the average long-term market value during the period.
- (g) Effective for periods beginning after December 31, 2011, the Fund no longer makes short sales of securities.
- (h) For the fiscal period August 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.
- (i) For the period June 25, 2003 (commencement of operations) through July 31, 2003.
- (j) For the seven months ended July 31, 2013.

* Rounds to less than \$.01 per share.

** Rounds to less than .01%.

*** Annualized.

N/A Fund no longer has a contractual reimbursement with the Adviser.

TRADING AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

The following table shows for the periods indicated: (i) the high and low sales prices for the Common Shares reported as of the end of the day on the NYSE, (ii) the high and low net asset values of the Common Shares, and (iii) the high and low of the premium/(discount) to net asset value (expressed as a percentage) of the Common Shares.

<u>Fiscal Quarter Ended</u>	<u>Market Price</u>		<u>Net Asset Value</u>		<u>Premium/(Discount)</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
October 2013	\$ 10.02	\$ 9.19	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.01	(0.70)%	(8.47)%
July 2013	\$ 10.57	\$ 9.47	\$ 10.29	\$ 9.90	3.63%	(4.81)%
April 2013	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.05	\$ 10.19	\$ 10.00	4.32%	(0.20)%
January 2013	\$ 10.16	\$ 9.02	\$ 10.10	\$ 9.67	0.80%	(6.72)%
October 2012	\$ 9.87	\$ 9.33	\$ 9.94	\$ 9.65	(0.50)%	(4.14)%
July 2012	\$ 9.38	\$ 8.87	\$ 9.83	\$ 9.38	(2.60)%	(7.22)%
April 2012	\$ 9.27	\$ 8.85	\$ 9.97	\$ 9.67	(6.13)%	(9.18)%
January 2012	\$ 8.79	\$ 7.81	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.02	(9.01)%	(13.49)%
October 2011	\$ 8.92	\$ 7.52	\$ 10.21	\$ 8.70	(8.43)%	(14.16)%

The net asset value per share, the market price and percentage of premium/(discount) to net asset value per Common Share on November 15, 2013 was \$10.15, \$9.39 and (7.49)%, respectively. As of October 31, 2013, the Fund had 136,256,398 Common Shares outstanding and net assets applicable to Common Shares of \$1,389,247,795. See Repurchase of Fund Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund.

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on March 17, 2003, pursuant to the Declaration and governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Fund's Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol JQC.

The Fund's principal office is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and its telephone number is (800) 257-8787.

The following provides information about the Fund's outstanding Common Shares as of October 31, 2013:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Held by the Fund or for its Account</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Common	unlimited	0	136,256,398

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issuance of Common Shares hereunder will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as stated below. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in accordance with Fund's investment objectives and policies within one month from the date on which the proceeds from an offering are received by the Fund. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in short-term or long-term securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities or in high-quality, short-term money market instruments. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve a high level of current income. The Fund's secondary objective is total return. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

In pursuing its objective of high current income, the Fund invests in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments that may involve significant credit risk. As part of its efforts to manage this risk and the potential impact of such risk on the overall value and returns of the Fund's portfolio, Symphony generally follows a credit management strategy that includes (i) a focus on Senior Loans that are secured by specific assets, (ii) rigorous and on-going bottom-up fundamental analysis of Issuers, and (iii) overall portfolio diversification. Symphony will perform its own credit and research analysis of Issuers, taking into consideration, among other things, the entity's financial resources and operating history, its sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, the ability of its management, its debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements, its anticipated cash flow, interest and asset coverage, and its earnings prospects. Even with these efforts, because of the greater degree of credit risk within the portfolio, the Fund's net asset value could decline over time. In an effort to help preserve the Fund's overall capital, Symphony seeks to enhance portfolio value by investing in securities it believes to be undervalued, which, if successful, can mitigate the potential loss of value due to credit events over time. Any capital appreciation realized by the Fund will generally result in the distribution of taxable capital gains to Common Shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

NFALLC, the Fund's investment adviser, is responsible for the Fund's overall investment strategy and its implementation, including the use of leverage and hedging. Symphony, the Fund's sub-adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's Managed Assets. See Management of the Fund.

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund invests at least 70% of its Managed Assets in adjustable rate senior loans and second lien loans. Senior loans and second lien loans are made to Borrowers that operate in various industries and geographic regions. Senior loans, second lien loans and other adjustable rate instruments pay interest at rates which are determined periodically at short-term intervals on the basis of an adjustable base lending rate, primarily LIBOR, plus a premium, and are therefore regarded as having short-term durations. Investment in adjustable rate instruments such as Adjustable Rate Loans is expected to minimize changes in the underlying principal value of such investments, and therefore, the Fund's net asset value, resulting from changes in market interest rates.

The high yield debt instruments may have intermediate-term or even long-term durations, but investments in those instruments will not be made in a manner that will cause the Fund's average portfolio duration (including the effect of leverage) to exceed one year. The Fund may also invest in convertible and equity securities.

Substantially all of the Fund's portfolio likely will be invested in Senior Loans that are, at the time of investment, rated below investment grade or unrated but judged by the portfolio managers to be of comparable quality. A debt instrument is considered investment grade quality if it is rated within the four highest letter grades (BBB or Baa or better) by at least one NRSRO that rates such instrument (even if it is rated lower by another), or if it is unrated by any NRSRO but judged to be of comparable quality by the portfolio managers. Such debt instruments are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as junk bonds or high yield debt, which implies higher price volatility and default risk than investment grade instruments of comparable terms and duration. See Risk Factors Issuer Level Risks Issuer Credit Risk and Risk Factors Issuer Level Risks Below Investment Grade Risk. Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in the following securities:

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(i) other debt securities such as investment and non-investment grade debt securities, fixed rate Senior Loans or subordinated loans, convertible securities and structured notes, (other than structured notes that

are designed to provide returns and risks that emulate those of Adjustable Rate Loans, which may be treated as an investment in Adjustable Rate Loans for purposes of the 70% requirement set forth above);

(ii) mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities (including collateralized loan obligations and collateralized debt obligations);

(iii) debt securities and other instruments issued by government, government-related or supranational Issuer; and

(iv) domestic and international equity securities.

Substantially all of the Fund's portfolio likely will be invested in Senior Loans that are, at the time of investment, rated below investment grade or unrated but judged by the portfolio managers to be of comparable quality. Investment grade quality securities are those securities that, at the time of investment, are (i) rated by at least one NRSRO within the four highest grades (BBB- or Baa3 or better by S&P, Moody's or Fitch), or (ii) unrated but judged to be of comparable quality. Securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as junk bonds. See Appendix A in the SAI for a description of security ratings.

The Fund's policy under normal circumstances of investing at least 70% of its Managed Assets in Adjustable Rate Loans is not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without a vote of the Common Shareholders.

Under normal market circumstances, the Fund seeks to maintain an average duration of two years or less for its portfolio, including the effect of leverage. In this Prospectus, average duration and average portfolio duration are each defined to be the modified duration of the Fund's portfolio, which is the measure of a debt instrument's or a portfolio's price sensitivity with respect to changes in market yields adjusted to reflect the effect of the Fund's effective leverage. Prices of securities with shorter durations (such as the anticipated average duration of two years or less for the Fund's portfolio investments as described above) tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with longer durations. In general, the value of a portfolio of securities with a shorter duration can be expected to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a longer duration. For example, the price of a bond with an effective duration of two years will rise (fall) two percent for every one percent decrease (increase) in its yield, and the price of a five-year duration bond will rise (fall) five percent for a one percent decrease (increase) in its yield. As of October 31, 2013, the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio was 1.31 years, which includes the effects of leverage and takes into account the effect of option call provisions of the municipal securities in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund has no policy limiting the maturity of the Senior Loans that it purchases. Senior Loans usually have mandatory and optional prepayment provisions. Because of prepayments, the actual remaining maturity of Senior Loans may be considerably less than their stated maturity. As of October 31, 2013, the average effective maturity of the Fund's portfolio was 5.58 years, including the effects of leverage.

The Fund has no policy limiting the market capitalization of the equity securities in which it invests. As of October 31, 2013, the average market capitalization of the equity securities in the Fund's portfolio was \$35.8 billion.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities of non-U.S. Issuers that are U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities from an industry which (for the purposes of this Prospectus) generally refers to the classification of companies in the same or similar lines of business such as the automotive, textiles and apparel, hotels, media production and consumer retailing industries.

The Fund may utilize the following forms of structural leverage: (a) borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, and/or the issuance of debt securities, including fixed and floating rate notes or liquidity supported variable rate demand obligations (previously defined as Borrowings); and (b) the issuance of preferred shares or other senior securities ((a) and (b) are collectively referred to as structural leverage).

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Currently, the Fund engages in Borrowings (See Borrowings), but does not have any preferred shares outstanding.

In addition, the Fund's leverage strategy may not work as planned or achieve its goals. As previously defined, effective leverage is the combination of the amount of structural leverage plus the amount of leverage from derivatives transactions or other portfolio techniques that have the economic effect of leverage. The Fund may utilize derivatives, primarily but not limited to credit default and interest rate swaps, that have the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure. The Fund also may use a portion of the proceeds received from the Fund's sale of borrowed securities (short sales) to purchase additional long positions in debt instruments, which also would have the economic effect of financial leverage. The Fund does not currently intend to use any proceeds from short sales to invest in additional debt instruments.

The Fund anticipates that the interest on Borrowings may be at a fixed or floating rate, but generally will be based on short-term adjustable rates. The Fund also anticipates that preferred shares, if issued in the future, will pay dividends based on short-term adjustable rates. So long as the rate of return, net of applicable Fund expenses, on the Fund's portfolio investments exceeds the then current interest rate on any Borrowings or the preferred share (if outstanding) dividend rate, the investment of the proceeds of Borrowings or preferred shares (if outstanding) will generate more income than will be needed to make interest or dividend payments. If so, the excess will be available to pay higher dividends to Common Shareholders. Given the current economic and debt market environment with historically low short-term to intermediate-term interest rates, the Fund currently uses derivatives such as interest rate swaps, with terms that may range from one to seven years, to fix the effective rate paid on a significant portion of the Fund's structural leverage. The interest rate swap program seeks to achieve potentially lower leverage costs over an extended period. This strategy would enhance Common Shareholder returns if short-term interest rates were to rise over time to exceed on average the effective fixed interest rate over the term of the swap. This strategy, however, will add to effective leverage costs immediately (because the effective swap costs are likely to be higher than current benchmark adjustable short term rates) and would increase overall leverage costs over the entirety of any such time period, in the event that short-term interest rates do not rise sufficiently during that period to exceed on average the effective fixed interest rate for that time period.

Interest rate swaps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to the swap counterparty on such transactions is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is to receive. Interest rate swap positions are valued daily. Although there are economic advantages of entering into interest rate swap transactions, there are also additional risks. The Fund helps manage the credit risks associated with interest rate swap transactions by entering into agreements only with counterparties whom NFALLC and Symphony believe have the financial resources to honor their obligations and by having NFALLC and Symphony continually monitor the financial stability of the swap counterparties.

Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swaps could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Common Shares. To the extent interest rates decline, the value of the interest rate swap could decline, and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the Common Shares. In addition, if the counterparty to an interest rate swap defaults, the Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap to offset the interest payments on Borrowings or the dividend payments on any outstanding preferred shares. Depending on whether the Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap, which in turn would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the Common Shares. In addition, at the time an interest rate swap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund would not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement would not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Common Shares. The Fund could be required to prepay the principal amount of any Borrowings. Such redemption or prepayment would likely result in the Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap transaction. Early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund.

The Fund maintains in a segregated account with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily. The Fund will not enter into interest rate swap transactions having a notional amount that exceeds the outstanding amount

of the Fund's leverage. See [Leverage](#) and [The Fund's Investments Portfolio Composition and Other Information Other Investments Hedging Transactions](#) for additional information.

The use of leverage creates special risks for holders of Common Shareholders. See [Risk Factors Fund](#)

[Level Risks Leverage Risk](#). The Fund's leverage strategy may not work as planned or achieve its goals.

During temporary defensive periods or in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, including during the period when the net proceeds of the offering of Common Shares are being invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment policies and objectives. During such periods, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its Managed Assets in short-term investments, including high quality, short-term securities or may invest in short-, intermediate-, or long-term U.S. Treasury Bonds. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be successful. For more information, see the SAI under [Tax Matters](#).

For a more complete discussion of the Fund's portfolio composition, see [Portfolio Composition](#).

The Fund cannot change its investment objective without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Common Shares and preferred shares voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of the Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less. See [Description of Shares Preferred Shares Voting Rights](#) and the SAI under [Description of Shares Preferred Shares Voting Rights](#) for additional information with respect to the voting rights of holders of preferred shares.

Overall Fund Management

NFALLC oversees Symphony in its management of the Fund's portfolio. This oversight includes ongoing evaluation of Symphony's investment performance, portfolio allocations, quality of investment process and personnel, compliance with Fund and regulatory guidelines, trade allocation and execution, and other factors.

NFALLC also oversees the Fund's use of leverage, and efforts to minimize the costs and mitigate the risks to Common Shareholders associated with using financial leverage. See [Use of Leverage](#) and [Hedging Transactions](#) below. This may involve making adjustments to investment policies in an attempt to minimize costs and mitigate risks.

Symphony Investment Philosophy and Process

Investment Philosophy. Symphony is responsible for the day-to-day investment operations of the Fund. Symphony believes that managing risk, particularly for volatile assets such as Adjustable Rate Loans and other forms of high yield debt, is of paramount importance. Symphony believes that a combination of fundamental credit analysis and valuation information that is available from the equity markets provide a means of identifying what it believes to be superior investment candidates. Additionally, Symphony focuses primarily on liquid securities to help ensure that exit strategies remain available under different market conditions.

Investment Process. In identifying Adjustable Rate Loans and other securities for potential purchase, Symphony combines quantitative screening and fundamental and relative value analysis. Symphony evaluates the identified investment candidates for liquidity constraints and favorable capital structures. The investment team then performs rigorous bottom-up fundamental analysis to identify investments with sound industry fundamentals, cash flow sufficiency and asset quality. The final portfolio is constructed using risk management and monitoring systems to ensure proper diversification.

Portfolio Composition and Other Information

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

Senior Loans. The Fund may invest in (i) Senior Loans made by banks or other financial institutions to Borrowers, (ii) assignments of such interests in Senior Loans, or (iii) participation interests in Senior Loans. Senior Loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a Borrower, are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the Borrower. The capital structure of a Borrower may include Senior Loans, senior and junior subordinated debt, preferred stock and common stock issued by the Borrower, typically in descending order of seniority with respect to claims on the Borrower's assets. The proceeds of Senior Loans primarily are used by Borrowers to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, refinancings, internal growth and for other corporate purposes. A Senior Loan is typically originated, negotiated and structured by a U.S. or non-U.S. commercial bank, insurance company, finance company or other financial institution (Agent) for a lending syndicate of financial institutions which typically includes the Agent (Lenders). The Agent typically administers and enforces the Senior Loan on behalf of the other Lenders in the syndicate. In addition, an institution, typically but not always the Agent, holds any collateral on behalf of the Lenders. The Fund normally will rely primarily on the Agent to collect principal of and interest on a Senior Loan. Also, the Fund usually will rely on the Agent to monitor compliance by the Borrower with the restrictive covenants in a loan agreement.

Senior Loans in which the Fund invests generally pay interest at rates that are redetermined periodically at short-term intervals by reference to a base lending rate, plus a premium. Senior Loans typically have rates of interest that are redetermined either daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate plus a premium or credit spread. These base lending rates are primarily LIBOR, and secondarily the prime rate offered by one or more major U.S. banks (Prime Rate) and the certificate of deposit (CD) rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. As adjustable rate loans, the frequency of how often a Senior Loan resets its interest rate will impact how closely such Senior Loans track current market interest rates. The Senior Loans held by the Fund will have a dollar-weighted average period until the next interest rate adjustment of approximately 90 days or less. As a result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in Senior Loans should decrease. The Fund may utilize derivative instruments to shorten the effective interest rate redetermination period of Senior Loans in its portfolio. Senior Loans typically have a stated term of between one and eight years. In the experience of Symphony, the average life of Senior Loans in recent years has been approximately two years because of prepayments.

The Fund primarily purchases Senior Loans by assignment from a participant in the original syndicate of lenders or from subsequent assignees of such interests. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning Lender. Assignments may, however, be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning Lender.

The Fund may purchase participation interests in the original syndicate making Senior Loans. Loan participation interests typically represent direct participations in a loan to a corporate Borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. The Fund may participate in such syndications, or can buy part of a Senior Loan, becoming a part Lender. When purchasing a participation interest, the Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate Borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. The participation interests in which the Fund may invest may not be rated by any NRSRO. See Risk Factors Security Level Risks Senior Loan Participation Risk.

The Fund may purchase and retain in its portfolio Senior Loans where the Borrowers have experienced, or may be perceived to be likely to experience, credit problems, including involvement in or recent emergence from bankruptcy reorganization proceedings or other forms of debt restructuring. Such investments may provide opportunities for enhanced income as well as capital appreciation. At times, in connection with the restructuring of a Senior Loan either outside of bankruptcy court or in the context of bankruptcy court proceedings, the Fund may determine or be required to accept equity securities or junior debt securities in exchange for all or a portion of a Senior Loan. See Warrants and Equity Securities.

Adjustable Rate Subordinated Loans. The subordinated loans in which the Fund may invest are typically privately-negotiated investments that rank subordinate in priority of payment to senior debt, such as Senior Loans, and are often unsecured. However, such subordinated loans rank senior to common and preferred equity in a Borrower's capital structure. Subordinated loans may have elements of both debt and equity instruments, offering fixed or adjustable rates of return in the form of interest payments associated with senior debt, while providing lenders an opportunity to participate in the capital appreciation of a Borrower, if any, through an equity interest. This equity interest may take the form of warrants or direct equity investments which will be in conjunction with the subordinated loans. Due to their higher risk profile and often less restrictive covenants as compared to Senior Loans, subordinated loans generally earn a higher return than secured Senior Loans. The warrants associated with subordinated loans are typically detachable, which allows lenders the opportunity to receive repayment of their principal on an agreed amortization schedule while retaining their equity interest in the Borrower. Subordinated loans also may include a put feature, which permits the holder to sell its equity interest back to the Borrower at a price determined through an agreed formula.

The Fund may invest in subordinated loans that are primarily unsecured and that provide for relatively high, adjustable rates of interest, providing the Fund with significant current interest income. The subordinated loans in which the Fund may invest may have interest-only payments in the early years, with amortization of principal deferred to the later years of the subordinated loans. In some cases, the Fund may acquire subordinated loans that, by their terms, convert into equity or additional debt securities or defer payments of interest for the first few years after issuance. Also, in some cases the subordinated loans in which the Fund may invest will be collateralized by a subordinated lien on some or all of the assets of the Borrower. Typically, subordinated loans in which the Fund may invest will have maturities of four to eight years.

The subordinated loan industry is highly specialized and the Fund will rely on Symphony and its employees' expertise in sourcing, evaluating, structuring, documenting and monitoring such investments by the Fund.

Certain Structured Notes. The Fund may invest in structured notes (as defined below) that are designed to provide returns and risks that emulate those of Adjustable Rate Loans, the Fund may treat the value of (or, if applicable, the notional amount of) such investment as an investment in Adjustable Rate Loans for purposes of determining compliance with the requirement set forth above that at least 70% of the Fund's Managed Assets be invested under normal market circumstances in Adjustable Rate Loans.

The Fund acting as Original Lender, Sole Lender and/or Agent. The Fund, in connection with its investments in senior and subordinated loans, particularly those made to middle-market companies, may act as one of the group of lenders originating a loan (Originating Lender), may purchase the entire amount of a particular loan (Sole Lender), and may act as Agent in the negotiation of the terms of a loan and in the formation of a group of investors in a Borrower's loan.

The Fund as Originating Lender or Sole Lender. When the Fund acts as an Originating Lender or Sole Lender it will generally participate in structuring the loan, and may share in an origination fee paid by the Borrower. When the Fund is an Originating Lender or Sole Lender it will generally have a direct contractual relationship with the Borrower, and may enforce compliance by the Borrower with the terms of the loan agreement. As Sole Lender the Fund generally also would have full voting and consent rights under the applicable loan agreement.

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The Fund as Agent. Acting in the capacity of an Agent with respect to a loan may subject the Fund to certain risks in addition to those associated with the Fund's role as a lender. In consideration of such risks, the

Fund invests no more than 20% of its total assets in Senior Loans in which it acts as an Agent or co-Agent and the size of any such individual Senior Loan will not exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets. See Risk Factors Security Level Risks Senior Loan Agent Risk.

The Fund's ability to receive fee income is constrained by certain requirements for qualifying as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code). The Fund intends to comply with those requirements and may limit its investments in loans in which it acts as Originating Lender, Sole Lender or Agent in order to do so.

Other Investments. The Fund may invest in fixed or floating rate debt instruments and other securities as described below:

High Yield Debt Securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade or unrated securities deemed by the Fund's portfolio managers to be of comparable quality. Debt securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as high yield or junk bonds. These types of bonds are typically issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by issuers that have questionable credit strength. High yield and comparable unrated debt securities: (a) will likely have some quality and protective characteristics that, in the judgment of the rating agency evaluating the instrument, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions; and (b) are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

Common Stocks. The Fund may invest in common stocks and other equity securities. Common stocks generally represent an ownership interest in an issuer, without preference over any other class of securities, including such issuer's fixed income securities and senior equity securities. Dividend payments generally are not guaranteed and so may be discontinued by the issuer at its discretion or because of the issuer's inability to satisfy its liabilities. Further, an issuer's history of paying dividends does not guarantee that it will continue to pay dividends in the future. In addition to dividends, under certain circumstances the Fund may benefit from capital appreciation of an issuer's common stock.

Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities, which are hybrid securities that combine the investment characteristics of bonds and common stocks. Convertible securities typically consist of debt securities that may be converted within a specified period of time (typically for the entire life of the security) into a certain amount of common stock or other equity security of the same or a different issuer at a predetermined price. They also include debt securities with warrants or common stock attached and derivatives combining the features of debt securities and equity securities. Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities, until the securities mature or are redeemed, converted or exchanged.

Other Corporate Debt Instruments. Corporate debt instruments generally are used by corporations to borrow money from investors. The Issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain debt instruments in which the Fund may invest may be perpetual in that they have no maturity date and some may be convertible into equity securities of the Issuer or its affiliates. The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any quality and such debt instruments may be secured or unsecured. In addition, certain debt instruments in which the Fund may invest may be subordinated to the payment of an Issuer's senior debt.

Derivatives; Structured Notes. The Fund may utilize derivatives, structured notes and similar instruments (referred to collectively as structured notes) for investment purposes and also for hedging purposes. Structured notes are privately negotiated debt obligations, swap agreements or economically equivalent instruments where the principal and/or interest to be received by the investor is determined by reference to the performance of a benchmark asset, market or interest rate (an embedded index), such as selected securities or loans, an index of securities or loans, or specified interest rates, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. The interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured product may vary widely, depending on a variety of factors, including the volatility of the embedded index and the effect of changes in the embedded index on principal and/or interest payments.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government securities include (1) U.S. Treasury obligations, which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance: U.S. Treasury bills (maturities of one year or less), U.S. Treasury notes (maturities of one year to ten years) and U.S. Treasury bonds (generally maturities of greater than ten years) and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities that are supported by any of the following: (i) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, (ii) the right of the Issuer to borrow an amount limited to a specific line of credit from the U.S. Treasury, (iii) discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the U.S. Government agency or instrumentality or (iv) the credit of the agency or instrumentality. The Fund also may invest in any other security or agreement collateralized or otherwise secured by U.S. Government securities. Agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government include but are not limited to: Federal Land Banks, Federal Financing Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Farm Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, FHLMC, FNMA, GNMA, Student Loan Marketing Association, United States Postal Service, Small Business Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority and any other enterprise established or sponsored by the U.S. Government. Because the U.S. Government generally is not obligated to provide support to its instrumentalities, the Fund invests in obligations issued by these instrumentalities only if Symphony determines that the credit risk with respect to such obligations is minimal.

The principal of and/or interest on certain U.S. Government securities which may be purchased by the Fund could be (i) payable in non-U.S. currencies rather than U.S. dollars or (b) increased or diminished as a result of changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the value of non-U.S. currencies. The value of such portfolio securities may be affected by changes in the exchange rate between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.

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

Warrants and Equity Securities. The Fund may acquire equity securities and warrants issued by an Issuer or its affiliates as part of a package of investments in the Issuer or its affiliates issued in connection with an Adjustable Rate Loan or other debt instrument of the Issuer. The Fund also may convert a warrant so acquired into the underlying security. Investments in warrants and equity securities entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in Adjustable Rate Loans or other debt instruments. The value of warrants and equity securities may be affected more rapidly, and to a greater extent, by company-specific developments and general market conditions. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may possess material non-public information about an Issuer as a result of its ownership of an Adjustable Rate Loan or other debt instrument of such Issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of Issuers while in possession of such information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of such an Issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (the purchase of a security coupled with an agreement to resell that security at a higher price) with respect to its permitted investments. The Fund's repurchase agreements will provide that the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the agreement, and will be marked to market daily.

Other Securities. The Fund may invest in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, and sovereign debt securities, each of which are discussed in more detail in the SAI.

Securities Issued by Non-U.S. Issuers. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities of non-U.S. Issuers that are U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund's Managed Assets to be invested in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments of non-U.S. Issuers may include debt securities of Issuers located, or conducting their business in, emerging markets countries. The Fund may invest in any region of the world and invest in companies operating in developed countries such as Canada, Japan, Australia, New

Zealand and most Western European countries. As used in this Prospectus, an emerging market country is any country determined to have an emerging markets economy, considering, among other things, factors such as whether the country has a low-to-middle-income economy according to the World Bank or its related organizations, the country's credit rating, its political and economic stability and the development of its financial and capital markets. These countries generally include countries located in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Eastern and Central Europe.

Zero Coupon Bonds. The Fund's investments in debt securities may be in the form of a zero coupon bond. A zero coupon bond is a bond that does not pay interest for the entire life of the obligation. Zero coupon bonds allow an Issuer to avoid or delay the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments and, as a result, may involve greater credit risk than bonds that pay interest currently. The Fund would be required to distribute the income on any of these instruments as it accrues, even though the Fund will not receive any of the income on a current basis. Thus, the Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, to make income distributions to its Common Shareholders.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions. The Fund may buy and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, making payment or taking delivery at a later date, normally within 15 to 45 days of the trade date. This type of transaction may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the securities prior to settlement and, because securities are subject to market fluctuations, the value of the securities at time of delivery may be less (or more) than their cost. A separate account of the Fund will be established with its custodian consisting of cash equivalents or liquid securities having a market value at all times at least equal to the amount of any delayed payment commitment.

No Inverse Floating Rate Securities. The Fund will not invest in inverse floating rate securities, which are securities that pay interest at rates that vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates and which represent a leveraged investment in an underlying security.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments. Such instruments may include credit default swaps, or other derivative instruments whose prices, in Symphony's opinion, correlate with the prices of the Fund's investments. Credit default swaps may require initial premium (discount) payments as well as periodic payments (receipts) related to the interest leg of the swap or to the default of a reference obligation. If the Fund is a seller of a contract, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, with respect to such debt obligations. In return, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If the Fund is a buyer of a contract, the Fund would have the right to deliver a referenced debt obligation and receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of such debt obligation from the counterparty in the event of a default or other credit event (such as a credit downgrade) by the reference issuer, such as a U.S. or foreign corporation, with respect to its debt obligations. In return, the Fund would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the counterparty would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligations to the Fund. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with a counterparty of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. The Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

The Fund may utilize certain derivative instruments as a hedging technique to protect against potential adverse changes in the market value of portfolio securities. The Fund also may use derivatives to attempt to protect the net asset value of the Fund, to facilitate the sale of certain portfolio securities, to manage the Fund's effective interest rate exposure as a temporary substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities. From time

to time, the Fund also may utilize derivative instruments to create investment exposure to the extent such derivatives may facilitate implementation of its strategy more efficiently than through outright purchases or sales of portfolio securities.

Other derivative instruments that may be used, or other transactions that may be entered into, by the Fund may include the purchase or sale of futures contracts on securities, credit-linked notes, securities indices, other indices or other financial instruments; options on futures contracts; exchange-traded and over-the-counter options on securities or indices; index linked securities; swaps; and currency exchange transactions. Some, but not all, of the derivative instruments may be traded and listed on an exchange. The positions in derivatives will be marked-to-market daily at the closing price established on the exchange or at a fair value.

Hedging Transactions. As noted above, the Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments as a hedging technique to protect against potential adverse changes in the market value of portfolio securities. These types of strategies may generate taxable income. There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time, that NFALLC and Symphony will determine to use them for the Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful. See *Hedging Strategies and Other Uses Of Derivatives* in the SAI for further information on hedging transactions.

Limitations on the Use of Futures, Options on Futures and Swaps. NFALLC has claimed, with respect to the Fund, the exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) provided by Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Regulation 4.5 and is therefore not currently subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA with respect to the Fund. In addition, Symphony has claimed the exemption from registration as a commodity trading advisor provided by CFTC Regulation 4.14(a)(8) and is therefore not currently subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA with respect to the Fund. In February 2012, the CFTC announced substantial amendments to certain exemptions, and to the conditions for reliance on those exemptions, from registration as a commodity pool operator. Under amendments to the exemption provided under CFTC Regulation 4.5, if the Fund uses futures, options on futures or swaps other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC), the aggregate initial margin and premiums on these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are in-the-money at the time of purchase are in-the-money) may not exceed 5% of the Fund's net asset value, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions may not exceed 100% of the Fund's net asset value (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). The CFTC amendments to Regulation 4.5 took effect on December 31, 2012, and the Fund intends to comply with amended Regulation 4.5's requirements such that NFALLC will not be required to register as a commodity pool operator with the CFTC with respect to the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to employ futures, options on futures and swaps to the extent allowed by CFTC regulations in effect from time to time and in accordance with the Fund's policies. The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may also limit the extent to which the Fund may employ futures, options on futures or swaps.

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest in securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid (*i.e.*, securities that are not readily marketable). For this purpose, illiquid securities may include, but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), securities that may only be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, that are deemed to be illiquid, and certain repurchase agreements. The privately negotiated subordinated loans to middle-market companies in which the Fund may invest are likely to be illiquid. The Board of Trustees or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine which securities are liquid or illiquid for purposes of this 50% limitation. The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Advisers the day-to-day determination of the illiquidity of any security held by the Fund, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. No definitive liquidity criteria are used. The Board of Trustees has directed the Advisers when making liquidity determinations to look for such factors as (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale market; the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security; the amount of time normally needed to dispose of the security; and the method of

soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer), (ii) the terms of certain securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the Issuer thereof (*e.g.*, certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments), and (iii) other relevant factors.

Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the 1933 Act. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Illiquid securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Trustees or its delegate. If, through the appreciation of illiquid securities or the depreciation of liquid securities, the Fund should be in a position where more than 50% of the value of its Managed Assets is invested in illiquid securities, including restricted securities that are not readily marketable, the Fund will take such steps as are deemed advisable, if any, to protect liquidity.

Short-Term/Long-Term Debt Securities; Defensive Position. During temporary defensive periods or in order to keep the Fund's cash fully invested, the Fund may deviate from its investment objective and invest all or any portion of its assets in investment grade debt securities, including obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities. In such a case, the Fund may not pursue or achieve its investment objective during such period. In addition, upon Symphony's recommendation that a change would be in the best interests of the Fund and upon concurrence by NFALLC, and subject to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, Symphony may deviate from its investment guidelines discussed herein.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers and banks. Any such loan must be continuously secured by collateral in cash or cash equivalents maintained on a current basis in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned by the Fund. The Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the Issuer on the securities loaned through payments from the borrower, although such amounts received from the borrower would not be eligible to be treated as tax-advantaged dividends. The Fund would also receive an additional return that may be in the form of a fixed fee or a percentage of the collateral. The Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, and any increase in market value. The Fund may pay reasonable fees to persons unaffiliated with the Fund for services in arranging these loans. The Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan. The Fund would have the right to call the loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on notice of not more than five business days. The Fund would not have the right to vote the securities during the existence of the loan but would call the loan to permit voting of the securities, if, in an Adviser's judgment, a material event requiring a shareholder vote would otherwise occur before the loan was repaid. In the event of bankruptcy or other default of the borrower, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the loan collateral or recovering the loaned securities and losses, including (a) possible decline in the value of the collateral or in the value of the securities loaned during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period, and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that invest primarily in securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, the Fund may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. The Fund generally expects that it may invest in other investment companies and/or other pooled investment vehicles either during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash, such as the period shortly after the Fund receives the proceeds of the offering of its Common Shares, preferred shares and/or Borrowings, or during periods when there is a shortage of attractive securities of the types in which the Fund may invest in directly available in the market. The Fund may invest in investment companies that are advised by NFALLC or its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the SEC. The Fund has not received or applied for, nor does it currently intend to apply for,

any such relief. As an investor in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. Symphony will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in the investment company relative to available securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, the securities of other investment companies also may be leveraged and therefore will be subject to the same leverage risks described herein. As described in the section entitled "Risk Factors," the net asset value and market value of leveraged shares will be more volatile and the yield to shareholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares. The Fund will treat its investments in such investment companies as investments in Adjustable Rate Loans for all purposes, such as for purposes of determining compliance with the requirement set forth above that at least 70% of the Fund's Managed Assets be invested under normal market circumstances in Adjustable Rate Loans.

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may engage in portfolio trading when considered appropriate, but short-term trading will not be used as the primary means of achieving the Fund's investment objective. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its annual portfolio turnover rate, it is generally not expected to exceed 50% under normal circumstances. However, there are no limits on the Fund's rate of portfolio turnover, and investments may be sold without regard to length of time held when, in NFALLC's opinion, investment considerations warrant such action. A higher portfolio turnover rate would result in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund. In addition, high portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. See "Tax Matters."

For the fiscal period January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 44%, which was significantly higher than it has been in prior years as a result of a repositioning of the Fund's portfolio that began on January 23, 2012. As previously approved by Common Shareholders during November 2011, the Fund repositioned its portfolio from 70% in various income-oriented debt securities and 30% in equities and equity-like securities to its current portfolio of at least 70% of its Managed Assets in senior secured and second lien loans and up to 30% across the capital structure of companies. As a result, the Fund experienced higher portfolio turnover rates for its two most recently ended fiscal years than it has historically. Additionally, going forward the Fund anticipates a lower maximum portfolio turnover rate under the current investment strategy than it has had in years prior to the repositioning.

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the composition of the Fund's securities as of July 31, 2013.

Portfolio Allocation*	Percent
Variable Rate Senior Loan Interests	70.9%
Corporate Bonds	19.3%
Short-Term Investments	5.2%
Common Stocks	4.6%
Total	100.0%

* The relative percentages of the value of the investments attributable the securities could change over time as a result of rebalancing the Fund's assets by Symphony, market value fluctuations, issuance of additional shares and other events.

USE OF LEVERAGE

The amounts and forms of leverage used by the Fund may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. The timing and terms of any leverage transactions is determined by the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Fund employs financial leverage primarily through borrowing. The Fund has entered into a \$630 million (maximum commitment amount) senior committed secured 364-day revolving line of credit, renewable annually, with Bank of America N.A. ("Bank of America"). On January 18, 2013, the Fund renewed the Borrowings with Bank of America through January 17, 2014. Interest is charged on the Borrowings at a rate per annum equal to the greater of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus .50%, (b) the rate of interest in effect for such day as publicly announced from time to time by Bank of America as its "prime rate" or (c) the British Bankers Association LIBOR Rate ("BBA LIBOR") plus 1.00%. The Fund also accrues a commitment fee of .25% per annum on the unused commitment amount. The Fund also accrues a one-time .02% arrangement fee and a one-time .10% upfront fee based on the maximum commitment amount of the Borrowings through the renewal date.

During the fiscal period January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, the combined average daily balance outstanding and interest rate on these borrowings were \$561 million and 1.15%, respectively. The amount of outstanding borrowings may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. The Fund borrows money at rates generally available to institutional investors. The timing and terms of any leverage transactions is determined by the Fund's Board of Trustees. Following an offering of additional Common Shares from time to time, the Fund's leverage ratio will decrease as a result of the increase in net assets attributable to Common Shares. The Fund's leverage ratio may decline further to the extent that the net proceeds of an offering of Common Shares are used to reduce the Fund's financial leverage. A lower leverage ratio may result in lower (higher) returns to Common Shareholders over a period of time to the extent that net returns on the Fund's investment portfolio exceed (fall below) its cost of leverage over that period, which lower (higher) returns may impact the level of the Fund's distributions. See "Risk Factors" Leverage Risk.

The Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but as of the date of this Prospectus no preferred shares are outstanding. The Fund may again in the future issue certain types of preferred securities to increase the Fund's leverage.

Borrowings and preferred shares, if any, will have seniority over the Common Shares. Leverage involves special risks. There is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. The Fund will seek to invest the proceeds from financial leverage in a manner consistent with the Fund's objective and policies.

The Fund anticipates that the financing costs of the instruments used to create its leverage will be based upon short-term adjustable rates that are reset periodically. So long as the Fund's portfolio is invested in securities that provide a higher rate of return than the Fund's cost of leverage (after taking expenses into consideration), the leverage will cause you to receive a higher current rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged.

Changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio, including costs attributable to Borrowings or preferred shares, if any, will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders. If there is a net decrease (or increase) in the value of the Fund's investment portfolio, the leverage will decrease (or increase) the net asset value per Common Share to a greater extent than if the Fund were not leveraged.

Given the current economic and debt market environment with historically low short-term to intermediate-term interest rates, the Fund may use derivatives such as interest rate swaps, with terms that may range from one to seven years, to fix the effective rate paid on a significant portion of the Fund's leverage. The interest rate swap program will seek to achieve potentially lower leverage costs over an extended period. This strategy would enhance Common Shareholder returns if short-term interest rates were to rise over time to exceed on average the effective fixed interest rate for that time period. This strategy, however, would add to effective leverage costs immediately (because the effective swap costs would likely be higher than current benchmark adjustable short term rates) and would increase overall leverage costs over the entirety of any

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such time period, in the event that short-term interest rates do not rise sufficiently during the period to exceed on average the effective fixed interest rate for that time period.

The Fund pays NFALLC (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to Symphony) a management fee based on a percentage of Managed Assets. Managed Assets for this purpose includes the proceeds realized from the Fund's use of financial leverage. See Management of the Fund Investment Management and Investment Sub-Advisory Agreements. NFALLC and Symphony will base its decision whether and how much to leverage the Fund based solely on its assessment of whether such use of leverage will advance the Fund's investment objective. NFALLC and Symphony will be responsible for using leverage to achieve the Fund's investment objective. However, the fact that a decision to increase the Fund's leverage will have the effect of increasing Managed Assets and therefore NFALLC's management fee, as well as the portion payable to Symphony, means that NFALLC and Symphony may have an incentive to increase the Fund's use of leverage. NFALLC and Symphony will seek to manage that incentive by only increasing the Fund's use of leverage when it determines that such increase is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, and by periodically reviewing the Fund's performance and use of leverage with the Fund's Board of Trustees.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund generally is not permitted to issue commercial paper or notes or borrow unless immediately after the borrowing or commercial paper or note issuance the value of the Fund's total assets less liabilities other than the principal amount represented by commercial paper, notes or borrowings, is at least 300% of such principal amount. If the Fund borrows, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to prepay all or a portion of the principal amount of any outstanding commercial paper, notes or borrowing to the extent necessary in order to maintain the required asset coverage. Failure to maintain certain asset coverage requirements could result in an event of default and entitle the debt holders to elect a majority of the Board of Trustees.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance, the value of the Fund's asset coverage is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (*i.e.*, such liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund's asset coverage). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the value of the Fund's asset coverage less liabilities other than borrowings is at least 200% of such liquidation value. If preferred shares are issued in the future, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem preferred shares from time to time to the extent necessary in order to maintain coverage of any preferred shares. Though it does not currently, if the Fund were to have preferred shares outstanding, two of the Fund's trustees would be elected by the holders of preferred shares, voting separately as a class. The remaining trustees of the Fund would be elected by holders of Common Shares and preferred shares voting together as a single class. In the event the Fund would fail to pay dividends on preferred shares for two years, preferred shareholders would be entitled to elect a majority of the trustees of the Fund.

The Fund may utilize the following forms of structural leverage: (a) borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, and/or the issuance of debt securities, including fixed and floating rate notes or liquidity supported variable rate demand obligations (previously defined as Borrowings); and (b) the issuance of Preferred Shares or other senior securities ((a) and (b) are collectively referred to as structural leverage).

The Fund's leverage strategy may not work as planned or achieve its goals. As previously defined, effective leverage is the combination of the amount of structural leverage plus the amount of leverage from derivatives transactions or other portfolio techniques that have the economic effect of leverage. The Fund may utilize derivatives, such as credit default swaps, that have the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure. The Fund also may use a portion of the proceeds received from the Fund's sale of borrowed securities (short sales) to purchase additional long positions in debt instruments, which also would have the economic effect of financial leverage. The Fund does not currently intend to use any proceeds from short sales to invest in additional debt instruments. Effective leverage will not exceed 38% of the Fund's Managed Assets.

The Fund anticipates that the interest on Borrowings may be at a fixed or floating rate, but generally will be based on short-term adjustable rates. The Fund also anticipates that preferred shares, if issued in the future, will pay dividends based on short-term adjustable rates. So long as the rate of return, net of applicable Fund expenses, on the Fund's portfolio investments exceeds the then current interest rate on any Borrowings or the preferred share (if outstanding) dividend rate, the investment of the proceeds of Borrowings or preferred shares (if

outstanding) will generate more income than will be needed to make interest or dividend payments. If so, the excess will be available to pay higher dividends to Common Shareholders. Given the current economic and debt market environment with historically low short-term to intermediate-term interest rates, the Fund currently uses derivatives such as interest rate swaps, with terms that may range from one to seven years, to fix the effective rate paid on a significant portion of the Fund's structural leverage. The interest rate swap program seeks to achieve potentially lower leverage costs over an extended period. This strategy would enhance Common Shareholder returns if short-term interest rates were to rise over time to exceed on average the effective fixed interest rate over the term of the swap. This strategy, however, will add to effective leverage costs immediately (because the effective swap costs are likely to be higher than current benchmark adjustable short term rates) and would increase overall leverage costs over the entirety of any such time period, in the event that short-term interest rates do not rise sufficiently during that period to exceed on average the effective fixed interest rate for that time period.

Interest rate swaps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to the swap counterparty on such transactions is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Fund is to receive. Interest rate swap positions are valued daily. Although there are economic advantages of entering into interest rate swap transactions, there are also additional risks. The Fund helps manage the credit risks associated with interest rate swap transactions by entering into agreements only with counterparties whom NFALLC and Symphony believe have the financial resources to honor their obligations and by having NFALLC and Symphony continually monitor the financial stability of the swap counterparties.

Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Fund's use of interest rate swaps could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Common Shares. To the extent interest rates decline, the value of the interest rate swap could decline, and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the Common Shares. In addition, if the counterparty to an interest rate swap defaults, the Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap to offset the interest payments on Borrowings or the dividend payments on any outstanding preferred shares. Depending on whether the Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap, which in turn would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the Common Shares. In addition, at the time an interest rate swap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Fund would not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement would not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Common Shares. The Fund could be required to prepay the principal amount of any Borrowings. Such redemption or prepayment would likely result in the Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap transaction. Early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund.

The Fund maintains in a segregated account with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily. See **Leverage** and **Risk Factors** **Leverage Risk**. The Fund's leverage strategy may not work as planned or achieve its goals.

The Fund may be subject to certain restrictions imposed by either guidelines of one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for commercial paper or notes, preferred shares, or, if the Fund borrows from a lender, by the lender. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will impede NFALLC from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. In addition to other considerations, to the extent that the Fund believes that the covenants and guidelines required by the rating agencies or lenders would impede its ability to meet its investment objective, or if the Fund is unable to obtain the rating on borrowings (expected to be at least AA/Aa or the equivalent short-term ratings) or preferred shares (also expected to be at least AA/Aa), the Fund will not incur borrowings or issue preferred shares.

Assuming the utilization of leverage through borrowings in the aggregate amount of approximately 30% of the Fund's Managed Assets, at a combined interest or payment rate of 1.25% payable on such leverage, the income generated by the Fund's portfolio (net of non-leverage expenses) must exceed 0.36% in order to cover such interest or payment rates and other expenses specifically related to borrowing. Of course, these numbers are merely estimates, used for illustration. Actual interest or payment rates may vary frequently and may be significantly higher or lower than the rate estimated above.

The Fund may also borrow money for repurchase of its shares or as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities.

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on Common Share total return, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income and changes in the value of investments held in the Fund's portfolio net of expenses) at the assumed portfolio total return rates provided in the table. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns expected to be experienced by the Fund. The table further reflects the use of Borrowings representing 30% of the Fund's total capital and the Fund's currently projected annual dividend rate, borrowing interest rate or payment rate set by an interest rate transaction of 1.25%. See Risk Factors Leverage Risk and Use of Leverage.

Assumed Portfolio Return	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Common Stock Total Return	-14.82%	-7.68%	-0.54%	6.61%	13.75%

Common Share total return is composed of two elements the Common Share dividends paid by the Fund (the amount of which is largely determined by the net investment income of the Fund after paying interest on any borrowings) and gains or losses on the value of the securities the Fund owns. As required by SEC rules, the table assumes that the Fund is more likely to suffer capital losses than capital appreciation.

HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

The Fund may use derivatives or other transactions for the purpose of hedging a portion of its portfolio holdings or in connection with the Fund's anticipated use of leverage through Borrowings.

Portfolio Hedging Transactions. The Fund may use derivatives or other transactions for purposes of hedging the portfolio's exposure to high yield credit risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk and the risk of increases in interest rates. The specific derivative instruments to be used, or other transactions to be entered into, each for hedging purposes, may include the purchase or sale of futures contracts on securities, credit-linked notes, securities indices, other indices or other financial instruments; options on futures contracts; exchange-traded and over-the-counter options on securities or indices; index-linked securities; swaps; and currency exchange transactions. Some, but not all, of the derivative instruments may be traded and listed on an exchange. The positions in derivatives will be marked-to-market daily at the closing price established on the relevant exchange or at a fair value. For a complete discussion of these derivative securities, see the SAI.

There may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and hedging positions entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, the Fund's success in using hedging instruments is subject to Symphony's ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Fund's portfolio holdings or other factors, and there can be no assurance that Symphony's judgment in this respect will be correct. Consequently, the use of hedging transactions might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund, whether or not adjusted for risk, than if the Fund had not hedged its portfolio holdings. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it would be advisable to do so.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. The Fund's use of derivative instruments may include (i) U.S. Treasury security or U.S. Government Agency security futures contracts and (ii) options on U.S. Treasury security or U.S. Government Agency security futures contracts. All such instruments must be traded and listed on an exchange. U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government Agency futures contracts are standardized contracts for the future delivery of a U.S. Treasury Bond or U.S. Treasury Note or a U.S. Government Agency security or their equivalent at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. An option on a U.S. Treasury or U.S. Government Agency futures contract, as contrasted with the direct investment in such a contract, gives the purchaser of the option the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a U.S. Treasury or U.S. Government Agency futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time on or before the expiration date of the option. Upon exercise of an option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's future margin account, which represents the amount by which the market price of the futures contract exceeds the exercise price of the option on the futures contract.

The Fund may purchase and sell various other kinds of financial futures contracts and options thereon. Futures contracts may be based on various debt securities and securities indices. Such transactions involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, which may exceed the Fund's initial investment in these contracts. The Fund will only purchase or sell futures contracts or related options in compliance with the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. These transactions involve transaction costs. There can be no assurance that the Fund's use of futures will be advantageous to the Fund. Guidelines established by one or more NRSROs that rate any preferred shares issued by the Fund may limit use of these transactions.

Credit-Linked Notes. The Fund may invest in credit-linked notes (CLN) for risk management purposes, including diversification. A CLN is a derivative instrument that is a synthetic obligation between two or more parties where the payment of principal and/or interest is based on the performance of some obligation (a reference obligation). In addition to credit risk of the reference obligation and interest rate risk, the buyer/seller of the CLN is subject to counterparty risk. See Risk Factors Counterparty Risk.

Swaps. Swap contracts may be purchased or sold to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or market conditions, to change the duration of the overall portfolio, or to mitigate default risk. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) to be exchanged or swapped between the parties, which returns are calculated with respect to a notional amount, *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a basket of securities representing a particular index.

Credit Default Swaps. The Fund may enter into credit default swap contracts for risk management purposes, including diversification. When the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, the Fund is entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the contract in the event of a default by a third party, such as a U.S. or non-U.S. corporate Issuer, on the debt obligation. In return, the Fund would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Fund would have spent the stream of payments and received no benefit from the contract. When the Fund is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments, but is obligated to pay upon default of the referenced debt obligation. As the seller, the Fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund will segregate assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of the credit default swaps of which it is the seller, marked to market on a daily basis. These transactions involve certain risks, including the risk that the seller may be unable to fulfill the transaction. The tax treatment of certain credit default swaps is uncertain.

Interest Rate Swaps. The Fund will enter into interest rate and total return swaps only on a net basis, *i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net

amount of the two payments. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (*e.g.*, an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). The Fund will only enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund's custodian. The Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be investment grade by the Advisers. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. These instruments are traded in the over-the-counter market.

The Fund may use interest rate swaps for risk management purposes only and not as a speculative investment and would typically use interest rate swaps to shorten the average interest rate reset time of the Fund's holdings. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (*e.g.*, an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). The use of interest rate swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If Symphony is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would be unfavorably affected.

Total Return Swaps. As stated above, the Fund will enter into total return swaps only on a net basis. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make payments of the total return from the underlying asset(s), which may include securities, baskets of securities, or securities indices during the specified period, in return for payments equal to a fixed or floating rate of interest or the total return from other underlying asset(s).

Currency Exchange Transactions. The Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions to hedge the Fund's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk in the event the Fund invests in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. Issuers as described in this Prospectus. The Fund's currency transactions will be limited to portfolio hedging involving portfolio positions. Portfolio hedging is the use of a forward contract with respect to a portfolio security position denominated or quoted in a particular currency. A forward contract is an agreement to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date (or within a specified time period) and price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are usually entered into with banks, foreign exchange dealers or broker-dealers, are not exchange-traded, and are usually for less than one year, but may be renewed.

It is impossible to forecast with absolute precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a forward contract. Accordingly, it may be necessary for the Fund to purchase additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security is less than the amount of currency that the Fund is obligated to deliver and if a decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of currency the Fund is obligated to deliver.

Other Hedging Transactions. The Fund also may invest in relatively new instruments without a significant trading history for purposes of hedging the Fund's portfolio risks. See "Investment Policies and Techniques" in the Fund's SAI for further information on hedging transactions.

Interest Rate Transactions. The Fund expects that the Fund's portfolio investments in Adjustable Rate Loans and other adjustable rate debt instruments will serve as a hedge against the risk that Common Share net income and/or returns may decrease due to rising market dividend or interest rates on any future preferred shares or Borrowings.

RISK FACTORS

Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in any investment company security involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or even that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks that you assume when you invest in Common Shares.

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund, most of which are not traded on a national securities exchange, NASDAQ or in the over-the-counter markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably.

Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions. The Fund likely will use leverage, which magnifies the securities market risks described above.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value

Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot predict whether Common Shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. Proceeds from the sale of Common Shares in this offering will be reduced by transaction costs (if applicable, which vary depending on the offering method used). Depending on the premium of the Common Shares at the time of any offering of Common Shares hereunder, the Fund's net asset value may be reduced by an amount up to the offering costs borne by the Fund (estimated to be an additional 0.17% of the offering price assuming a Common Share offering price of \$9.39 (the Fund's closing price on the NYSE on November 15, 2013)). The net asset value per Common Share will also be reduced by costs associated with any future offerings of Common Shares or preferred shares. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Issuer Level Risks

Issuer Credit Risk. Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments in which the Fund may invest are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the investment and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. Although the Fund may invest in Senior Loans that are secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral securing a Senior Loan would satisfy the Borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy of a Borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a Senior Loan or subordinated loan, if secured. The collateral securing an Adjustable Rate Loan may lose all or substantially all of its value in the event of bankruptcy of a Borrower. Some Adjustable Rate Loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate such Adjustable Rate Loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of Adjustable Rate Loans, including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such Adjustable Rate Loans or causing interest

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previously paid to be refunded to the Borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it would negatively affect the Fund's performance.

In evaluating the creditworthiness of Issuers, Symphony may consider, and may rely in part, on analyses performed by others. Issuers may have outstanding debt obligations that are rated below investment grade by a NRSRO. Many of the Adjustable Rate Loans acquired by the Fund will have been assigned ratings below investment grade quality. Because of the protective features of Senior Loans, Symphony believes that Senior Loans tend to have more favorable loss recovery rates as compared to more junior types of below investment grade debt obligations. In addition, Symphony believes there are attractive investment opportunities in the subordinated loan segment, which it believes create the potential for attractive risk-adjusted returns. Symphony does not view ratings as the determinative factor in its investment decisions and relies more upon its credit analysis abilities. The Fund may make investments in securities issued by middle-market companies. Investment in middle-market companies involve a number of risks, including:

Middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that the Fund holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Fund realizing any guarantees it may have obtained in connection with its investment;

Middle-market companies typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render middle-market companies more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as to general economic downturns;

Middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on an Issuer and, in turn, on the Fund; and

Middle-market companies have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position.

Below Investment Grade Risk. The Fund may purchase Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Symphony. Securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as distressed securities or junk bonds or high yield debt, which implies higher price volatility and default risk than investment grade instruments of comparable terms and duration. Issuers of lower grade securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. The prices of these lower grade securities are typically more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the Issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher grade securities. The secondary market for lower grade securities, including some Senior Loans and most subordinated loans may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for lower grade securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers for lower grade securities may vary significantly and the spread between the bid and ask price for such securities is generally much larger than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for lower grade securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular Issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's net asset value.

Common Stock Risk. The Fund may invest in common stocks and other equity securities. Common stocks generally represent an ownership interest in an issuer, without preference over any other class of securities, including such issuer's fixed income securities and senior equity securities. Although common stocks historically have generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks also have experienced

significantly more volatility in those returns. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Fund. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the prices of common stocks held by the Fund or to which it has exposure.

Non-U.S. Issuer Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt instruments of non-U.S. Issuers that are U.S. dollar or non-U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund's Managed Assets to be invested in debt securities of non-U.S. Issuers may include debt securities of Issuers located, or conducting their business in, emerging markets countries. Investments in securities of non-U.S. Issuers involve special risks not presented by investments in securities of U.S. Issuers, including the following: (i) less publicly available information about non-U.S. Issuers or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; (ii) many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile, meaning that, in a changing market, the Fund may not be able to sell the Fund's portfolio securities at times, in amounts or at prices it considers reasonable; (iii) potential adverse effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the Fund's investments; (iv) the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession; (v) the impact of economic, political, social or diplomatic events; (vi) possible seizure, expropriation or nationalization of the company or its assets; (vii) certain non-U.S. countries may impose restrictions on the ability of non-U.S. Issuers to make payments of principal and/or interest to investors located outside the U.S., due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise; and (viii) withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant amount of its assets in companies located in one region and to the extent that the Fund invests in securities of Issuers in emerging markets. Although the Fund may hedge its exposure to certain of these risks, including the foreign currency exchange rate risk, there can be no assurance that the Fund will enter into hedging transactions at any time or at times or under circumstances in which it might be advisable to do so. Economies and social and political climates in individual countries may differ unfavorably from the United States. Non-U.S. economies may have less favorable rates of growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, currency valuation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Many countries have experienced substantial, and in some cases extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Unanticipated economic, political and social developments may also affect the values of the Fund's investments and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such countries.

Security Level Risks

Subordinated Loans and Other Subordinated Debt Instruments. Issuers of subordinated loans and other debt instruments in which the Fund may invest usually will have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the subordinated loans or other debt instruments. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which the Fund is entitled to receive payments in respect of subordinated loans or other debt instruments in which it invests. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of an Issuer, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to the subordinated loan or other debt instrument in which the Fund invests would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before the Fund receives any distribution in respect of its investment. After repaying such senior creditors, such Issuer may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to the Fund. In the case of debt ranking equally with subordinated loans or other debt instruments in which the Fund invests, the Fund would have to share on an equal basis any distributions with other creditors holding such debt in the event of an insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of the relevant Issuer. In addition, the Fund will likely not be in a position to control any Issuer by investing in its debt securities. As a result, the Fund will be subject to the risk that an Issuer in which it invests may make business decisions with which the Fund disagrees and the management of such Issuer, as representatives of the holders of their common equity, may take risks or otherwise act in ways that do not serve our interests as debt investors.

Risks from Unsecured Adjustable Rate Loans or Insufficient Collateral Securing Adjustable Rate Loans. Some of the Adjustable Rate Loans in which the Fund may invest will be unsecured, thereby increasing the risk of loss to the Fund in the event of Borrower default. Although the Fund may invest in Adjustable Rate Loans that are secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy a Borrower's obligation to the Fund in the event of Borrower default or that such collateral could be readily liquidated under such circumstances. In the event of bankruptcy of a Borrower, the Fund could also experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing an Adjustable Rate Loan.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed rate securities will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. When interest rates rise, the value of a fund invested in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of a fund invested in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. The Fund's investments in such fixed rate securities means that the net asset value of the Fund and market price of the Common Shares will tend to decline if market interest rates rise. Market interest rates in the U.S. and in certain other countries in which the Fund may invest are near historically low levels. The Advisers expect the Fund's policy of investing at least 70% of its Managed Assets in Adjustable Rate Loans will make the Fund less volatile and its net asset value less sensitive to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested exclusively in fixed rate obligations. However, because interest rates on most Adjustable Rate Loans and other adjustable rate instruments typically only reset periodically (e.g., monthly or quarterly), a sudden and significant increase in market interest rates may cause a decline in the value of these investments and in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund's use of leverage, as described herein, will also tend to increase Common Share interest rate risk.

Risks in Loan Valuation. The Fund uses an independent pricing service to value most Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt securities at their market value or at a fair value determined by the independent pricing service. The Fund will use the fair value method to value loans or other securities if the independent pricing service is unable to provide a market or fair value for them or if the market or fair value provided by the independent pricing service is deemed unreliable, or if events occurring after the close of a securities market and before the Fund values its Managed Assets would materially affect net asset value. The Fund currently expects that the independent pricing service will be unable to provide a market or fair value for most of the privately negotiated subordinated loans issued by middle market companies in which the Fund may invest. The Fund will determine a fair value of such loans on a daily basis. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than the price that may be received by the Fund if it desired to sell such security or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures. Because non-U.S. securities may trade on days when Common Shares are not priced, net asset value can change at times when Common Shares cannot be sold.

Senior Loan Agent Risk. A financial institution's employment as an Agent under a Senior Loan might be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor Agent would generally be appointed to replace the terminated Agent, and assets held by the Agent under the loan agreement would likely remain available to holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the terminated Agent for the benefit of the Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the Agent's general creditors, the Fund might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a Senior Loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. In situations involving other interposed financial institutions (e.g., an insurance company or government agency) similar risks may arise.

Senior Loan Participation Risk. The Fund also may purchase a participation interest in a Senior Loan and by doing so acquire some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a Senior Loan to a Borrower. A participation typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with the Lender, not the Borrower. As a result, the Fund assumes the credit risk of the Lender selling the participation in addition to the credit risk of the Borrower. By purchasing a participation, the Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the Lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by the Lender of the payments from the Borrower. In the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the

Lender selling the participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Lender and may not have a senior claim to the Lender's interest in the Senior Loan. If the Fund only acquires a participation in the loan made by a third party, the Fund may not be able to control the exercise of any remedies that the Lender would have under the Senior Loan. Such third party participation arrangements are designed to give Senior Loan investors preferential treatment over high yield investors in the event of a deterioration in the credit quality of the Borrower. Even when these arrangements exist, however, there can be no assurance that the principal and interest owed on the Senior Loan will be repaid in full.

Prepayment Risk. During periods of declining interest rates or for other purposes, Issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This is known as call or prepayment risk. In addition, below investment grade securities frequently have call features that allow an Issuer to redeem a security at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met (commonly referred to as call protection). An Issuer may redeem a lower grade security if, for example, the Issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the Issuer. Adjustable Rate Loans typically have no such call protection. For premium bonds (bonds acquired at prices that exceed their par or principal value) purchased by the Fund, prepayment risk may be increased.

Duration Risk. Duration is the sensitivity, expressed in years, of the price of a fixed income security to changes in the general level of interest rates (or yields). Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate (or yield) changes than securities with shorter durations. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers potential changes to interest rates, and a security's coupon payments, yield, price and par value and call features, in addition to the amount of time until the security matures. The duration of a security will be expected to change over time with changes in market factors and time to maturity. The duration of the Fund's portfolio is not subject to any limits and therefore the portfolio may be very sensitive to interest rate changes.

Floating-Rate and Fixed-to-Floating-Rate Securities Risk. The market value of floating-rate securities is a reflection of discounted expected cash flows based on expectations for future interest rate resets. The market value of such securities may fall in a declining interest rate environment and may also fall in a rising interest rate environment if there is a lag between the rise in interest rates and the reset. This risk may also be present with respect to fixed-to-floating-rate securities in which the Fund may invest. A secondary risk associated with declining interest rates is the risk that income earned by the Fund on floating-rate and fixed-to-floating-rate securities will decline due to lower coupon payments on floating rate securities.

Illiquid Securities Risk. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable and may include some restricted securities, which are securities that may not be resold to the public without an effective registration statement under the 1933 Act or, if they are unregistered, may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. The privately negotiated subordinated loans to middle-market companies in which the Fund may invest are likely to be illiquid. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Other Risks Associated with Adjustable Rate Loans. Many Adjustable Rate Loans in which the Fund invests may not be rated by a NRSRO, will not be registered with the SEC or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available with respect to Adjustable Rate Loans generally may be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange listed securities. Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for certain Adjustable Rate Loans or Adjustable Rate Loans generally, which may reduce market prices and cause the Fund's net asset value per share to fall. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted. No active trading market may exist for some Adjustable Rate Loans and some Adjustable Rate Loans may be subject to restrictions on resale. A secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which may impair the ability to realize full value and thus cause a

material decline in the Fund's net asset value. During periods of limited supply and liquidity of Adjustable Rate Loans, the Fund's yield may be lower. Other factors (including, but not limited to, rating downgrades, credit deterioration, a large downward movement in stock prices, a disparity in supply and demand of certain Adjustable Rate Loans and other securities or market conditions that reduce liquidity) can reduce the value of Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt obligations, impairing the Fund's net asset value.

Reinvestment Risk

Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called bonds at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the Common Shares market price or their overall returns.

Leverage Risk

Leverage risk is the risk associated with the use of the Fund's borrowings and outstanding preferred shares, if issued in the future, to leverage the Common Shares. There can be no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Because the long-term interest securities in which the Fund invests generally pay fixed rates of interest while the Fund's costs of leverage generally fluctuate with short- to intermediate-term yields, the incremental earnings from leverage will vary over time. Accordingly, the Fund cannot assure you that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to Common Shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced to the extent that the difference narrows between the net earnings on the Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. The income benefit from leverage will increase to the extent that the difference widens between the net earnings on the Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short- or intermediate-term rates rise, the Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the fixed rate of return on longer-term bonds held by the Fund that were acquired during periods of lower interest rates, reducing returns to Common Shareholders. This could occur even if short- or intermediate-term and long-term interest rates rise. Because of the costs of leverage, the Fund may incur losses even if the Fund has positive returns, if they are not sufficient to cover the costs of leverage. The Fund's cost of leverage includes expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of any borrowings as well as any one-time costs (e.g., issuance costs) and ongoing fees and expenses associated with such leverage.

The risk of loss attributable to the Fund's use of leverage is borne by Common Shareholders. The Fund's use of financial leverage can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. Furthermore, the amount of fees paid to NFALLC for investment advisory services will be higher if the Fund uses leverage because the fees will be calculated based on the Fund's Managed Assets this may create an incentive for NFALLC to leverage the Fund. The Fund is required to maintain certain regulatory and rating agency asset coverage requirements in connection with its outstanding borrowings, in order to be able to maintain the ability to declare and pay Common Share distributions and to maintain the rating of preferred shares, if issued in the future. In order to maintain required asset coverage levels, the Fund may be required to alter the composition of its investment portfolio or take other actions, such as redeeming preferred shares, if any, or prepaying borrowings with the proceeds from portfolio transactions, at what might be an inopportune time in the market. Such actions could reduce the net earnings or returns to Common Shareholders over time.

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which may themselves be leveraged and therefore present similar risks to those described above.

Currency Risk

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The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in securities of non-U.S. Issuers that are non-U.S. dollar denominated. Investments by the Fund in non-U.S.-dollar denominated securities will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies may negatively affect an investment. The value of securities denominated in non-U.S.

currencies may fluctuate based on changes in the value of those currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, and a decline in applicable foreign exchange rates could reduce the value of such securities held by the Fund. The values of non-U.S. investments and the investment income derived from them also may be affected unfavorably by changes in currency exchange control regulations. In addition, although a portion of the Fund's investment income may be received or realized in non-U.S. currencies, the Fund will be required to compute and distribute its income in U.S. dollars. This means that if the exchange rate for any such non-U.S. currency declines after the Fund's income has been earned and translated into U.S. dollars but before the Fund receives payment, the Fund could be required to liquidate portfolio securities to make such distributions.

Borrowing Risks

In addition to borrowing for leverage (See *Use of Leverage*), the Fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemption requests, pay dividends, repurchase its shares, or clear portfolio transactions. Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of the Fund's shares and may affect the Fund's net income. When the Fund borrows money, it must pay interest and other fees, which will reduce the Fund's returns if such costs exceed the returns on the portfolio securities purchased or retained with such borrowings. Any such borrowings are intended to be temporary. However, under certain market conditions, such borrowings might be outstanding for longer periods of time.

Regulatory Risk

To the extent that legislation or state or federal regulators that regulate certain financial institutions impose additional requirements or restrictions with respect to the ability of such institutions to make loans, particularly in connection with highly leveraged transactions, the availability of Adjustable Rate Loans for investment may be adversely affected. Further, such legislation or regulation could depress the market value of Adjustable Rate Loans.

Derivatives Risk, Including the Risk of Swaps

The Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the investments underlying the derivatives. Whether the Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if NFALLC and Symphony correctly forecast market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If NFALLC and Symphony incorrectly forecast these and other factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be unfavorably affected. In addition, the derivatives market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

The Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including credit default swap contracts and interest rate swaps. Like most derivative instruments, the use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. In addition, the use of swaps requires an understanding by NFALLC and Symphony not only of the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the swap itself. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The derivatives market is subject to a changing regulatory environment. It is possible that regulatory or other developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments. See also, *Risk Factors* *Counterparty Risk*, *Hedging Transactions* and the SAI.

Counterparty Risk

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

Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have recently incurred significant financial hardships including bankruptcy and losses as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using such derivatives or other transactions, the Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships.

Deflation Risk

Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Repurchase Agreement Risk

With respect to repurchase agreements, if the party agreeing to repurchase specific securities should default, the Fund may seek to sell the securities which it holds. This could involve transaction costs or delays in addition to a loss on the securities if their value should fall below their repurchase price. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered to be illiquid securities.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Common Shares and distributions can decline. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, preferred share dividend rates and interest rates on Borrowings would likely increase, which, without a corresponding increase in the interest rates on investments in the Fund's portfolio, would reduce returns to Common Shareholders. Inflation risk is mitigated to a certain degree by the Fund's investments in Adjustable Rate Loans and other adjustable rate debt instruments because increases in inflation have historically been accompanied by increases in the adjustable rates of interest of such securities.

Impact of Offering Methods Risk

The issuance of Common Shares through the various methods described in the Prospectus may have an adverse effect on prices in the secondary market for the Fund's Common Shares by increasing the number of Common Shares available for sale. In addition, the Common Shares may be issued at a discount to the market price for such Common Shares, which may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares of the Fund.

Reliance on Investment Adviser

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The Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by its investment adviser, NFALLC, and therefore the investment adviser's parent, Nuveen Investments. Nuveen Investments has a substantial amount of indebtedness. Nuveen Investments, through its own business or the financial support of its affiliates, may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or ensure that future borrowings will be available in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay its indebtedness with scheduled maturities beginning in 2014 or to fund its other liquidity needs. Nuveen Investments' failure to satisfy the terms of its indebtedness, including covenants therein, may generally have an adverse effect on the financial condition of Nuveen Investments. For additional information on NFALLC and Nuveen Investments, see Management of the Fund.

Certain Affiliations

Certain broker-dealers may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Fund, NFALLC, Nuveen Investments and/or Nuveen Securities. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Fund is generally precluded from effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers, and its ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or a syndicate including an affiliated broker, or to utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions, is subject to restrictions. The Fund has not applied for and does not currently intend to apply for such relief. This could limit the Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions, purchase certain adjustable rate senior loans, if applicable, and take advantage of market opportunities.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Fund's Declaration includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust.

Other Investment Companies Risk

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in the securities of other investment companies. Such securities may be leveraged. As a result, the Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks. An investment in securities of other investment companies that are leveraged may expose the Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the Common Shares) will be diminished.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk

The aftermath of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, instability in the Middle East and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world may have a substantial impact on the U.S. and world economies and securities markets. Terrorist attacks closed some of the U.S. securities markets in 2001, and similar events cannot be ruled out in the future. The wars and occupations, terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. These risks may adversely affect individual issuers and securities markets, interest rates, secondary trading, investor psychology, inflation and other factors relating to the Common Shares.

Recent Market Conditions. The financial crisis in the United States and many foreign economies over the past several years, including the European sovereign debt and banking crises, has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. Liquidity in some markets has decreased and credit has become scarcer worldwide.

These market conditions may continue or deteriorate further and may add significantly to the risk of short-term volatility in the Fund. In response to the crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. Where economic conditions are recovering, they are nevertheless perceived as still fragile. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to the crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely impact the value and liquidity of

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certain securities. Because the situation is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions. The severity or duration of these conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. Changes in market conditions will not have the same impact on all types of securities. In addition, since 2010, the risks of investing in certain foreign government debt have increased dramatically as a result of the ongoing European debt crisis, which began in Greece and spread throughout various other European countries. These debt crises and the

ongoing efforts of governments around the world to address these debt crises have also resulted in increased volatility and uncertainty in the global securities markets and it is impossible to predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the Fund, though it is possible that these or similar events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund. Instruments in which the Fund may invest, or the issuers of such instruments, may be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are as yet unforeseeable. The Dodd-Frank Act has initiated a dramatic revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework that will continue to unfold over several years. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including (among many others) a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process intended to improve financial systemic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of a consumer financial protection watchdog; the registration and additional regulation of hedge and private equity fund managers; and new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. Many of the implementing regulations have not yet been finalized. Accordingly, the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, including on the derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest, is not yet certain. The introduction of new international capital and liquidity requirements under Basel III, a global, voluntary regulatory standard on bank capital adequacy, stress testing and market liquidity risk, may cause lending activity within the financial services sector to be constrained as Basel III rules phase in over the next several years.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by NFALLC. The names and business addresses of the trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under Management of the Fund in the SAI.

Investment Adviser, Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers

Investment Adviser. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser, offers advisory and investment management services to a broad range of mutual fund and closed-end fund clients. NFALLC is responsible for the overall investment strategy and its implementation, including portfolio allocations, and the use of leverage and hedging. NFALLC is also responsible for the ongoing monitoring of Symphony, managing the Nuveen Funds' business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. NFALLC is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.

NFALLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments. Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$214.9 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2013.

Sub-Adviser. Symphony Asset Management, LLC, located at 555 California Street, Suite 2975, San Francisco, CA 94104, serves as the Fund's sub-adviser, pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between NFALLC and Symphony (Sub-Advisory Agreement). Symphony, a registered investment adviser, commenced operations in 1994 and had approximately \$12.36 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2013. Symphony is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments. Symphony oversees day-to-day investment operations of the Fund. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Symphony will be compensated for the services it provides to the Fund with a portion of the management fee NFALLC receives from the Fund. NFALLC and Symphony retain the right to reallocate investment advisory responsibilities and fees between themselves in the future.

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Portfolio Management. Gunther Stein (a Portfolio Manager) is Chief Investment Officer (since 2009) and Chief Executive Officer (since 2010) of Symphony. Prior to that, he was Director of Fixed Income Strategies from 2003-2009. Mr. Stein is responsible for leading Symphony's fixed-income and equity investments strategies and research and overseeing firm trading. He has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 1999. Prior to joining Symphony in 1999, Mr. Stein was a high yield portfolio manager at Wells Fargo Bank, where he managed a high yield portfolio, was responsible for investing in public high yield bonds and bank loans and managed a team of credit analysts.

Sutanto Widjaja (a Portfolio Manager) is a member of Symphony's fixed-income team and his responsibilities include portfolio management for Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund (since 2005) and other related strategies. Prior to joining Symphony in 2003, Mr. Widjaja was Manager of Finance at WineShopper.com, an Analyst in investment banking at Robertson, Stephens & Company, and an Analyst at Accenture. He formerly served on the board of the San Francisco Public Health Foundation. Mr. Widjaja received an MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a BS in electrical engineering and computer science from the University of California, Berkeley.

Additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Fund is provided in the SAI. The SAI is available free of charge by calling (800) 257-8787 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.nuveen.com. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the Fund's website is not part of this Prospectus or the SAI.

Investment Management and Sub-Advisory Agreements

Investment Management Agreement. Pursuant to an investment management agreement between NFALLC and the Fund (Investment Management Agreement), the Fund has agreed to pay an annual management fee for the services and facilities provided by NFALLC, payable on a monthly basis, based on the sum of a fund-level fee and a complex-level fee, as described below.

Fund-Level Fee. The annual fund-level fee for the Fund, payable monthly, is calculated according to the following schedule:

<u>Average Daily Managed Assets⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Fund-Level Fee Rate</u>
For the first \$500 million	0.6800%
For the next \$500 million	0.6550%
For the next \$500 million	0.6300%
For the next \$500 million	0.6050%
For managed assets over \$2 billion	0.5800%

Complex Level Fee. The annual complex-level fee for the Fund, payable monthly, is calculated according to the following schedule:

<u>Complex-Level Managed Asset Breakpoint Level⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Effective Rate at Breakpoint Level</u>
\$55 billion	0.2000%
\$56 billion	0.1996%
\$57 billion	0.1989%
\$60 billion	0.1961%
\$63 billion	0.1931%
\$66 billion	0.1900%
\$71 billion	0.1851%
\$76 billion	0.1806%
\$80 billion	0.1773%
\$91 billion	0.1691%
\$125 billion	0.1599%
\$200 billion	0.1505%

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\$250 billion	0.1469%
\$300 billion	0.1445%

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- (1) For the Fund, **Managed Assets** means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets

for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of effective leverage (whether or not those assets are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of generally accepted accounting principles).

- (2) The complex-level fee is calculated based upon the aggregate daily eligible assets of all Nuveen Funds. Eligible assets do not include assets attributable to investments in other Nuveen Funds or assets in excess of a determined amount (originally \$2 billion) added to the Nuveen fund complex in connection with NFALLC's assumption of the management of the former First American Funds effective January 1, 2011. With respect to closed-end funds, eligible assets include assets managed by NFALLC that are attributable to certain types of leverage. For these purposes, leverage includes the use of preferred stock and borrowings and certain investments in the residual interest certificates in tender option bond (TOB) trusts, including the portion of assets held by a TOB trust that has been effectively financed by issuance of floating rate securities, subject to an agreement by NFALLC as to certain funds to limit the amount of such assets for determining eligible assets in certain circumstances. As of August 31, 2013, the complex-level fee rate for the Fund was 0.1694%.

In addition to the fee of NFALLC, the Fund pays all other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its trustees (other than those affiliated with NFALLC or Symphony), custodian, transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses associated with any borrowings, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, and taxes, if any.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' decision to renew the Investment Management Agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders dated July 31 of each year.

Sub-Advisory Agreement. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Symphony will receive from NFALLC a management fee equal to the portion specified below of the management fee payable by the Fund to NFALLC, payable on a monthly basis:

<u>Average Daily Managed Assets</u>	<u>Percentage of Net Management Fee</u>
Up to \$125 million	55.0%
\$125 million to \$150 million	52.5%
\$150 million to \$175 million	50.0%
\$175 million to \$200 million	47.5%
\$200 million and over	45.0%

NFALLC and Symphony retain the right to reallocate investment advisory responsibilities and fees between themselves in the future.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' decision to renew the Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders dated July 31 of each year.

NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund's net asset value per share is determined as of the close of regular session trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day the NYSE is open for business. Net asset value is calculated by taking the market value of the Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is

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the net asset value per share. All valuations are subject to review by the Fund's Board of Trustees or its delegate.

The Fund uses an independent pricing service to value most Adjustable Rate Loans and other debt securities at their market value or at a fair value determined by the independent pricing service. The Fund will use the fair

value method to value loans or other securities if the independent pricing service is unable to provide a market or fair value for them or if the market value provided by the independent pricing service is deemed unreliable, or if events occurring after the close of a securities market and before the Fund values its Managed Assets would materially affect net asset value. The Fund currently expects that the independent pricing service will be unable to provide a market or fair value for most of the privately negotiated subordinated loans issued by middle-market companies in which the Fund may invest. The Fund will determine a fair value of such loans on a daily basis and may engage an independent appraiser to periodically provide an independent determination of such fair value. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair value procedures.

An independent pricing service typically will value Adjustable Rate Loans at the mean of the highest bona fide bid and lowest bona fide ask prices when current quotations are readily available. Adjustable Rate Loans for which current quotations will not be readily available are valued at a fair value as determined by the pricing service provider using a wide range of market data and other information and analysis, including credit considerations considered relevant by the pricing service provider to determine valuations. The procedures of any independent pricing service and its valuations will be reviewed by the officers of the Fund under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees. If the Fund believes that a value provided by a pricing service provider does not represent a fair value as a result of information specific to that Adjustable Rate Loan or Borrower thereunder or its affiliates, which the Fund believes that the pricing agent may not be aware, the Fund may in its discretion value the Adjustable Rate Loan subject to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees and reviewed on a periodic basis, and the Fund will utilize that price instead of the price as determined by the pricing service provider. In addition to such information, the Fund will consider, among other factors, (i) the creditworthiness of the Borrower and (ii) the current interest rate, the period until the next interest rate reset and maturity of such Adjustable Rate Loan in determining a fair value of an Adjustable Rate Loan. If the independent pricing service does not provide a value for an Adjustable Rate Loan or if no pricing service provider is then acting, a value will be determined by the Fund in the manner described above.

It is expected that the Fund's net asset value will fluctuate as a function of interest rate and credit factors. Because of the short-term nature of such instruments, however, the Fund's net asset value is expected to fluctuate less in response to changes in interest rates than the net asset values of investment companies with portfolios consisting primarily of longer term fixed-income securities. Non-loan holdings (other than debt securities, including short-term obligations) may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by one or more pricing services that determine prices for normal, institutional-size trading units of such securities using market information, transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities which are generally recognized by institutional traders. In certain circumstances, portfolio securities will be valued at the last sale price on the exchange that is the primary market for such securities, or the average of the last quoted bid price and asked price for those securities for which the over-the-counter market is the primary market or for listed securities in which there were no sales during the day. Marketable securities listed on the NASDAQ National Market System are valued at the NASDAQ official closing price. The value of interest rate swaps will be based upon a dealer quotation.

Debt securities for which the over-the-counter market is the primary market are normally valued on the basis of prices furnished by one or more pricing services at the mean between the latest available bid and asked prices. Over-the-counter options are valued at the mean between the bid and asked prices provided by dealers. Financial futures contracts listed on commodity exchanges and exchange-traded options are valued at closing settlement prices. Short-term obligations having remaining maturities of less than 60 days are valued at amortized cost, which approximates value, unless the Board of Trustees determines that under particular circumstances such method does not result in fair value. Debt securities (other than short-term obligations) may be valued on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service that determines valuations based upon market transactions for normal, institutional-size trading units of such securities. Securities for which there is no such quotation or valuation and all other assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or at the direction of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

Generally, trading in many foreign securities that the Fund may hold will be substantially completed each day at various times prior to the close of the NYSE. The values of these securities used in determining the net asset value of the Fund generally will be computed as of such times. Occasionally, events affecting the value of foreign securities may occur between such times and the close of the NYSE, which will not be reflected in the computation of the Fund's net asset value (unless the Fund deems that such events would materially affect its net asset value, in which case an adjustment would be made and reflected in such computation). The Fund may rely on an independent fair valuation service in making any such adjustment. Foreign securities and currency held by the Fund will be valued in U.S. dollars; such values will be computed by the custodian based on foreign currency exchange rate quotations supplied by an independent quotation service.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund pays regular monthly distributions to Common Shareholders at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per Common Share dividend rate) that reflects the past and projected performance of the Fund. Distributions can only be made from net investment income after paying any accrued dividends to preferred shareholders, if any, or interest and required principal payments on borrowings. The Fund does not currently have any preferred shares outstanding.

The Fund's ability to maintain a level dividend rate will depend on a number of factors. The net income of the Fund includes all interest income accrued on portfolio assets less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Fund are accrued each day. For each year, the Fund will distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income. At least annually, the Fund also intends to distribute substantially all of its net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) and taxable ordinary income, if any, after paying any accrued dividends or making any liquidation payments to preferred shareholders, if any preferred shares are issued in the future, and interest and required principal payments on borrowings. Although it does not now intend to do so, the Board of Trustees may change the Fund's dividend policy and the amount or timing of the distributions, based on a number of factors, including the amount of the Fund's undistributed net investment income and historical and projected investment income and the amount of the expenses and dividend rates on the outstanding preferred shares, if any, and expenses and interest on borrowings.

The Fund might not distribute all or a portion of any net capital gain for a taxable year. If the Fund does not distribute all of its net capital gain for a taxable year, it will pay federal income tax on the retained gain. Each Common Shareholder of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year will include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain his or her share of the retained gain, will be deemed to have paid his or her proportionate share of the tax paid by the Fund on such retained gain, and will be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for that share of the tax. The Fund will treat the retained capital gains as a substitute for equivalent cash distributions. While not currently anticipated, if the Fund makes total distributions during a given calendar year in an amount that exceeds the Fund's net investment income and capital gain for that calendar year, the excess will generally be treated by Common Shareholders as a return of capital for tax purposes. A return of capital reduces a shareholder's tax basis, which could result in higher taxes when the shareholder sells his or her shares. This may cause the shareholder to pay taxes even if he or she sells shares for less than the original price.

The Fund reserves the right to change its distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its monthly distributions at any time.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

If your Common Shares are registered directly with the Fund or if you hold your Common Shares with a brokerage firm that participates in the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (Plan), you may elect to have all dividends, including any capital gain dividends, on your Common Shares automatically reinvested by the Plan Agent (defined below) in additional Common Shares under the Plan. You may elect to participate in the Plan by

contacting Nuveen Investor Services at (800) 257-8787. If you do not participate, you will receive all distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to you or your brokerage firm by State Street Bank and Trust Company as dividend paying agent (Plan Agent).

If you decide to participate in the Plan, the number of Common Shares you will receive will be determined as follows:

(1) If Common Shares are trading at or above net asset value at the time of valuation, the Fund will issue new shares at the then current market price;

(2) If Common Shares are trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the Plan Agent will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase Common Shares in the open market, on the NYSE or elsewhere, for the participants' accounts. It is possible that the market price for the Common Shares may increase before the Plan Agent has completed its purchases. Therefore, the average purchase price per share paid by the Plan Agent may exceed the market price at the time of valuation, resulting in the purchase of fewer shares than if the dividend or distribution had been paid in Common Shares issued by the Fund. The Plan Agent will use all dividends and distributions received in cash to purchase Common Shares in the open market within 30 days of the valuation date. Interest will not be paid on any uninvested cash payments; or

(3) If the Plan Agent begins purchasing Fund shares on the open market while shares are trading below net asset value, but the Fund's shares subsequently trade at or above their net asset value before the Plan Agent is able to complete its purchases, the Plan Agent may cease open-market purchases and may invest the uninvested portion of the distribution in newly-issued Fund shares at a price equal to the greater of the shares' net asset value or 95% of the shares' market value.

You may withdraw from the Plan at any time by giving written notice to the Plan Agent. If you withdraw or the Plan is terminated, you will receive whole shares in your account under the Plan and you will receive a cash payment for any fraction of a share in your account. If you wish, the Plan Agent will sell your shares and send you the proceeds, minus brokerage commissions and a \$2.50 service fee.

The Plan Agent maintains all shareholders' accounts in the Plan and gives written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information you may need for tax records. Upon a repurchase of your shares, the Fund (or its administrative agent) may be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and furnish to you cost basis and holding period information for Fund shares that you purchased on or after January 1, 2012 (covered shares).

For shares of the Fund held in the Plan, you are permitted to elect from among several permitted cost basis methods. In the absence of an election, the Plan will use first-in first-out (FIFO) methodology for tracking and reporting your cost basis on covered shares as its default cost basis method. The cost basis method you use may not be changed with respect to a repurchase of shares after the settlement date of the repurchase. You should consult with your tax advisors to determine the best permitted cost basis method for your tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting rules apply to you.

Common Shares in your account will be held by the Plan Agent in non-certificated form. Any proxy you receive will include all Common Shares you have received under the Plan.

There is no brokerage charge for reinvestment of your dividends or distributions in Common Shares. However, all participants will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred by the Plan Agent when it makes open market purchases.

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Automatically reinvesting dividends and distributions does not mean that you do not have to pay income taxes due upon receiving dividends and distributions.

If you hold your Common Shares with a brokerage firm that does not participate in the Plan, you will not be able to participate in the Plan and any dividend reinvestment may be effected on different terms than those described above. Consult your financial advisor for more information.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan if in the judgment of the Board of Trustees the change is warranted. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Additional information about the Plan may be obtained by writing to State Street Bank and Trust Company, Attn: ComputerShare Nuveen Investments, P.O. Box 43071, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3071 or by calling (800) 257-8787.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Fund may sell the Common Shares offered under this Prospectus through

at-the-market transactions;

underwriting syndicates; and

privately negotiated transactions.

The Fund will bear the expenses of the offering, including but not limited to, the expenses of preparation of the Prospectus and SAI for the offering and the expense of counsel and auditors in connection with the offering.

Distribution Through At-The-Market Transactions

The Fund has entered into a distribution agreement with Nuveen Securities (Distribution Agreement), which has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part. The summary of the Distribution Agreement contained herein is qualified by reference to the Distribution Agreement. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Distribution Agreement, the Fund may from time to time issue and sell its Common Shares through Nuveen Securities to certain broker-dealers which have entered into selected dealer agreements with Nuveen Securities. Currently, Nuveen Securities has entered into a selected dealer agreement with UBS pursuant to which UBS will be acting as Nuveen Securities' sub-placement agent with respect to at-the-market offerings of Common Shares. The selected dealer agreement has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which this Prospectus is a part. The summary of the selected dealer agreement contained herein is qualified by reference to the selected dealer agreement.

Common Shares will only be sold on such days as shall be agreed to by the Fund and Nuveen Securities. Common Shares will be sold at market prices, which shall be determined with reference to trades on the NYSE, subject to a minimum price to be established each day by the Fund. The minimum price on any day will not be less than the current net asset value per Common Share plus the per share amount of the commission to be paid to Nuveen Securities. The Fund and Nuveen Securities will suspend the sale of Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the minimum price.

The Fund will compensate Nuveen Securities with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of up to 1.0% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. Nuveen Securities will compensate broker-dealers participating in the offering at a rate of up to 0.8% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold by that broker-dealer. Settlements of sales of Common Shares will occur on the third business day following the date on which any such sales are made.

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In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on behalf of the Fund, Nuveen Securities may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act, and the compensation of Nuveen Securities may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts. Unless otherwise indicated in a further prospectus supplement, Nuveen Securities will act as underwriter on a reasonable efforts basis.

The offering of Common Shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (i) the sale of all Common Shares subject thereto or (ii) termination of the Distribution Agreement. The Fund and Nuveen Securities each have the right to terminate the Distribution Agreement in its discretion at any time.

The Fund currently intends to distribute the shares offered pursuant to this Prospectus primarily through at-the-market transactions, although from time to time it may also distribute shares through an underwriting

syndicate or a privately negotiated transaction. To the extent shares are distributed other than through at-the-market transactions, the Fund will file a supplement to this Prospectus describing such transactions.

UBS, its affiliates and their respective employees hold or may hold in the future, directly or indirectly, investment interests in Nuveen Investments, Inc. and its funds. The interests held by employees of UBS or its affiliates are not attributable to, and no investment discretion is held by, UBS or its affiliates.

The Fund's closing price on the NYSE on November 15, 2013 was \$9.39.

Distribution Through Underwriting Syndicates

The Fund from time to time may issue additional Common Shares through a syndicated secondary offering. In order to limit the impact on the market price of the Fund's Common Shares, underwriters will market and price the offering on an expedited basis (*e.g.*, overnight or similarly abbreviated offering period). The Fund will launch a syndicated offering on a day, and upon terms, mutually agreed upon between the Fund, Nuveen Securities, one of the Fund's underwriters, and the underwriting syndicate.

The Fund will offer its shares at a price equal to a specified discount of up to 5% from the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date. The applicable discount will be negotiated by the Fund and Nuveen Securities in consultation with the underwriting syndicate on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The Fund will compensate the underwriting syndicate out of the proceeds of the offering based upon a sales load of up to 4% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. The minimum net proceeds per share to the Fund will not be less than the greater of (i) the Fund's latest net asset value per Common Share or (ii) 91% of the closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares on the day prior to the offering date.

Distribution Through Privately Negotiated Transactions

The Fund, through Nuveen Securities, from time to time may sell directly to, and solicit offers from, institutional and other sophisticated investors, who may be deemed to be underwriters as defined in the 1933 Act for any resale of Common Shares.

The terms of such privately negotiated transactions will be subject to the discretion of the management of the Fund. In determining whether to sell Common Shares through a privately negotiated transaction, the Fund will consider relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the attractiveness of obtaining additional funds through the sale of Common Shares, the purchase price to apply to any such sale of Common Shares and the person seeking to purchase the Common Shares.

Common Shares issued by the Fund through privately negotiated transactions will be issued at a price equal to the greater of (i) the net asset value per Common Share of the Fund's Common Shares or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average daily closing market price of the Fund's Common Shares at the close of business on the two business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. The applicable discount will be determined by the Fund on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

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The principal business address of Nuveen Securities is 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

Common Shares

The Declaration authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares. The Common Shares being offered have a par value of \$0.01 per share and, subject to the rights of holders of preferred shares, if

issued, and Borrowings, if incurred, have equal rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. The Common Shares being offered will, when issued, be fully paid and, subject to matters discussed in Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust, non-assessable, and will have no pre-emptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting. Each whole share (Common or preferred) has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required, and each fractional share shall be entitled to a proportional fractional vote, consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder, and will vote together as a single class. Whenever the Fund incurs Borrowings and/or preferred shares are outstanding, Common Shareholders will not be entitled to receive any cash distributions from the Fund unless all interest on such Borrowings has been paid and all accrued dividends on preferred shares have been paid, unless asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) with respect to any Borrowings would be at least 300% after giving effect to the distributions and asset coverage (as defined in the 1940 Act) with respect to preferred shares would be at least 200% after giving effect to the distributions. See Description of Shares Preferred Shares below.

The Common Shares are listed on the NYSE and trade under the symbol JQC . The Fund intends to hold annual meetings of shareholders so long as the Common Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and such meetings are required as a condition to such listing. The Fund will not issue share certificates.

Unlike open-end funds, closed-end funds like the Fund do not provide daily redemptions. Rather, if a shareholder determines to buy additional Common Shares or sell shares already held, the shareholder may conveniently do so by trading on the exchange through a broker or otherwise. Shares of closed-end investment companies may frequently trade on an exchange at prices lower than net asset value. Shares of closed-end investment companies like the Fund have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and have during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value.

Because the market value of the Common Shares may be influenced by such factors as distribution levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), call protection, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, net asset value, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions, and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot assure you that Common Shares will trade at a price equal to or higher than net asset value in the future. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and investors in the Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See the SAI under Repurchase of Fund Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund.

Borrowings

The Declaration authorizes the Fund, without approval of the Common Shareholders, to borrow money. In this connection, the Fund may issue notes or other evidence of indebtedness (including bank borrowings or commercial paper) and may secure any such borrowings by mortgaging, pledging or otherwise subjecting as security the Fund's assets. The Fund has entered into a \$630 million (maximum commitment amount) senior committed secured 364-day revolving line of credit, renewable annually, with Bank of America N.A. (Bank of America). On January 18, 2013, the Fund renewed the Borrowings with Bank of America through January 17, 2014. Interest is charged on the Borrowings at a rate per annum equal to the greater of (a) the Federal Funds Rate plus .50%, (b) the rate of interest in effect for such day as publicly announced from time to time by Bank of America as its prime rate or (c) the British Bankers Association LIBOR Rate (BBA LIBOR) plus 1.00%. The Fund also accrues a commitment fee of .25% per annum on the unused commitment amount. The Fund also accrues a one-time .02% arrangement fee and a one-time .10% upfront fee based on the maximum commitment amount of the Borrowings through the renewal date.

During the fiscal period January 1, 2013 through July 31, 2013, the combined average daily balance outstanding and interest rate on these borrowings were \$561 million and 1.15%, respectively. The Fund borrows money at rates generally available to institutional investors. In connection with such Borrowings, the Fund may be required to maintain minimum average balances with the lender or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Any such requirements will increase the cost of any such Borrowings over the stated

interest rate. Under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Fund, immediately after any such Borrowings, must have an asset coverage of at least 300%. With respect to any such Borrowings, asset coverage means the ratio that the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act), bears to the aggregate amount of such Borrowings represented by senior securities issued by the Fund. Certain types of Borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverages or portfolio coverages or otherwise. In addition, as with the issuance of preferred shares, certain types of Borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to certain restrictions imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for commercial paper or notes issued by the Fund. Such restrictions may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

The rights of lenders to the Fund to receive interest on and repayment of principal of any such Borrowings will be senior to those of the Common Shareholders, and the terms of any such Borrowings may contain provisions which limit certain activities of the Fund, including the payment of dividends to Common Shareholders in certain circumstances. Furthermore, the 1940 Act does (in certain circumstances) grant to the lenders to the Fund certain voting rights in the event of default in the payment of interest on or repayment of principal. In the event that such provisions would impair the Fund's eligibility for treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund will attempt to repay or restructure the Borrowings to preserve that eligibility. Any Borrowings will likely be ranked senior or equal to all other existing and future Borrowings of the Fund. The Fund may also borrow money for repurchase of its shares or as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency situations. See *Investment Restrictions* in the SAI.

Preferred Shares

The Declaration authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of preferred shares in one or more classes or series, with rights as determined by the Board of Trustees, by action of the Board of Trustees without the approval of the Common Shareholders. The Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but as of the date of this Prospectus no preferred shares are outstanding. The Fund may again in the future issue certain types of preferred securities to increase the Fund's leverage.

Limited Issuance of Preferred Shares. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund could issue preferred shares with an aggregate liquidation value of up to one-half of the value of the Fund's total net assets, including any liabilities associated with Borrowings, measured immediately after issuance of the preferred shares. Liquidation value means the original purchase price of the shares being liquidated plus any accrued and unpaid dividends. In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless the liquidation value of the preferred shares is less than one-half of the value of the Fund's total net assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or distribution) immediately after the distribution.

Distribution Preference. If issued in the future, preferred shares would have complete priority over the Common Shares as to distribution of assets.

Liquidation Preference. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Fund, holders of preferred shares, if issued in the future, would be entitled to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared) before any distribution of assets is made to Common Shareholders.

Voting Rights. Preferred shares are required to be voting shares and to have equal voting rights with Common Shares. Except as otherwise indicated in this Prospectus or the SAI and except as otherwise required by applicable law, holders of preferred shares, if issued in the future, would vote together with Common Shareholders as a single class.

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Holders of preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting as a separate class, would be entitled to elect two of the Fund's trustees (following the establishment of the Fund by an initial trustee, the Declaration provides for

a total of no less than two and no more than 12 trustees). The remaining trustees would be elected by Common Shareholders and holders of preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting together as a single class. In the unlikely event that two full years of accrued dividends are unpaid on the preferred shares, if issued in the future, the holders of all outstanding preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting as a separate class, would be entitled to elect a majority of the Fund's trustees until all dividends in arrears have been paid or declared and set apart for payment. In order for the Fund to take certain actions or enter into certain transactions, a separate class vote of holders of preferred shares, if issued in the future, would be required, in addition to the single class vote of the holders of preferred shares, if issued in the future, and Common Shares. See Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and the SAI under Description of Shares Preferred Shares Voting Rights.

Redemption, Purchase and Sale of Preferred Shares. The terms of the preferred shares, if issued in the future, would provide that they may be redeemed by the issuer at certain times, in whole or in part, at the original purchase price per share plus accumulated dividends. Any redemption or purchase of preferred shares, if issued in the future, by the Fund will reduce the leverage applicable to Common Shares, while any issuance of shares by the Fund would increase such leverage.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. However, the Declaration contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for debts or obligations of the Fund and requires that notice of such limited liability be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Fund or the trustees. The Declaration further provides for indemnification out of the assets and property of the Fund for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund would be unable to meet its obligations. The Fund believes that the likelihood of such circumstances is remote.

The Declaration includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to convert the Fund to open-end status. Specifically, the Declaration requires a vote by holders of at least two-thirds of the Common Shares and preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting together as a single class, except as described below, to authorize (1) a conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company, (2) a merger or consolidation of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, with any corporation, association, trust or other organization or a reorganization of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, (3) a sale, lease or transfer of all or substantially all of the Fund's assets (other than in the regular course of the Fund's investment activities), (4) in certain circumstances, a termination of the Fund, or a series or class of the Fund, or (5) a removal of trustees by shareholders (except at the end of a Trustee's term), and then only for cause,