



Annual report  
2017

AN ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF INCOME

# FS INVESTMENT CORPORATION II





# MICHAEL FORMAN

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer  
FS Investment Corporation II

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## Fellow Stockholder,

At FS Investments our mission has always been to help investors build better portfolios by providing access to investment opportunities that have long been beyond their reach. To do that, we seek out what we believe are the most compelling investment strategies and partner with the asset managers we believe are best positioned to capitalize on those opportunities.

**FS Investments recently announced a partnership with KKR that we believe will create value for FSIC II investors.**

Since FS Investment Corporation II's (FSIC II) inception, we've seen the direct-lending market evolve into a much more competitive and dynamic space. While we believe the scale and breadth of our platform remain a significant advantage in today's market environment, we expect increased competition within the private middle market and further consolidation within the BDC industry going forward. We continuously evaluate our competitive positioning in the marketplace and the asset manager best suited to deliver the greatest long-term value for FSIC II stockholders.

To that end, 2017 was a transformative year for both FSIC II and, more broadly, for the FS Investments investment platform. In December we announced a partnership with KKR that we believe will create value for our investors and position FSIC II to remain a leader within the BDC industry. Through this partnership, we will create the premier alternative lending platform in the industry, with over \$18 billion in assets, 150 sponsor relationships and 325 portfolio companies.

The unprecedented breadth and scale of our platform position us to become a full solutions provider to our portfolio companies and their private equity sponsors, and will further expand our origination and investment universe. Under the new partnership, FSIC II is able to co-invest across the KKR Credit platform, providing FSIC II with greater and wider access to international sponsors, direct-to-corporate or nonsponsored deals, and global asset-based finance opportunities.

A more diverse set of origination channels offering a broader set of financing solutions will help to drive deal flow, increase our ability to optimize FSIC II's portfolio and position us to generate better risk-adjusted returns for our stockholders. By providing a full suite of differentiated lending solutions, including KKR's full-scale capital markets capability, we can better support our borrowers' needs during the lifecycle of their businesses. This will position us to build stronger relationships, improve our asset selection, and win more and better quality deals.

In addition, greater scale will allow us the ability to finance larger transactions in the upper middle market (where competition is more limited and risk-adjusted returns are more compelling), reduce expenses and improve the cost of capital for FSIC II. Over time, the combination of our enhanced origination capability, improved lending solutions, and scale should lead to significant value creation for FSIC II investors.

## **A REVIEW OF 2017**

In last year's letter I commented on the generally tight credit market conditions and competitive landscape that had prevailed the year before. Those conditions remained firmly in place in 2017 as pricing power continued to skew to corporate issuers. Strong investor demand for senior secured loans more than met last year's heavy new issuance volumes, and yields generally declined further throughout the year.

Throughout 2017  
we maintained  
high underwriting  
standards in the  
face of a loose  
lending environment.

Within this difficult investing environment, FSIC II paid regular cash distributions of approximately \$0.75 per share in 2017. FSIC II's annualized distribution rate was 8.57% based on FSIC II's distribution reinvestment price of \$8.80 per share as of December 31, 2017.

Throughout 2017 we maintained high underwriting standards in the face of continued competition and a loose lending environment. Nevertheless, we kept FSIC II fully invested by executing on our robust pipeline and working on additional financing opportunities with sponsors and existing portfolio companies. For the year ended December 31, 2017, total purchases were approximately \$1.9 billion against total exits of approximately \$1.8 billion. New direct origination activity, including unfunded commitments, was approximately \$1.5 billion for the full year 2017. As of December 31, 2017, direct originations represented 83% of the portfolio based on fair value, up from 81% as of December 31, 2016.

We maintained our focus on investing in senior secured and floating rate debt, which at the end of the fourth quarter represented approximately 84% and 81%, respectively, of the portfolio based on fair value. These measures are both higher compared to December 31, 2016. Our focus on senior secured debt has contributed to the strength in the portfolio's credit quality. FSIC II had five investments on non-accrual as of December 31, 2017, which in aggregate represented only 0.4% of the portfolio based on fair value and 0.5% based on amortized cost.

Equity comprised approximately 7% of the portfolio as of December 31, 2017, based on fair value, unchanged from December 31, 2016. While equity investments are not a core focus of our senior debt-focused origination strategy, and the majority of our equity investments are restructured positions, we remain confident in the long-term return potential of these investments and expect to reduce our equity exposure over the next 12-18 months.

We will look to leverage the size and scale of the combined FS Investments and KKR platforms to deliver strong returns.

## **A LONG-TERM OUTLOOK**

Looking forward, we will continue to grow our pipeline and seek opportunities to support our portfolio companies and their sponsors. To position our platform for further success, we will continue to evolve the financing solutions we offer, look to access a broader set of investment opportunities and fully leverage both the size and scale of the combined FS Investments and KKR platforms.

Since receiving the stockholder approvals necessary to formalize our partnership with KKR, we are focused on deriving the partnership's full benefits. As part of that effort, we will consider potential mergers of the six BDCs that comprise the FS and KKR franchises. We continue to believe that merging these entities will provide business and operational synergies that will expand long-term stockholder value, specifically through reductions in administrative costs, further expansion and diversification of the investment portfolio, and the optimization of our capital structure with lower borrowing costs. Any mergers will, among other things, be subject to market conditions and review and approval from the respective boards of directors.

As you've come to expect from FS, we'll continue to communicate with our stockholders and their financial advisors throughout this transitional period and remain focused on delivering strong returns for our investors.

As always, we appreciate your trust in us and value the opportunity to serve you.

Sincerely,



**MICHAEL FORMAN**

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer  
FS Investment Corporation II

# FSIC II PORTFOLIO HIGHLIGHTS

As of December 31, 2017 (unless otherwise noted)

FSIC II is designed to provide investors with a high level of current income and, to a lesser extent, capital appreciation.

PERFORMANCE		
<b>53.9%</b> Cumulative total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) since inception <sup>1</sup>	<b>8.1%</b> Average annualized total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) since inception <sup>2</sup>	<b>8.8%</b> Annualized distribution rate (as of 3/31/18) <sup>3</sup>
<b>\$0.75</b> Total 2017 distributions per share <sup>4</sup>	<b>\$3.1B</b> Capital raised since inception <sup>5</sup>	

1 Cumulative total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) from inception (June 18, 2012) through December 31, 2017, which was calculated by taking the compounded total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. See footnote 4 to the table included in "Item 6. Selected Financial Data" in our annual report for additional information regarding the calculation of our total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions).

2 Average annualized total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) from inception (June 18, 2012) through December 31, 2017, which equals the percentage change in NAV, adjusted for distributions, compounded quarterly and annualized.

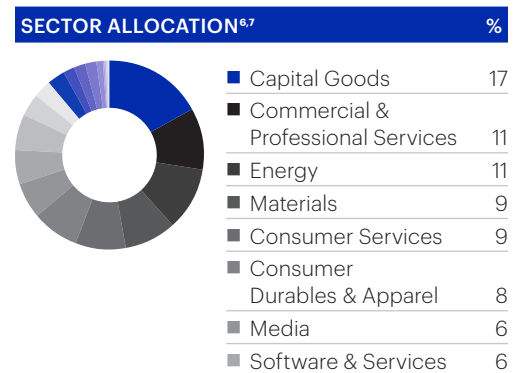
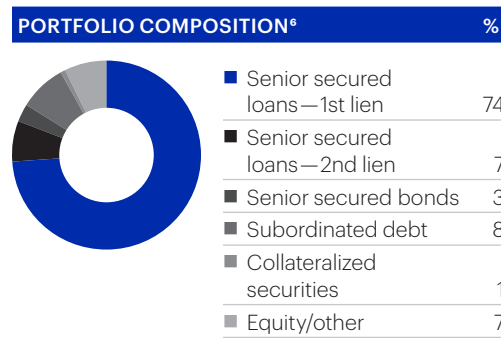
3 The annualized distribution rate based on distribution reinvestment price is expressed as a percentage equal to the projected annualized distribution amount (which is calculated by annualizing the current regular monthly cash distribution per share as of the date indicated above without compounding), divided by the distribution reinvestment price as of the date indicated above. The annualized rate shown may be rounded. The payment of future distributions on FSIC II's common shares is subject to the discretion of FSIC II's board of directors and applicable legal restrictions and, therefore, there can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of any such future distributions. For the year ended December 31, 2017, 100% of FSIC II's distributions were funded through net investment income, on a tax basis. No portion of FSIC II's distributions during the year ended December 31, 2017 was funded through an expense reimbursement from the fund's sponsor. FSIC II's total operating expenses as a percentage to average net assets attributable to common stock was 9.10% for the year ended December 31, 2017.

4 The payment of future distributions on FSIC II's common stock is subject to the sole discretion of FSIC II's board of directors and applicable legal restrictions and, therefore, there can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of any such future distributions.

5 As of December 31, 2017. Includes proceeds received through FSIC II's distribution reinvestment plan.

The total returns set forth above represent the return on FSIC II's investment portfolio over the applicable periods rather than an actual return to stockholders. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Senior secured debt made up the majority of FSIC II's assets, representing approximately 84% of FSIC II's portfolio.<sup>6</sup>



**TOP 10 HOLDINGS<sup>6,7</sup>**

1	Production Resource Group, LLC
2	Sequential Brands Group, Inc.
3	Sorenson Communications, Inc.
4	Dade Paper & Bag, LLC
5	Industrial Group Intermediate Holdings, LLC
6	Waste Pro USA, Inc.
7	SSC (Lux) Limited S.à r.l.
8	All Systems Holding LLC
9	Polymer Additives, Inc.
10	Empire Today, LLC

<sup>6</sup> Calculated as a percentage of fair value. Fair value is determined by FSIC II's board of directors. Percentages have been rounded.

<sup>7</sup> Portfolio holdings are subject to change and, accordingly, there can be no assurance that FSIC II will continue to hold positions in the companies identified above or with the sector allocations above. While FSIC II seeks to allocate its portfolio holdings across industries, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

# FSIC II OFFICERS + DIRECTORS

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## OFFICERS

**Michael Forman**  
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

**Todd C. Builione**  
President

**Daniel Pietrzak**  
Chief Investment Officer

**William Goebel**  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

**Stephen S. Sypherd**  
General Counsel and Secretary

**James F. Volk**  
Chief Compliance Officer

**Zachary K. Klehr**  
Executive Vice President

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Michael Forman**  
Chairman  
Chairman & CEO, FS Investments

**Todd C. Builione**  
Director  
President, KKR Credit and Markets

**Barbara Adams**  
Director  
Former General Counsel,  
Philadelphia Housing Authority

**Stephen T. Burdumy**  
Director  
President, Chief Operating Officer  
and General Counsel,  
Transformative Pharmaceutical Solutions

**Richard I. Goldstein**  
Director  
Managing Director,  
Liberty Associated Partners, LP

**Jerel A. Hopkins**  
Director  
Vice President and Associate General  
Counsel,  
Delaware Management Holdings, Inc.

**Robert E. Keith, Jr.**  
Director  
Managing Director, TL Ventures

**Paul Mendelson**  
Director  
Senior Advisor for Business Development,  
Lincoln Investment Planning, Inc.

**John E. Stuart**  
Director  
Managing Partner,  
Strategic Business Options, LLC

**Scott J. Tarte**  
Director  
Chief Executive Officer,  
Sparks Marketing Group, Inc.



**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-K**

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**  
OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO**

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 814-00926

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Maryland**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**201 Rouse Boulevard**  
**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**80-0741103**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**19112**  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (215) 495-1150

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:  
None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes  No

There is no established market for the registrant's shares of common stock. The Registrant closed the public offering of its shares of common stock in March 2014. Since the registrant closed its public offering it has continued to issue shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan. The most recent price at which the registrant has issued shares pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan was \$8.80 per share.

There were 325,536,808 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of March 1, 2018.

**Documents Incorporated by Reference**

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Registrant's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days following the end of the registrant's fiscal year, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K as indicated herein.

**FS INVESTMENT CORPORATION II**  
**FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR**  
**ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

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## PART I

Many of the amounts and percentages presented in Part I have been rounded for convenience of presentation and all dollar amounts, excluding share and per share amounts, are presented in thousands unless otherwise noted.

### Item 1. Business.

#### Summary

FS Investment Corporation II, or the Company, which may also be referred to as “we,” “us” or “our,” was incorporated under the general corporation laws of the State of Maryland on July 12, 2011 and formally commenced investment operations on June 18, 2012. We are an externally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. As such, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. In addition, we have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intend to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. As of December 31, 2017, we had total assets of approximately \$5.1 billion.

We are managed by FSIC II Advisor, LLC, or FSIC II Advisor, a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Advisers Act, which oversees the management of our operations and is responsible for making investment decisions with respect to our portfolio. FSIC II Advisor engaged GSO/Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC, or GDFM, to act as our investment sub-adviser. GDFM currently assists FSIC II Advisor in identifying investment opportunities and makes investment recommendations for approval by FSIC II Advisor, according to guidelines set by FSIC II Advisor. GDFM, a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act, is a wholly owned subsidiary of GSO Capital Partners LP, or GSO. GSO is the credit platform of The Blackstone Group L.P., or Blackstone, a leading global alternative asset manager and provider of financial advisory services. GSO is one of the world’s largest credit platforms in the alternative asset business with approximately \$138.1 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2017.

As previously announced by the Company on December 11, 2017, GDFM intends to resign as the investment sub-adviser to the Company and terminate the investment sub-advisory agreement, dated February 8 2012, or the investment sub-advisory agreement, that FSIC II Advisor has entered into with GDFM, effective April 9, 2018 (the date of such termination, the GDFM end date). In connection with GDFM’s resignation as the investment sub-adviser to the Company, Franklin Square Holdings, L.P. (which does business as FS Investments), or FS Investments, and KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC, or KKR Credit, desire to enter into a relationship whereby FS Investments and KKR Credit will create a premier alternative lending platform for certain BDCs sponsored, advised and/or sub-advised by them. See “—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services” for information regarding the Company’s potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor, LLC, or FS/KKR Advisor, a newly formed investment adviser jointly operated by an affiliate of FS Investments, or FS Adviser, and by KKR Credit.

Our investment objectives are to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, long-term capital appreciation. We currently seek to meet our investment objectives by:

- utilizing the experience and expertise of the management teams of FSIC II Advisor and GDFM, along with the broader resources of GSO, which include its access to the relationships and human capital of its parent, Blackstone, in sourcing, evaluating and structuring transactions;
- employing a defensive investment approach focused on long-term credit performance and principal protection;
- focusing primarily on debt investments in a broad array of private U.S. companies, including middle market companies, which we define as companies with annual revenues of \$50 million to \$2.5 billion at the time of investment. In many market environments, we believe such a focus offers an opportunity for superior risk adjusted returns;

- investing primarily in established, stable enterprises with positive cash flows; and
- maintaining rigorous portfolio monitoring in an attempt to anticipate and pre-empt negative credit events within our portfolio.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in senior secured loans and second lien secured loans of private middle market U.S. companies and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies. Although we do not expect a significant portion of our portfolio to be comprised of subordinated loans, there is no limit on the amount of such loans in which we may invest. We may purchase interests in loans or make other debt investments, including investments in senior secured bonds, through secondary market transactions in the “over-the-counter” market or directly from our target companies as primary market or directly originated investments. In connection with our debt investments, we may on occasion receive equity interests such as warrants or options as additional consideration. We may also purchase or otherwise acquire minority interests in the form of common or preferred equity or equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or other equity or the cash value of common stock or other equity, in our target companies, generally in conjunction with one of our debt investments or through a co-investment with a financial sponsor, such as an institutional investor or private equity firm. In addition, a portion of our portfolio may be comprised of corporate bonds, collateralized loan obligations, or CLOs, other debt securities and derivatives, including total return swaps and credit default swaps. FSIC II Advisor will seek to tailor our investment focus as market conditions evolve. Depending on market conditions, we may increase or decrease our exposure to less senior portions of the capital structure or otherwise make opportunistic investments.

The senior secured loans, second lien secured loans and senior secured bonds in which we invest generally have stated terms of three to seven years and subordinated debt investments that we make generally have stated terms of up to ten years, but the expected average life of such securities is generally between three and seven years. However, there is no limit on the maturity or duration of any security in our portfolio. Our debt investments may be rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or NRSRO, and, in such case, generally will carry a rating below investment grade (rated lower than “Baa3” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., or Moody’s, or lower than “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, or S&P). We also invest in non-rated debt securities.

To seek to enhance our returns, we employ leverage as market conditions permit and at the discretion of FSIC II Advisor, but in no event will leverage employed exceed 50% of the value of our assets, as required by the 1940 Act.

As a BDC, we are subject to certain regulatory restrictions in making our investments. For example, BDCs generally are not permitted to co-invest with certain affiliated entities in transactions originated by the BDC or its affiliates in the absence of an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. However, BDCs are permitted to, and may, simultaneously co-invest in transactions where price is the only negotiated term. In an order dated June 4, 2013, or the Order, the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting us, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with certain affiliates of FSIC II Advisor, including FS Investment Corporation, FS Energy and Power Fund, FS Investment Corporation III, FS Investment Corporation IV and any future BDCs that are advised by FSIC II Advisor or its affiliated investment advisers, or collectively our co-investment affiliates. However, in connection with the potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor, and in an effort to mitigate potential future conflicts of interest, our board of directors has authorized and directed that the Company exercise its rights under the Order to decline to participate in any new potential co-investment transaction pursuant to the Order that would be within the then-current investment objectives and strategies of the Company unless sourced by GDFM, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor. We believe this relief has and may continue to enhance our ability to further our investment objectives and strategy. We believe this relief may also increase favorable investment opportunities for us, in part, by allowing us to participate in larger investments, together with our co-investment affiliates, than would be available to us if such relief had not been obtained. Because we did not seek exemptive relief to engage in co-investment transactions with GDFM and its affiliates, we are permitted to co-invest with GDFM and its affiliates only in accordance with existing regulatory guidance (e.g., where price is the only negotiated term). See “—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services” for information regarding the exemptive relief KKR Credit is seeking with respect to the Company’s potential investment advisory relationship with FS/KKR Advisor.

While a BDC may list its shares for trading in the public markets, we have currently elected not to do so. We believe that a non-traded structure is more appropriate for the long-term nature of the assets in which we invest. This structure allows us to operate with a long-term view, similar to that of other types of private investment funds, instead of managing to quarterly market expectations. Furthermore, while our distribution reinvestment and share repurchase prices are subject to adjustment in accordance with the 1940 Act and our pricing policy, because our shares of common stock are not currently listed on a national securities exchange, our stockholders are not subject to the daily share price volatility associated with the public markets. However, the net asset value of our shares of common stock may still be volatile.

For information regarding our share repurchase program, distributions and our distribution reinvestment plan, including certain related tax considerations, see “Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Share Repurchase Program and Distributions” and “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—RIC Status and Distributions.”

### About FSIC II Advisor

FSIC II Advisor is a subsidiary of our affiliate, FS Investments, a national sponsor of alternative investments designed for the individual investor. FSIC II Advisor is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act and is led by substantially the same personnel as the senior management teams of the investment advisers to certain other BDCs, open and closed-end management investment companies and a real estate investment trust sponsored by FS Investments and such personnel may serve in similar or other capacities for the investment advisers to future investment vehicles sponsored by FS Investments.

In addition to managing our investments, the managers, officers and other personnel of FSIC II Advisor also currently manage the following entities, or together with the Company, the Fund Complex, through affiliated investment advisers:

Name	Entity	Investment Focus	Gross Assets <sup>(1)</sup>
FS Investment Corporation	BDC	Primarily invests in senior secured loans, second lien secured loans and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies.	\$4,104,275
FS Energy and Power Fund	BDC	Primarily invests in debt and income-oriented equity securities of privately-held U.S. companies in the energy and power industry.	\$4,316,431
FS Investment Corporation III	BDC	Primarily invests in senior secured loans, second lien secured loans and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies.	\$3,847,280
FS Investment Corporation IV	BDC	Primarily invests in senior secured loans, second lien secured loans and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies.	\$ 376,306
FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund <sup>(2)</sup>	Closed-end management investment company	Primarily invests in secured and unsecured floating and fixed rate loans, bonds and other types of credit instruments.	\$2,328,169
FS Energy Total Return Fund <sup>(3)</sup>	Closed-end management investment company	Primarily invests in the equity and debt securities of natural resource companies.	\$ 32,312

Name	Entity	Investment Focus	Gross Assets <sup>(1)</sup>
FS Multi-Strategy Alternatives Fund	Open-end management investment company	Primarily invests in a broad spectrum of alternative investment strategies with low correlation to equity and fixed income markets.	\$ 58,326
FS Credit Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. <sup>(4)</sup>	REIT	Primarily invests in senior loans secured by commercial real estate in the United States.	\$ 41,281
FS Credit Income Fund <sup>(3)</sup>	Closed-end management investment company	Primarily invests in debt obligations and, to a lesser extent equity observations.	\$ 20,000

(1) As of December 31, 2017, except as otherwise noted below.

(2) Five funds affiliated with FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund, FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund—A, FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund—D, FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund—T, FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund—ADV and FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund—T2, which also have the same investment objectives and strategies as FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund, closed their respective continuous public offerings to new investors.

(3) As of October 31, 2017.

(4) As of September 30, 2017.

Our chairman and chief executive officer, Michael C. Forman, has led FSIC II Advisor since its inception. In 2007, he co-founded FS Investments with the goal of delivering alternative investment solutions, advised by what FS Investments believes to be best-in-class institutional asset managers, to individual investors nationwide. In addition to leading FSIC II Advisor, Mr. Forman currently serves as chairman, president and/or chief executive officer of each of the other funds in the Fund Complex and each of their respective investment advisers.

FSIC II Advisor's senior management team has significant experience in private lending and private equity investing, and has developed an expertise in using all levels of a firm's capital structure to produce income-generating investments, while focusing on risk management. The team also has extensive knowledge of the managerial, operational and regulatory requirements of publicly registered alternative asset entities, such as BDCs. We believe that the active and ongoing participation by FS Investments and its affiliates in the credit markets, and the depth of experience and disciplined investment approach of FSIC II Advisor's management team, will allow FSIC II Advisor to successfully execute our investment strategy.

All investment decisions currently require the unanimous approval of FSIC II Advisor's investment committee, which is currently comprised of Sean Coleman, Brian Gerson, and Michael Kelly. Our board of directors, including a majority of independent directors, oversees and monitors our investment performance and, annually reviews our investment advisory and administrative services agreement, by and between us and FSIC II Advisor, dated as of February 8, 2012, or the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, and the investment sub-advisory agreement to determine, among other things, whether the fees payable under such agreements are reasonable in light of the services provided.

### About FS Investments

FS Investments is a leading asset manager dedicated to helping individuals, financial professionals and institutions design better portfolios. The firm provides access to alternative sources of income and growth and focuses on setting the industry standards for investor education and transparency.

FS Investments is headquartered in Philadelphia with offices in Orlando, FL, New York, NY and Washington, D.C. The firm had more than \$20 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2017.

## **About GDFM**

From time to time, FSIC II Advisor may enter into sub-advisory relationships with registered investment advisers that possess skills that FSIC II Advisor believes will aid it in achieving our investment objectives. FSIC II Advisor engaged GDFM to act as our investment sub-adviser. GDFM currently assists FSIC II Advisor in identifying investment opportunities and makes investment recommendations for approval by FSIC II Advisor according to guidelines set by FSIC II Advisor. GDFM also serves as the investment sub-adviser to FS Investment Corporation, FS Investment Corporation III and FS Investment Corporation IV. Furthermore, GDFM's parent, GSO, currently serves as the investment sub-adviser to FS Energy and Power Fund and FS Global Credit Opportunities Fund. GDFM is a Delaware limited liability company with principal offices located at 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10154.

GDFM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GSO. GSO is the credit platform of Blackstone, a leading global alternative asset manager. As of December 31, 2017, GSO and its affiliates, excluding Blackstone, managed approximately \$138.1 billion of assets across multiple strategies and investment types within the leveraged finance marketplace, including leveraged loans, high-yield bonds, distressed, mezzanine and private equity. As investment sub-adviser, GDFM currently makes recommendations to FSIC II Advisor in a manner that is consistent with its existing investment and monitoring processes.

Blackstone is a leading global alternative asset manager and provider of financial advisory services. It is one of the largest independent managers of private capital in the world, with assets under management of approximately \$434.1 billion as of December 31, 2017. Blackstone's alternative asset management businesses include the management of private equity funds, real estate funds, funds of hedge funds, credit-oriented funds, collateralized loan obligation vehicles, separately managed accounts and publicly-traded closed-end mutual funds. Blackstone is a publicly-traded limited partnership that has common units which trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "BX." Information about Blackstone and its various affiliates, including certain ownership, governance and financial information, is disclosed in Blackstone's periodic filings with the SEC, which can be obtained from Blackstone's website at <http://ir.blackstone.com> or the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Information contained on Blackstone's website and in Blackstone's filings with the SEC is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K and you should not consider that information to be part of this annual report on Form 10-K.

## **Potential Market Opportunity**

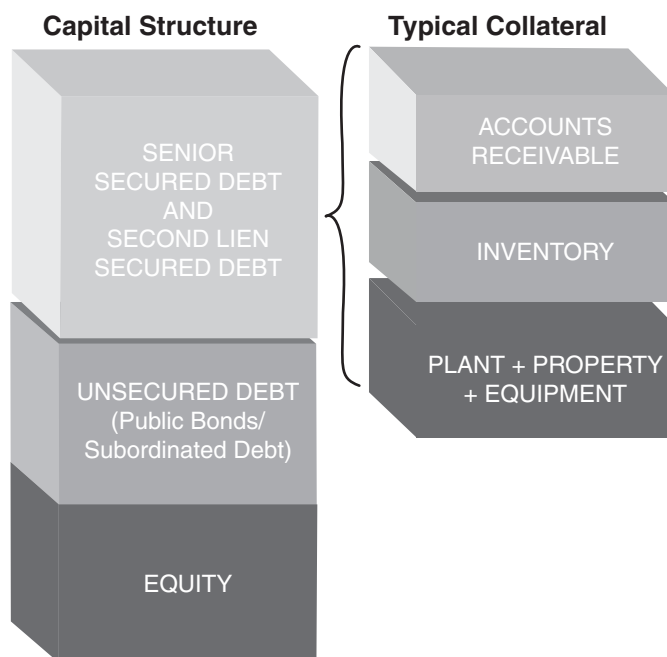
We believe that there are and will continue to be significant investment opportunities in the senior secured and second lien secured loan asset class, as well as investments in debt securities of middle market companies.

### *Attractive Opportunities in Senior Secured and Second Lien Secured Loans*

We believe that opportunities in senior secured and second lien secured loans are significant because of the variable rate structure of most senior secured debt issues and because of the strong defensive characteristics of this investment class. Given current market conditions, we believe that debt issues with variable interest rates often offer a superior return profile to fixed-rate securities, since variable interest rate structures are generally less susceptible to declines in value experienced by fixed-rate securities in a rising interest rate environment.

Senior secured debt also provides strong defensive characteristics. Because this debt has priority in payment among an issuer's security holders (i.e., holders are due to receive payment before junior creditors and equityholders), they carry the least potential risk among investments in the issuer's capital structure. Further, these investments are secured by the issuer's assets, which may be seized in the event of a default, if necessary. They generally also carry restrictive covenants aimed at ensuring repayment before junior creditors, such as most types of unsecured bondholders, and other security holders and preserving collateral to protect against credit deterioration.

The chart below illustrates examples of the collateral used to secure senior secured and second lien secured debt.



Source: Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

#### *Opportunity in Middle Market Private Companies*

In addition to investing in senior secured and second lien secured loans generally, we believe that the market for lending to private companies, particularly middle market private companies within the United States, is underserved and presents a compelling investment opportunity. We believe that the following characteristics support our belief:

#### *Large Target Market*

According to The U.S. Census Bureau, in its 2012 economic census, there were approximately 42,600 middle market companies in the United States with annual revenues between \$50 million and \$2.5 billion, compared with approximately 1,350 companies with revenues greater than \$2.5 billion. These middle market companies represent, we believe, a significant portion of the growth segment of the U.S. economy and often require substantial capital investment to grow their businesses. Middle market companies have generated a significant number of investment opportunities for us and investment programs managed by our affiliates and GDFM over the past several years, and we believe that this market segment will continue to produce significant investment opportunities for us.

#### *Limited Investment Competition*

Despite the size of the market, we believe that regulatory changes and other factors have diminished the role of traditional financial institutions in providing financing to middle market companies. As tracked by S&P Capital IQ LCD, U.S. banks' share of senior secured loans to middle market companies represented approximately just 1% of overall middle market loan volume in 2017, down from 6% in 2016 and nearly 20% in 2011. However, the continuation of this trend is uncertain as a result of the potentially changing regulatory landscape.

We also believe that lending and originating new loans to middle market companies, which are often private, generally requires a greater dedication of the lender's time and resources compared to lending to larger companies, due in part to the smaller size of each investment and the often fragmented nature of information available from these companies. Further, many investment firms lack the breadth and scale



necessary to identify investment opportunities, particularly in regards to directly originated investments in middle market companies, and thus we believe that attractive investment opportunities are often overlooked. In addition, middle market companies may require more active monitoring and participation on the lender's part. We believe that many large financial organizations, which often have relatively high cost structures, are not suited to deal with these factors and instead emphasize services and transactions to larger corporate clients with a consequent reduction in the availability of financing to middle market companies.

#### *Attractive Market Segment*

We believe that the underserved nature of such a large segment of the market can at times create a significant opportunity for investment. In many environments, we believe that middle market companies are more likely to offer attractive economics in terms of transaction pricing, up-front and ongoing fees, prepayment penalties and security features in the form of stricter covenants and quality collateral than loans to larger companies. In addition, as compared to larger companies, middle market companies often have simpler capital structures and carry less leverage, thus aiding the structuring and negotiation process and allowing us greater flexibility in structuring favorable transactions. We believe that these factors will result in advantageous conditions in which to pursue our investment objectives of generating current income and, to a lesser extent, long-term capital appreciation.

#### **Characteristics of and Risks Related to Investments in Private Companies**

We invest primarily in the debt of private middle market U.S. companies. Investments in private companies pose significantly greater risks than investments in public companies. First, private companies have reduced access to the capital markets, resulting in diminished capital resources and ability to withstand financial distress. As a result, these companies, which may present greater credit risk than public companies, may be unable to meet the obligations under their debt securities that we hold. Second, the investments themselves may often be illiquid. The securities of most of the companies in which we invest are not publicly-traded or actively-traded on the secondary market and are, instead, traded on a privately negotiated over-the-counter secondary market for institutional investors. In addition, our directly originated investments generally will not be traded on any secondary market and a trading market for such investments may not develop. These securities may also be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale. As such, we may have difficulty exiting an investment promptly or at a desired price prior to maturity or outside of a normal amortization schedule. These investments may also be difficult to value because little public information generally exists about private companies, requiring an experienced due diligence team to analyze and value the potential portfolio company. Finally, these companies often may not have third-party debt ratings or audited financial statements. We must therefore rely on the ability of FSIC II Advisor and/or GDFM to obtain adequate information through their due diligence efforts to evaluate the creditworthiness of, and risks involved in, investing in these companies, and to determine the optimal time to exit an investment. These companies and their financial information will also generally not be subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and other rules and regulations that govern public companies that are designed to protect investors.

#### **Investment Strategy**

Our principal focus is to invest in senior secured and second lien secured loans of private middle market U.S. companies, and to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies. Although we do not expect a significant portion of our portfolio to be comprised of subordinated loans, there is no limit on the amount of such loans in which we may invest. We may purchase interests in loans or make other debt investments, including investments in senior secured bonds, through secondary market transactions in the "over-the-counter" market or directly from our target companies as primary market or directly originated investments. In connection with our debt investments, we may on occasion receive equity interests such as warrants or options as additional consideration. We may also purchase or otherwise acquire minority interests in the form of common or preferred equity or equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or other equity or the cash value of common stock or other equity, in our target companies, generally in conjunction with one of our debt investments or through a co-investment with a financial sponsor, such as an institutional investor or

private equity firm. In addition, a portion of our portfolio may be comprised of corporate bonds, CLOs, other debt securities and derivatives, including total return swaps and credit default swaps. FSIC II Advisor will seek to tailor our investment focus as market conditions evolve. Depending on market conditions, we may increase or decrease our exposure to less senior portions of the capital structure or otherwise make opportunistic investments.

When identifying prospective portfolio companies, we focus primarily on the attributes set forth below, which we believe will help us generate higher total returns with an acceptable level of risk. While these criteria provide general guidelines for our investment decisions, we caution investors that, if we believe the benefits of investing are sufficiently strong, not all of these criteria necessarily will be met by each prospective portfolio company in which we choose to invest. These attributes are:

- *Leading, defensible market positions.* We seek to invest in companies that have developed strong positions within their respective markets and exhibit the potential to maintain sufficient cash flows and profitability to service our debt in a range of economic environments. We seek companies that can protect their competitive advantages through scale, scope, customer loyalty, product pricing or product quality versus their competitors, thereby minimizing business risk and protecting profitability.
- *Investing in stable companies with positive cash flow.* We seek to invest in established, stable companies with strong profitability and cash flows. Such companies, we believe, are well-positioned to maintain consistent cash flow to service and repay our loans and maintain growth in their businesses or market share. We do not intend to invest to any significant degree in start-up companies, turnaround situations or companies with speculative business plans.
- *Proven management teams.* We focus on companies that have experienced management teams with an established track record of success. We typically prefer our portfolio companies to have proper incentives in place, which may include non-cash and performance-based compensation, to align management's goals with ours.
- *Private equity sponsorship.* Often, we seek to participate in transactions sponsored by what we believe to be sophisticated and seasoned private equity firms. FSIC II Advisor's management team believes that a private equity sponsor's willingness to invest significant sums of equity capital into a company is an endorsement of the quality of the investment. Further, by co-investing with such experienced private equity firms which commit significant sums of equity capital ranking junior in priority of payment to our debt investments, we may benefit from the due diligence review performed by the private equity firm, in addition to our own due diligence review. Further, strong private equity sponsors with significant investments at risk have the ability and a strong incentive to contribute additional capital in difficult economic times should operational or financial issues arise, which could provide additional protections for our investments.
- *Allocation among various issuers and industries.* We seek to allocate our portfolio broadly among issuers and industries, thereby attempting to reduce the risk of a downturn in any one company or industry having a disproportionate adverse impact on the value of our portfolio.
- *Viable exit strategy.* While we attempt to invest in securities that may be sold in a privately negotiated over-the-counter market, providing us a means by which we may exit our positions, we expect that a large portion of our portfolio may not be sold on this secondary market. For any investments that are not able to be sold within this market, we focus primarily on investing in companies whose business models and growth prospects offer attractive exit possibilities, including repayment of our investments, an initial public offering of equity securities, a merger, a sale or a recapitalization, in each case with the potential for capital gains.

In addition, in an order dated June 4, 2013, the SEC granted exemptive relief that, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, expands our ability to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with our co-investment affiliates, which we believe has and may continue to enhance our ability to further our investment objectives and strategy. See “—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services” for information regarding the exemptive relief KKR Credit is seeking with respect to the Company's potential investment advisory relationship with FS/KKR Advisor.

## **Potential Competitive Strengths**

We believe that we offer investors the following potential competitive strengths:

### ***Global platform with seasoned investment professionals***

We believe that the breadth and depth of the experience of FSIC II Advisor's senior management team, and currently, together with the wider resources of GSO's investment team, which is dedicated to sourcing, structuring, executing, monitoring and harvesting a broad range of private investments, as well as the specific expertise of GDFM, provide us with a significant competitive advantage in sourcing and analyzing attractive investment opportunities.

### ***Long-term investment horizon***

Our long-term investment horizon gives us great flexibility, which we believe allows us to maximize returns on our investments. Unlike most private equity and venture capital funds, as well as many private debt funds, we are not required to return capital to our stockholders once we exit a portfolio investment. We believe that freedom from such capital return requirements, which allows us to invest using a longer-term focus, provides us with the opportunity to increase total returns on invested capital, compared to other private company investment vehicles.

### ***GDFM transaction sourcing capability***

FSIC II Advisor currently seeks to leverage GDFM's significant access to transaction flow. GDFM seeks to generate investment opportunities through syndicate and club deals (generally, investments made by a small group of investment firms) and, subject to regulatory constraints as discussed under "—Regulation," and the allocation policies of GDFM and its affiliates, as applicable, also through GSO's direct origination channels. GDFM also relies on its relationships with private equity sponsors, investment banks and commercial banks to source investment opportunities. These include significant contacts to participants in the credit and leveraged finance marketplace, which it can draw upon in sourcing investment opportunities for us. With respect to syndicate and club deals, GDFM has built a network of relationships with commercial and investment banks, finance companies and other investment funds as a result of the long track record of its investment professionals in the leveraged finance marketplace. With respect to GDFM's origination channel, FSIC II Advisor currently seeks to leverage the global presence of GSO to generate access to a substantial amount of directly originated transactions with attractive investment characteristics. We believe that the broad network of GDFM currently provides a significant pipeline of investment opportunities for us. GDFM also has a significant trading platform, which, we believe, currently allows us access to the secondary market for investment opportunities.

### ***Disciplined, income-oriented investment philosophy***

FSIC II Advisor employs a defensive investment approach focused on long-term credit performance and principal protection. This investment approach involves a multi-stage selection process for each investment opportunity, as well as ongoing monitoring of each investment made, with particular emphasis on early detection of deteriorating credit conditions at portfolio companies which would result in adverse portfolio developments. This strategy is designed to maximize current income and minimize the risk of capital loss while maintaining the potential for long-term capital appreciation.

### ***Investment expertise across all levels of the corporate capital structure***

FSIC II Advisor and GDFM believe that their broad expertise and experience investing at all levels of a company's capital structure enable us to manage risk while affording us the opportunity for significant returns on our investments. We attempt to capitalize on this expertise in an effort to produce and maintain an investment portfolio that will perform in a broad range of economic conditions.

See "—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services" for information regarding GDFM's resignation as our investment sub-adviser and our potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor.

## Operating and Regulatory Structure

Our investment activities are managed by FSIC II Advisor and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent. Under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, we have agreed to pay FSIC II Advisor an annual base management fee based on the average value of our gross assets and an incentive fee based on our performance. See “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Contractual Obligations” for a description of the fees we pay to FSIC II Advisor.

From time to time, FSIC II Advisor may enter into sub-advisory relationships with registered investment advisers that possess skills or attributes that FSIC II Advisor believes will aid it in achieving our investment objectives. FSIC II Advisor engaged GDFM to act as our investment sub-adviser. GDFM currently assists FSIC II Advisor in identifying investment opportunities and makes investment recommendations for approval by FSIC II Advisor according to guidelines set by FSIC II Advisor.

FSIC II Advisor oversees our day-to-day operations, including the provision of general ledger accounting, fund accounting, legal services, investor relations, certain government and regulatory affairs activities, and other administrative services. FSIC II Advisor also performs, or oversees the performance of, our corporate operations and required administrative services, which includes being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports for our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. In addition, FSIC II Advisor assists us in calculating our net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally overseeing the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others.

Pursuant to the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, we reimburse FSIC II Advisor for expenses necessary to perform services related to our administration and operations, including FSIC II Advisor’s allocable portion of the compensation and related expenses of certain personnel of FS Investments providing administrative services to us on behalf of FSIC II Advisor. The amount of this reimbursement is set at the lesser of (1) FSIC II Advisor’s actual costs incurred in providing such services and (2) the amount that we estimate we would be required to pay alternative service providers for comparable services in the same geographic location. FSIC II Advisor allocates the cost of such services to us based on factors such as total assets, revenues, time allocations and/or other reasonable metrics. Our board of directors reviews the methodology employed in determining how the expenses are allocated to us and the proposed allocation of administrative expenses among us and certain affiliates of FSIC II Advisor. Our board of directors then assesses the reasonableness of such reimbursements for expenses allocated to us based on the breadth, depth and quality of such services as compared to the estimated cost to us of obtaining similar services from third-party service providers known to be available. In addition, our board of directors considers whether any single third-party service provider would be capable of providing all such services at comparable cost and quality. Finally, our board of directors compares the total amount paid to FSIC II Advisor for such services as a percentage of our net assets to the same ratio as reported by other comparable BDCs. We do not reimburse FSIC II Advisor for any services for which it receives a separate fee, or for rent, depreciation, utilities, capital equipment or other administrative items allocated to a controlling person of FSIC II Advisor.

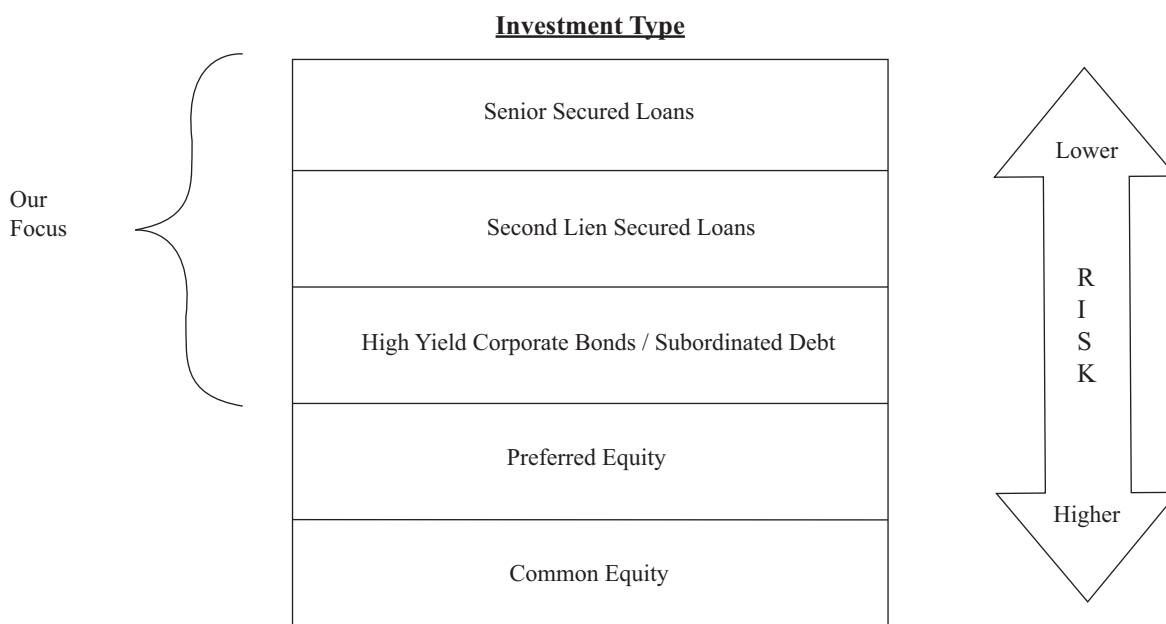
We have contracted with State Street Bank and Trust Company, or State Street, to provide various accounting and administrative services, including, but not limited to, preparing preliminary financial information for review by FSIC II Advisor, preparing and monitoring expense budgets, maintaining accounting and corporate books and records, processing trade information provided by us and performing testing with respect to RIC compliance. Prior to April 1, 2015, we had contracted with Vigilant Compliance, LLC to provide the services of Salvatore Faia as our chief compliance officer.

As a BDC, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. Also, while we are permitted to finance investments using debt, our ability to use debt will be limited in certain significant respects pursuant to the 1940 Act. Within the limits of existing regulation, we will adjust our use of debt, according to market conditions, to the level we believe will allow us to generate maximum risk-adjusted returns. See “—Regulation.” We have elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intend to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code.

## Investment Types

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in senior secured loans and second lien secured loans of private middle market U.S. companies and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies. Although we do not expect a significant portion of our portfolio to be comprised of subordinated loans, there is no limit on the amount of such loans in which we may invest. We may purchase interests in loans or make other debt investments, including investments in senior secured bonds, through secondary market transactions in the “over-the-counter” market or directly from our target companies as primary market or directly originated investments. In connection with our debt investments, we may on occasion receive equity interests such as warrants or options as additional consideration. We may also purchase or otherwise acquire minority interests in the form of common or preferred equity or equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or other equity or the cash value of common stock or other equity, in our target companies, generally in conjunction with one of our debt investments or through a co-investment with a financial sponsor, such as an institutional investor or private equity firm. In addition, a portion of our portfolio may be comprised of corporate bonds, CLOs, other debt securities and derivatives, including total return swaps and credit default swaps. FSIC II Advisor will seek to tailor our investment focus as market conditions evolve. Depending on market conditions, we may increase or decrease our exposure to less senior portions of the capital structure, where returns tend to be stronger in a more stable or growing economy, but less secure in weak economic environments. Below is a diagram illustrating where these investments lie in a typical portfolio company’s capital structure. Senior secured debt is situated at the top of the capital structure and typically has the first claim on the assets and cash flows of the company, followed by second lien secured debt, subordinated debt, preferred equity and, finally, common equity. Due to this priority of cash flows, an investment’s risk increases as it moves further down the capital structure. Investors are usually compensated for this risk associated with junior status in the form of higher returns, either through higher interest payments or potentially higher capital appreciation. We currently rely on FSIC II Advisor’s and GDFM’s experience to structure investments, possibly using all levels of the capital structure, which we believe will perform in a broad range of economic environments.

### Typical Leveraged Capital Structure Diagram



#### ***Senior Secured Loans***

Senior secured loans are situated at the top of the capital structure. Because these loans generally have priority in payment, they carry the least risk among all investments in a firm. Generally, our senior secured loans are expected to have maturities of three to seven years, offer some form of amortization and have first

priority security interests in the assets of the borrower. Generally, we expect that the interest rate on our senior secured loans typically will have variable rates ranging between 6.0% and 13.0% over a standard benchmark, such as the prime rate or the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR.

### ***Second Lien Secured Loans***

Second lien secured loans are immediately junior to senior secured loans and have substantially the same maturities, collateral and covenant structures as senior secured loans. Second lien secured loans, however, are granted a second priority security interest in the assets of the borrower, which means that any realization of collateral will generally be applied to pay senior secured loans in full before second lien secured loans are paid and the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay in full both senior secured loans and second lien secured loans. In return for this junior ranking, second lien secured loans generally offer higher returns compared to senior secured debt. These higher returns come in the form of higher interest and in some cases the potential for equity participation through warrants, though to a lesser extent than with subordinated loans. Generally, we expect these loans to carry a fixed rate, or a floating current yield of 8.0% to 15.0% over a standard benchmark. In addition, we may receive additional returns from any warrants we may receive in connection with these investments.

### ***Senior Secured Bonds***

Senior secured bonds are generally secured by collateral on a senior, *pari passu* or junior basis with other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure and have similar maturities and covenant structures as senior secured loans. Generally, we expect these investments to carry a fixed rate of 8.0% to 16.0%.

### ***Subordinated Debt***

In addition to senior secured loans, second lien secured loans, and senior secured bonds, we may invest a portion of our assets in subordinated debt. Subordinated debt investments usually rank junior in priority of payment to senior debt and are often unsecured, but are situated above preferred equity and common equity in the capital structure. In return for their junior status compared to senior debt, subordinated debt investments typically offer higher returns through both higher interest rates and possible equity ownership in the form of warrants, enabling the lender to participate in the capital appreciation of the borrower. These warrants typically require only a nominal cost to exercise. We generally target subordinated debt with interest-only payments throughout the life of the security, with the principal due at maturity. Typically, subordinated debt investments have maturities of five to ten years. Generally, we expect these securities to carry a fixed rate, or a floating current yield of 8.0% to 18.0% over a standard benchmark. In addition, we may receive additional returns from any warrants we may receive in connection with these investments. In some cases, a portion of the total interest may accrue or be paid-in-kind, or PIK.

### ***Equity and Equity-Related Securities***

While we intend to maintain our focus on investments in debt securities, from time to time, when we see the potential for extraordinary gain, or in connection with securing particularly favorable terms in a debt investment, we may enter into investments in preferred or common equity, typically in conjunction with a private equity sponsor we believe to be sophisticated and seasoned. In addition, we typically receive the right to make equity investments in a portfolio company whose debt securities we hold in connection with the next equity financing round for that company. This right may provide us with the opportunity to further enhance our returns over time through equity investments in our portfolio companies. In addition, we may hold equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or other equity or the cash value of common stock or other equity, generally obtained in conjunction with one of our debt investments or through a co-investment with a financial sponsor, such as an institutional investor or private equity firm. In the future, we may achieve liquidity through a merger or acquisition of a portfolio company, a public offering of a portfolio company's stock or by exercising our right, if any, to require a portfolio company to repurchase the equity-related securities we hold. With respect to any preferred or common equity investments, we expect to target an annual investment return of at least 15%.

### *Non-U.S. Securities*

We may invest in non-U.S. securities, which may include securities denominated in U.S. dollars or in non-U.S. currencies, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

### *Collateralized Loan Obligations*

We may invest in CLOs, which are a form of securitization where payments from multiple loans are pooled together. Investors may purchase one or more tranches of a CLO and each tranche typically reflects a different level of seniority in payment from the CLO.

### *Other Securities*

We may also invest from time to time in derivatives, including total return swaps and credit default swaps. We anticipate that any use of derivatives would primarily be as a substitute for investing in conventional securities.

### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

We may maintain a certain level of cash or equivalent instruments, including money market funds, to make follow-on investments, if necessary, in existing portfolio companies or to take advantage of new opportunities.

### *Comparison of Targeted Debt Investments to Corporate Bonds*

Loans to private companies are debt instruments that can be compared to corporate bonds to aid an investor's understanding. As with corporate bonds, loans to private companies can range in credit quality depending on security-specific factors, including total leverage, amount of leverage senior to the security in question, variability in the issuer's cash flows, the quality of assets securing debt and the degree to which such assets cover the subject company's debt obligations. As is the case in the corporate bond market, we will require greater returns for securities that we perceive to carry increased risk. The companies in which we invest may be leveraged, often as a result of leveraged buyouts or other recapitalization transactions, and, in many cases, will not be rated by national rating agencies. When our targeted debt investments do carry ratings from a NRSRO, we believe that such ratings generally will be below investment grade (rated lower than "Baa3" by Moody's or lower than "BBB-" by S&P). To the extent we make unrated investments, we believe that such investments would likely receive similar ratings if they were to be examined by a NRSRO. Compared to below-investment grade corporate bonds that are typically available to the public, our targeted senior secured and second lien secured loan investments are higher in the capital structure, have priority in receiving payment, are secured by the issuer's assets, allow the lender to seize collateral if necessary, and generally exhibit higher rates of recovery in the event of default. Corporate bonds, on the other hand, are often unsecured obligations of the issuer.

The market for loans to private companies possesses several key differences compared to the corporate bond market. For instance, due to a possible lack of debt ratings for certain middle market firms, and also due to the reduced availability of information for private companies, investors must conduct extensive due diligence investigations before committing to an investment. This intensive due diligence process gives the investor significant access to management, which is often not possible in the case of corporate bondholders, who rely on underwriters, debt rating agencies and publicly available information for due diligence reviews and monitoring of corporate issuers. While holding these investments, private debt investors often receive monthly or quarterly updates on the portfolio company's financial performance, along with possible representation on the company's board of directors, which allows the investor to take remedial action quickly if conditions happen to deteriorate. Due to reduced liquidity, the relative scarcity of capital and extensive due diligence and expertise required on the part of the investor, we believe that private debt securities typically offer higher returns than corporate bonds of equivalent credit quality.

### **Sources of Income**

The primary means through which our stockholders will receive a return of value is through interest income, dividends and capital gains generated by our investments. In addition to these sources of income, we may receive fees paid by our portfolio companies, including one-time closing fees paid at the time each

investment is made. Closing fees typically range from 1.0% to 2.0% of the purchase price of an investment. In addition, we may generate revenues in the form of non-recurring commitment, origination, structuring or diligence fees, fees for providing managerial assistance, consulting fees and performance-based fees.

## **Risk Management**

We seek to limit the downside potential of our investment portfolio by:

- applying our investment strategy guidelines for portfolio investments;
- requiring a total return on investments (including both interest and potential appreciation) that adequately compensates us for credit risk;
- allocating our portfolio among various issuers and industries, size permitting, with an adequate number of companies, across different industries, with different types of collateral; and
- negotiating or seeking debt investments with covenants or features that protect us while affording portfolio companies flexibility in managing their businesses consistent with preservation of capital, which may include affirmative and negative covenants, default penalties, lien protection, change of control provisions and board rights.

We may also enter into interest rate hedging transactions at the sole discretion of FSIC II Advisor. Such transactions will enable us to selectively modify interest rate exposure as market conditions dictate.

### *Affirmative Covenants*

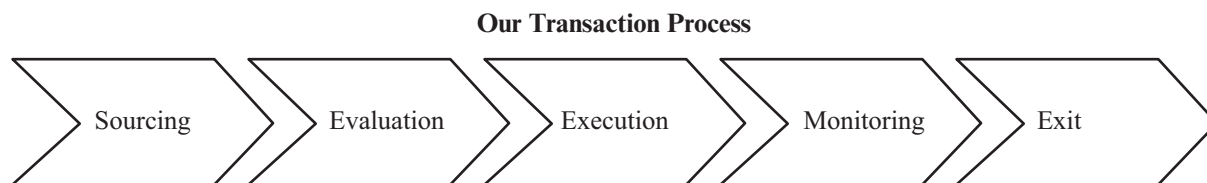
Affirmative covenants require borrowers to take actions that are meant to ensure the solvency of the company, facilitate the lender's monitoring of the borrower, and ensure payment of interest and loan principal due to lenders. Examples of affirmative covenants include covenants requiring the borrower to maintain adequate insurance, accounting and tax records, and to produce frequent financial reports for the benefit of the lender.

### *Negative Covenants*

Negative covenants impose restrictions on the borrower and are meant to protect lenders from actions that the borrower may take that could harm the credit quality of the lender's investments. Examples of negative covenants include restrictions on the payment of dividends and restrictions on the issuance of additional debt without the lender's approval. In addition, certain covenants restrict a borrower's activities by requiring it to meet certain earnings interest coverage ratio and leverage ratio requirements. These covenants are also referred to as financial or maintenance covenants.

## **Investment Process**

The investment professionals employed by FSIC II Advisor and GDFM have spent their careers developing the resources necessary to invest in private companies. Our current transaction process is highlighted below. See "—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services" for information regarding GDFM's resignation as our investment sub-adviser and our potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor.



### *Sourcing*

In order to source transactions, FSIC II Advisor currently seeks to leverage GDFM's significant access to transaction flow, along with GDFM's trading platform. GDFM seeks to generate investment opportunities through its trading platform, through syndicate and club deals, through relationships with



investment banks, which may be exclusive to GDFM, and, subject to regulatory constraints and the allocation policies of GDFM and its affiliates, as applicable, through GSO's direct origination channels. With respect to syndicate and club deals, GDFM has built a network of relationships with commercial and investment banks, finance companies and other investment funds as a result of the long track record of its investment professionals in the leveraged finance marketplace. GDFM may compensate certain brokers or other financial services firms out of its own profits or revenues for services provided in connection with the identification of appropriate investment opportunities. With respect to GDFM's origination channel, FSIC II Advisor currently seeks to leverage the global presence of GSO to generate access to a substantial amount of directly originated transactions with attractive investment characteristics. We believe that the broad network of GDFM currently provides a significant pipeline of investment opportunities for us.

### ***Evaluation***

*Initial Review.* In its initial review of an investment opportunity to present to FSIC II Advisor, GDFM's transaction team examines information furnished by the target company and external sources, including rating agencies, if applicable, to determine whether the investment meets our basic investment criteria and other guidelines specified by FSIC II Advisor, within the context of proper allocation of our portfolio among various issuers and industries, and offers an acceptable probability of attractive returns with identifiable downside risk. For the majority of securities available on the secondary market, a comprehensive analysis is conducted and continuously maintained by a dedicated GDFM research analyst, the results of which are available for the transaction team to review. In the case of a directly originated transaction, FSIC II Advisor and GDFM conduct detailed due diligence investigations as necessary.

*Credit Analysis/Due Diligence.* Before undertaking an investment, the transaction teams from FSIC II Advisor and GDFM conduct a thorough due diligence review of the opportunity to ensure the company fits our investment strategy, which may include:

- a full operational analysis to identify the key risks and opportunities of the target's business, including a detailed review of historical and projected financial results;
- a detailed analysis of industry dynamics, competitive position, regulatory, tax and legal matters;
- on-site visits, if deemed necessary;
- background checks to further evaluate management and other key personnel;
- a review by legal and accounting professionals, environmental or other industry consultants, if necessary;
- financial sponsor due diligence, including portfolio company and lender reference checks, if necessary; and
- a review of management's experience and track record.

When possible, our advisory team seeks to structure transactions in such a way that our target companies are required to bear the costs of due diligence, including those costs related to any outside consulting work we may require.

### ***Execution***

*Recommendation.* FSIC II Advisor engaged GDFM to identify and recommend investment opportunities for its approval. GDFM seeks to maintain a defensive approach toward its investment recommendations by emphasizing risk control in its transaction process, which includes (i) the pre-review of each opportunity by one of its portfolio managers to assess the general quality, value and fit relative to our portfolio, (ii) where possible, transaction structuring with a focus on preservation of capital in varying economic environments and (iii) ultimate approval of investment recommendations by GDFM's investment committee.

*Approval.* After completing its internal transaction process, GDFM makes formal recommendations for review and approval by FSIC II Advisor. In connection with its recommendation, it transmits any relevant underwriting material and other information pertinent to the decision-making process. In addition, GDFM makes its staff available to answer inquiries by FSIC II Advisor in connection with its recommendations. The consummation of a transaction requires unanimous approval of the members of FSIC II Advisor's investment committee.

## ***Monitoring***

*Portfolio Monitoring.* FSIC II Advisor, currently with the help of GDFM, monitors our portfolio with a focus toward anticipating negative credit events. To maintain portfolio company performance and help to ensure a successful exit, FSIC II Advisor and GDFM currently work closely with, as applicable, the lead equity sponsor, loan syndicator, portfolio company management, consultants, advisers and other security holders to discuss financial position, compliance with covenants, financial requirements and execution of the company's business plan. In addition, depending on the size, nature and performance of the transaction, we may occupy a seat or serve as an observer on a portfolio company's board of directors or similar governing body.

Typically, FSIC II Advisor and GDFM receive financial reports detailing operating performance, sales volumes, margins, cash flows, financial position and other key operating metrics on a quarterly basis from our portfolio companies. FSIC II Advisor and GDFM use this data, combined with due diligence gained through contact with the company's customers, suppliers, competitors, market research and other methods, to conduct an ongoing, rigorous assessment of the company's operating performance and prospects. GDFM may rely on brokers or other financial services firms that may help identify potential investments from time to time for assistance in monitoring those investments.

In addition to various risk management and monitoring tools, FSIC II Advisor uses an investment rating system to characterize and monitor the expected level of returns on each investment in our portfolio. FSIC II Advisor uses an investment rating scale of 1 to 5. See "Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Portfolio Asset Quality" for a description of the conditions associated with each investment rating.

*Valuation Process.* Each quarter, we value investments in our portfolio, and such values are disclosed each quarter in reports filed with the SEC. Investments for which market quotations are readily available are recorded at such market quotations. With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available, our board of directors determines the fair value of such investments in good faith, utilizing the input of our valuation committee, FSIC II Advisor and any other professionals or materials that our board of directors deems relevant, including GDFM, independent third-party pricing services and independent third-party valuation services, if applicable. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies—Valuation of Portfolio Investments."

*Managerial Assistance.* As a BDC, we must offer, and provide upon request, managerial assistance to certain of our portfolio companies. This assistance could involve, among other things, monitoring the operations of our portfolio companies, participating in board and management meetings, consulting with and advising officers of portfolio companies and providing other organizational and financial guidance. Depending on the nature of the assistance required, FSIC II Advisor or currently GDFM will provide such managerial assistance on our behalf to portfolio companies that request this assistance. To the extent fees are paid for these services, we, rather than FSIC II Advisor or GDFM, will retain any fees paid for such assistance.

## ***Exit***

While we attempt to invest in securities that may be sold in a privately negotiated over-the-counter market, providing us a means by which we may exit our positions, we expect that a large portion of our portfolio may not be sold on this secondary market. For any investments that are not able to be sold within this market, we focus primarily on investing in companies whose business models and growth prospects offer attractive exit possibilities, including repayment of our investments, an initial public offering of equity securities, a merger, a sale or a recapitalization, in each case with the potential for capital gains.

## **The Transition of Investment Advisory Services**

### ***Summary of the Transition***

We currently receive investment advisory and administrative services from FSIC II Advisor pursuant to the investment advisory and administrative services agreement. GDFM acts as our investment sub-adviser pursuant to the investment sub-advisory agreement. As we previously announced on December 11, 2017,

GDFM intends to resign as our investment sub-adviser and terminate the investment sub-advisory agreement effective as of the GDFM end date. In connection with GDFM's resignation as the investment sub-adviser to the Company, FS Investments and KKR Credit desire to enter into a relationship whereby FS Investments and KKR Credit will create a premier alternative lending platform for certain BDCs sponsored, advised and/or sub-advised by them. Accordingly, FSIC II Advisor, together with FB Income Advisor, LLC, FSIC III Advisor, LLC and FSIC IV Advisor, LLC, collectively the FS Advisor Entities, and KKR Credit and certain other parties have entered into a master transaction agreement setting out the terms of the relationship between FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit. In furtherance thereof, we desire to enter into (i) an investment advisory and administrative services agreement with FSIC II Advisor and an investment advisory agreement with KKR Credit, or collectively, the investment co-advisory agreements, pursuant to which FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit would act as our investment co-advisers, and/or (ii) an investment advisory and administrative services agreement with FS/KKR Advisor or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, pursuant to which FS/KKR Advisor would act as our investment adviser. In addition, prior to the effectiveness of the investment co-advisory agreements or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, we may enter into an interim investment advisory agreement pursuant to Rule 15a-4 of the 1940 Act with KKR Credit.

We ultimately intend to receive investment advisory services from FS/KKR Advisor pursuant to the joint advisor investment advisory agreement. However, due to the various conditions required for the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement to each become effective, we are seeking, as required by the 1940 Act, stockholder approval of each of the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement in order to ensure the continuous provision of investment advisory services to the Company by FSIC II Advisor, KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor, as applicable, each of which would replace the investment advisory and administrative services agreement and the investment sub-advisory agreement.

If the joint advisor investment advisory agreement becomes effective on the same day as or prior to the date the investment co-advisory agreements would otherwise become effective, then FS/KKR Advisor would serve as investment adviser to the Company pursuant to the joint advisor investment advisory agreement and the investment co-advisory agreements would not become effective. If the joint advisor investment advisory agreement becomes effective after the investment co-advisory agreements have become effective, then the investment co-advisory agreements would automatically terminate upon the effectiveness of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement. Accordingly, the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement would not be simultaneously effective at any time.

Concurrently with seeking stockholder approval of the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, KKR Credit is seeking exemptive relief, or the KKR exemptive relief, in the form of a new co-investment exemptive relief order issued by the SEC to KKR Credit that would permit us, following the effectiveness of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, to co-invest in privately negotiated investment transactions with certain accounts managed by KKR Credit. There can be no assurance of the timing of the approval of the application or whether the requested KKR exemptive relief will be granted. Receipt of KKR exemptive relief is one of the conditions to the effectiveness of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement.

In order to transition our advisory services, FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and certain of their affiliates have entered into a transition agreement, which provides that GDFM will continue to act as our investment sub-adviser through the GDFM end date and will cooperate with FSIC II Advisor in implementing the transition of our investment advisory services from GDFM.

FS Investments and its affiliates (including FSIC II Advisor) and KKR Credit are committed to transition our advisory services as described herein. To help the FS Investments and FSIC II Advisor teams during the transition, KKR Credit will provide certain administrative services to the FS Advisor Entities and KKR Credit's broker-dealer affiliate will provide certain sourcing and other services to the FS Advisor Entities, in each case, pursuant to a sourcing and administrative services agreement, or the sourcing agreement. FSIC II Advisor intends to obtain services from KKR Credit's broker-dealer affiliate pursuant to the sourcing agreement, such as identifying new investment opportunities for FSIC II Advisor, prior to

the Company's entry into any advisory agreement with KKR Credit or one of its affiliates, including FS/KKR Advisor. The sourcing agreement will terminate with respect to FSIC II Advisor on the earlier of the effective date of the investment co-advisory agreements or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement.

***About KKR Credit***

KKR Credit is a Delaware limited liability company, located at 555 California Street, 50<sup>th</sup> Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act. It had over \$45 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2017 across investment funds, structured finance vehicles, specialty finance companies and separately managed accounts that invest capital in both liquid and illiquid credit strategies on behalf of some of the largest public and private pension plans, global financial institutions, university endowments and other institutional and public market investors. Its investment professionals utilize an industry and thematic approach to investing and benefit from access, where appropriate, to the broader resources and intellectual capital of KKR & Co. L.P., or KKR & Co. KKR Credit is a subsidiary of KKR & Co., a leading global investment firm with over \$168 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2017 that manages investments across multiple asset classes including private equity, energy, infrastructure, real estate, credit and hedge funds. KKR & Co. aims to generate attractive investment returns by following a patient and disciplined investment approach, employing world-class people, and driving growth and value creation in the assets it manages. KKR & Co. invests its own capital alongside the capital it manages for fund investors and brings debt and equity investment opportunities to others through its capital markets business.

KKR & Co.'s business offers a broad range of investment management services to its fund investors and provides capital markets services to KKR & Co., its portfolio companies and third parties. Throughout KKR & Co.'s history, KKR & Co. has consistently been a leader in the private equity industry. KKR & Co. has grown its firm by expanding its geographical presence and building businesses in new areas, such as credit, special situations, hedge funds, collateralized loan obligations, capital markets, infrastructure, energy and real estate. These efforts build on KKR & Co.'s core principles and industry expertise, allowing KKR & Co. to leverage the intellectual capital and synergies in its businesses, and to capitalize on a broader range of the opportunities it sources. Additionally, KKR & Co. has increased its focus on meeting the needs of its existing fund investors and in developing relationships with new investors in its funds.

KKR & Co. conducts its business with offices throughout the world, providing it with a pre-eminent global platform for sourcing transactions, raising capital and carrying out capital markets activities. KKR & Co.'s growth has been driven by value that it has created through its operationally focused investment approach, the expansion of its existing businesses, its entry into new lines of business, innovation in the products that it offers investors in its funds, an increased focus on providing tailored solutions to its clients and the integration of capital markets distribution activities.

KKR & Co. has also used its balance sheet as a significant source of capital to further grow and expand its business, increase its participation in its existing businesses and further align its interests with those of its fund investors and other stakeholders.

Below are the gross assets of two other BDCs advised or sub-advised by KKR Credit, each of which has a similar investment objective to that of the Company:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Entity</u>	<u>Gross Assets<sup>(1)</sup></u>
Corporate Capital Trust, Inc. . . . .	BDC	\$4,422,594
Corporate Capital Trust II . . . . .	BDC	\$ 157,442

(1) As of September 30, 2017.

### ***About FS/KKR Advisor***

FS/KKR Advisor is a newly-formed Delaware limited liability company, located at 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19112. Prior to the effectiveness of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, FS/KKR Advisor will register as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act. FS/KKR Advisor will be jointly operated by FS Adviser and KKR Credit. The Company's chairman and chief executive officer, Michael C. Forman, will serve as FS/KKR Advisor's chairman and chief executive officer, and Todd C. Builione, the president of KKR Credit, will serve as FS/KKR Advisor's president.

FS/KKR Advisor's senior management team will have significant experience in private lending and private equity investing, and will have developed an expertise in using all levels of a firm's capital structure to produce income-generating investments, while focusing on risk management. The team will also have extensive knowledge of the managerial, operational and regulatory requirements of publicly registered alternative asset entities, such as BDCs. The Company believes that the active and ongoing participation by FS Investments, KKR Credit and their respective affiliates in the credit markets, and the depth of experience and disciplined investment approach of FS/KKR Advisor's management team, will allow FS/KKR Advisor to successfully execute the Company's investment strategies.

### ***Duties of FSIC II Advisor, KKR Credit and FS/KKR Advisor***

FSIC II Advisor, together with the other FS Adviser Entities, and KKR Credit have agreed to coordinate their activities during the period in which the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement would be in effect to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure a balanced and effective allocation of responsibilities and net fee revenue earned by the FS Adviser Entities, KKR Credit and FS/KKR Advisor, and efficiency in the provision of the required services to the Company thereunder.

### ***Investment Co-Advisory Agreements***

During the period the investment co-advisory agreements are in effect, the management of the Company's investment portfolio will be the responsibility of a joint investment committee which will be comprised of three appointees of FS Investments or one of its affiliates (initially Sean Coleman, Brian Gerson and Michael Kelly) and three appointees of KKR Credit (initially Todd Builione, Daniel Pietrzak and Ryan Wilson). A team of dedicated investment professionals consisting of personnel from FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit will provide services to the Company. In performing their duties under the investment co-advisory agreements, FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit will provide the Company with services to facilitate the conduct of its business, including but not limited to: (a) sourcing, structuring, underwriting, performing diligence, executing and monitoring investments; (b) researching, selecting, trading and underwriting new investment opportunities; (c) investor account management; (d) legal, compliance, finance, accounting, operations and human resources services; and (e) risk management functions. The FS Adviser Entities and KKR Credit are collectively responsible for providing appropriate assets, resources, time and personnel in order to provide to the Company the services required under the investment co-advisory agreements.

Among other changes, the base management fee will be reduced from 1.75% under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement to 1.50% under the investment co-advisory agreements (in the aggregate). While the investment advisory and administrative services agreement provides that the base management fee is 2.0%, effective March 5, 2015, FSIC II Advisor contractually agreed to permanently waive 0.25% of the base management fee so that the fee received equals 1.75% of our average weekly gross assets. For the incentive fee under the investment co-advisory agreements (in the aggregate), (i) the hurdle rate will be reduced to 1.75% per quarter and (ii) the "catch-up" feature will be reduced to begin at 2.1875%.

### ***Joint Advisor Investment Advisory Agreement***

During the period the joint advisor investment advisory agreement is in effect, the management of the Company's investment portfolio will be the responsibility of FS/KKR Advisor's investment committee which will be comprised of three appointees of FS Adviser (initially Sean Coleman, Brian Gerson and

Michael Kelly) and three appointees of KKR Credit (initially Todd Builione, Daniel Pietrzak and Ryan Wilson). A team of dedicated investment professionals consisting of personnel from FS Investments and KKR Credit will provide services to the Company on behalf of FS/KKR Advisor. The investment committee will be responsible for establishing and monitoring the Company's investment program, developing the portfolio, setting the risk parameters for the Company and approving all Company investments. Initial investment decisions will require the unanimous approval of the investment committee.

In performing its duties under the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, FS/KKR Advisor will provide the Company with services to facilitate the conduct of its business, including but not limited to: (a) sourcing, structuring, underwriting, performing diligence, executing and monitoring investments; (b) researching, selecting, trading and underwriting new investment opportunities; (c) investor account management; (d) legal, compliance, finance, accounting, operations and human resources services; and (e) risk management functions. KKR Credit and FS Adviser will be collectively responsible for providing appropriate assets, resources, time and personnel to allow FS/KKR Advisor to provide to the Company the services required under the joint advisor investment advisory agreement.

Among other changes, the base management fee will be reduced from 1.75% under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement to 1.50% under the joint advisor investment advisory agreement. While the investment advisory and administrative services agreement provides that the base management fee is 2.0%, effective March 5, 2015, FSIC II Advisor contractually agreed to permanently waive 0.25% of the base management fee so that the fee received equals 1.75% of our average weekly gross assets. For the incentive fee under the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, (i) the hurdle rate will be reduced to 1.75% per quarter and (ii) the "catch-up" feature will be reduced to begin at 2.1875%.

For additional information, see the Company's definitive proxy statement filed on January 18, 2018.

## **Financing Arrangements**

To seek to enhance our returns, we employ leverage as market conditions permit and at the discretion of FSIC II Advisor, but in no event will leverage employed exceed 50% of the value of our assets, as required by the 1940 Act. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our financing arrangements.

## **Regulation**

We have elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act contains prohibitions and restrictions relating to transactions between BDCs and their affiliates, principal underwriters and affiliates of those affiliates or underwriters. The 1940 Act requires that a majority of our directors be persons other than "interested persons," as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. In addition, the 1940 Act provides that we may not change the nature of our business so as to cease to be, or to withdraw our election as, a BDC unless approved by a majority of our outstanding voting securities.

The 1940 Act defines "a majority of the outstanding voting securities" as the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy or (ii) 50% of our voting securities.

We will generally not be able to issue and sell our common stock at a price per share, after deducting underwriting commissions and discounts, that is below our net asset value per share. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Business Development Companies—Regulations governing our operation as a BDC and a RIC will affect our ability to raise, and the way in which we raise, additional capital or borrow for investment purposes, which may have a negative effect on our growth." We may, however, sell our common stock, or warrants, options or rights to acquire our common stock, at a price below the then-current net asset value of our common stock if our board of directors determines that such sale is in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders, and our stockholders approve such sale. In addition, we may generally issue new shares of our common stock at a price below net asset value per share in rights offerings to existing stockholders, in payment of dividends and in certain other limited circumstances.

As a BDC, we are subject to certain regulatory restrictions in making our investments. For example, BDCs generally are not permitted to co-invest with certain affiliated entities in transactions originated by the BDC or its affiliates in the absence of an exemptive order from the SEC. However, BDCs are permitted to, and may, simultaneously co-invest in transactions where price is the only negotiated term. In an order dated June 4, 2013, the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting us, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with our co-investment affiliates. However, in connection with the potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor, and in an effort to mitigate potential future conflicts of interest, our board of directors has authorized and directed that the Company exercise its rights under the Order to decline to participate in any new potential co-investment transaction pursuant to the Order that would be within the then-current investment objectives and strategies of the Company unless sourced by GDFM, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor. Under the terms of this relief, a “required majority” (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of our independent directors must make certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid, are reasonable and fair to us and our stockholders and do not involve overreaching of us or our stockholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of our stockholders and is consistent with our investment objectives and strategy. We believe this relief has and may continue to enhance our ability to further our investment objectives and strategy. We believe this relief may also increase favorable investment opportunities for us, in part, by allowing us to participate in larger investments, together with our co-investment affiliates, than would be available to us if such relief had not been obtained. Because we did not seek exemptive relief to engage in co-investment transactions with GDFM and its affiliates, we are permitted to co-invest with GDFM and its affiliates only in accordance with existing regulatory guidance (e.g., where price is the only negotiated term). See “Item 1. Business—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services” for information regarding the exemptive relief KKR Credit is seeking with respect to the Company’s potential investment advisory relationship with FS/KKR Advisor.

### *Qualifying Assets*

Under the 1940 Act, a BDC may not acquire any asset other than assets of the type listed in Section 55(a) of the 1940 Act, which are referred to as qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company’s total assets. The principal categories of qualifying assets relevant to our business are any of the following:

1. Securities purchased in transactions not involving any public offering from the issuer of such securities, which issuer (subject to certain limited exceptions) is an eligible portfolio company, or from any person who is, or has been during the preceding 13 months, an affiliated person of an eligible portfolio company, or from any other person, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the SEC. An eligible portfolio company is defined in the 1940 Act as any issuer which:
  - a. is organized under the laws of, and has its principal place of business in, the United States;
  - b. is not an investment company (other than a small business investment company wholly owned by the BDC) or a company that would be an investment company but for certain exclusions under the 1940 Act; and
  - c. satisfies any of the following:
    - i. does not have any class of securities that is traded on a national securities exchange;
    - ii. has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange, but has an aggregate market value of outstanding voting and non-voting common equity of less than \$250 million;
    - iii. is controlled by a BDC or a group of companies including a BDC and the BDC has an affiliated person who is a director of the eligible portfolio company; or
    - iv. is a small and solvent company having total assets of not more than \$4.0 million and capital and surplus of not less than \$2.0 million.

2. Securities of any eligible portfolio company that we control.
3. Securities purchased in a private transaction from a U.S. issuer that is not an investment company or from an affiliated person of the issuer, or in transactions incident thereto, if the issuer is in bankruptcy and subject to reorganization or if the issuer, immediately prior to the purchase of its securities, was unable to meet its obligations as they came due without material assistance other than conventional lending or financing arrangements.
4. Securities of an eligible portfolio company purchased from any person in a private transaction if there is no ready market for such securities and we already own 60% of the outstanding equity of the eligible portfolio company.
5. Securities received in exchange for or distributed on or with respect to securities described in (1) through (4) above, or pursuant to the exercise of warrants or rights relating to such securities.
6. Cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment.

In addition, a BDC must have been organized and have its principal place of business in the United States and must be operated for the purpose of making investments in the types of securities described in (1), (2) or (3) above.

#### ***Managerial Assistance to Portfolio Companies***

In order to count portfolio securities as qualifying assets for the purpose of the 70% test, we must either control the issuer of the securities or must offer to make available to the issuer of the securities (other than small and solvent companies described above) significant managerial assistance; except that, where we purchase such securities in conjunction with one or more other persons acting together, one of the other persons in the group may make available such managerial assistance. Making available managerial assistance means, among other things, any arrangement whereby the BDC, through its directors, officers or employees, offers to provide, and, if accepted, does so provide, significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company.

#### ***Temporary Investments***

Pending investment in other types of “qualifying assets,” as described above, our investments may consist of cash, cash equivalents, including money market funds, U.S. government securities or high-quality debt securities maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, which we refer to, collectively, as temporary investments, so that 70% of our assets are qualifying assets. Typically, we will invest in U.S. Treasury bills or in repurchase agreements, provided that such agreements are fully collateralized by cash or securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. A repurchase agreement involves the purchase by an investor, such as us, of a specified security and the simultaneous agreement by the seller to repurchase it at an agreed-upon future date and at a price that is greater than the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate. There is no percentage restriction on the proportion of our assets that may be invested in such repurchase agreements. However, if more than 25% of our total assets constitute repurchase agreements from a single counterparty, we would not meet the diversification tests in order to maintain our qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes as described below under “—Taxation as a RIC.” Thus, we do not intend to enter into repurchase agreements with a single counterparty in excess of this limit. FSIC II Advisor will monitor the creditworthiness of the counterparties with which we enter into repurchase agreement transactions.

#### ***Senior Securities***

We are permitted, under specified conditions, to issue multiple classes of debt and one class of stock senior to our common stock if our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, is at least equal to 200% immediately after each such issuance. In addition, while any senior securities remain outstanding, we must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to our stockholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of the distribution or repurchase. We



may also borrow amounts up to 5% of the value of our total assets for temporary purposes without regard to asset coverage. For a discussion of the risks associated with leverage, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Debt Financing” and “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Business Development Companies.”

### ***Code of Ethics***

We and FSIC II Advisor have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 promulgated under the 1940 Act that, among other things, establishes procedures for personal investments and restricts certain personal securities transactions. Personnel subject to the code may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by us, so long as such investments are made in accordance with each code’s requirements. Our code of ethics was filed as an exhibit to our current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 4, 2016. You may also read and copy our code of ethics at the SEC’s Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. In addition, our and FSIC II Advisor’s code of ethics is available on our website at [www.fsinvestments.com](http://www.fsinvestments.com) and our code of ethics is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). You may also obtain a copy of our code of ethics, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov), or by writing the SEC’s Public Reference Section at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

### ***Compliance Policies and Procedures***

We and FSIC II Advisor have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent violation of the federal securities laws and are required to review these compliance policies and procedures annually for their adequacy and the effectiveness of their implementation. Our chief compliance officer and the chief compliance officer of FSIC II Advisor are responsible for administering these policies and procedures.

### ***Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures***

We have delegated our proxy voting responsibility to FSIC II Advisor. The proxy voting policies and procedures of FSIC II Advisor are set forth below. The guidelines are reviewed periodically by FSIC II Advisor and our independent directors, and, accordingly, are subject to change.

As an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, FSIC II Advisor has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of its clients. As part of this duty, it recognizes that it must vote client securities in a timely manner free of conflicts of interest and in the best interests of its clients. These policies and procedures for voting proxies for the investment advisory clients of FSIC II Advisor are intended to comply with Section 206 of, and Rule 206(4)-6 promulgated under, the Advisers Act.

FSIC II Advisor will vote proxies relating to our securities in the best interest of its clients’ stockholders. It will review on a case-by-case basis each proposal submitted for a stockholder vote to determine its impact on the portfolio securities held by its clients. Although FSIC II Advisor will generally vote against proposals that may have a negative impact on its clients’ portfolio securities, it may vote for such a proposal if there exists compelling long-term reasons to do so.

The proxy voting decisions of FSIC II Advisor are made by the senior officers who are responsible for monitoring each of its clients’ investments. To ensure that its vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, it will require that: (a) anyone involved in the decision-making process disclose to its chief compliance officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and (b) employees involved in the decision-making process or vote administration are prohibited from revealing how FSIC II Advisor intends to vote on a proposal in order to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

You may obtain information, without charge, regarding how FSIC II Advisor voted proxies with respect to our portfolio securities by making a written request for proxy voting information to: Chief Compliance Officer, FS Investment Corporation II, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112 or by calling us collect at (215) 495-1150.

### ***Other***

We will be periodically examined by the SEC for compliance with the 1940 Act.

We are required to provide and maintain a bond issued by a reputable fidelity insurance company to protect us against larceny and embezzlement. Furthermore, as a BDC, we are prohibited from protecting any director or officer against any liability to us or our stockholders arising from willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office.

### ***Securities Exchange Act and Sarbanes-Oxley Act Compliance***

We are subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, including the filing of quarterly, annual and current reports, proxy statements and other required items. In addition, we are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which imposes a wide variety of regulatory requirements on publicly-held companies and their insiders. Many of these requirements affect us. For example:

- pursuant to Rule 13a-14 promulgated under the Exchange Act, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer are required to certify the accuracy of the financial statements contained in our periodic reports;
- pursuant to Item 307 of Regulation S-K, our periodic reports are required to disclose our conclusions about the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures; and
- pursuant to Rule 13a-15 promulgated under the Exchange Act, our management is required to prepare a report regarding its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires us to review our current policies and procedures to determine whether we comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. We monitor our compliance with all regulations that are adopted under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and take actions necessary to ensure that we are in compliance therewith. In addition, we have voluntarily complied with Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and have engaged our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our internal control over financial reporting.

### **Taxation as a RIC**

We have elected to be subject to tax as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, we generally will not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that we timely distribute each tax year as distributions to our stockholders. To qualify for and maintain our qualification as a RIC, we must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below). In addition, in order to maintain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute to our stockholders, for each tax year, distributions generally of an amount at least equal to 90% of our "investment company taxable income," which is generally the sum of our net ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses, determined without regard to any deduction for distributions paid, or the Annual Distribution Requirement.

If we:

- qualify as a RIC; and
- satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement;

then we will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of our income or capital gains we distribute (or are deemed to distribute) as distributions to our stockholders. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rates on any income or capital gains not distributed (or deemed distributed) as distributions to our stockholders.

As a RIC, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless we distribute distributions in a timely manner to our stockholders generally of an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income, which is the excess of capital gains in excess

of capital losses, or “capital gain net income” (as adjusted for certain ordinary losses), for the one-year period ending October 31 of that calendar year and (3) any net ordinary income and capital gain net income for the preceding years that were not distributed during such years and on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax, or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement. Any distribution declared by us during October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following calendar year, will be treated as if it had been paid by us, as well as received by our U.S. stockholders, on December 31 of the calendar year in which the distribution was declared.

We have previously incurred, and may incur in the future, such excise tax on a portion of our income and capital gains. While we intend to distribute income and capital gains to minimize exposure to the 4% excise tax, we may not be able to, or may choose not to, distribute amounts sufficient to avoid the imposition of the tax entirely. In that event, we generally will be liable for the excise tax only on the amount by which we do not meet the excise tax avoidance requirement.

In order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must, among other things:

- continue to qualify as a BDC under the 1940 Act at all times during each tax year;
- derive in each tax year at least 90% of our gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities, loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, net income from certain “qualified publicly-traded partnerships,” or other income derived with respect to our business of investing in such stock or other securities, or the 90% Income Test; and
- diversify our holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the tax year:
  - at least 50% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and
  - no more than 25% of the value of our assets is invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or of certain “qualified publicly-traded partnerships,” or the Diversification Tests.

A RIC is limited in its ability to deduct expenses in excess of its investment company taxable income. If our expenses in a given tax year exceed our investment company taxable income, we may experience a net operating loss for that tax year. However, a RIC is not permitted to carry forward net operating losses to subsequent tax years and such net operating losses do not pass through to its stockholders. In addition, deductible expenses can be used only to offset investment company taxable income, not net capital gain. A RIC may not use any net capital losses (that is, the excess of realized capital losses over realized capital gains) to offset its investment company taxable income, but may carry forward such net capital losses, and use them to offset future capital gains, indefinitely. Due to these limits on deductibility of expenses and net capital losses, we may for tax purposes have aggregate taxable income for several years that we are required to distribute and that is taxable to our stockholders even if such taxable income is greater than the net income we actually earn during those years.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, if we hold debt instruments that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or debt instruments that were issued with warrants), we must include in income each tax year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same tax year. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock. We anticipate that a portion of our income may constitute original

issue discount or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to receipt of cash. Further, we may elect to amortize market discount and include such amounts in our taxable income in the current tax year, instead of upon their disposition, as an election not to do so would limit our ability to deduct interest expense for tax purposes.

We invest a portion of our net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for us. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when we may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt instruments in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. We will address these and other issues to the extent necessary in order to seek to ensure that we distribute sufficient income to avoid any material U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the tax year of the accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, we may have difficulty meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement necessary to maintain RIC tax treatment under Subchapter M of the Code. We may have to sell or otherwise dispose of some of our investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

Although we do not presently expect to do so, we are authorized to borrow funds and to sell or otherwise dispose of assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. However, under the 1940 Act, we are not permitted to make distributions to our stockholders while our debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain “asset coverage” tests are met. See “—Regulation—Senior Securities.” Moreover, our ability to sell or otherwise dispose of assets to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement may be limited by (1) the illiquid nature of our portfolio and/or (2) other requirements relating to our status as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If we sell or otherwise dispose of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, we may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

A portfolio company in which we invest may face financial difficulties that require us to work-out, modify or otherwise restructure our investment in the portfolio company. Any such transaction could, depending upon the specific terms of the transaction, result in unusable capital losses and future non-cash income. Any such transaction could also result in our receiving assets that give rise to non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test or otherwise would not count toward satisfying the Diversification Tests.

Some of the income that we might otherwise earn, such as fees for providing managerial assistance, certain fees earned with respect to our investments, income recognized in a work-out or restructuring of a portfolio investment, or income recognized from an equity investment in an operating partnership, may not satisfy the 90% Income Test. To manage the risk that such income might disqualify us as a RIC for failure to satisfy the 90% Income Test, one or more subsidiary entities treated as U.S. corporations for entity-level income tax purposes may be employed to earn such income and (if applicable) hold the related asset. Such subsidiary entities will be required to pay U.S. federal income tax on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce the yield to our stockholders on such fees and income.

## **Competition**

Our primary competitors for investments include other BDCs and investment funds (including private equity funds, mezzanine funds and CLO funds). In addition, alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, have begun to invest in areas in which they have not traditionally invested, including making investments in middle market private U.S. companies. We also compete with traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks. We believe we will be able to compete with these entities for financing opportunities on the basis of, among other things, the experience of FSIC II Advisor’s senior management

team, together with the wider resources of GSO's investment team. Furthermore, while we believe that regulatory changes and other factors have diminished the role of traditional financial institutions and certain other capital providers in providing financing to middle market private U.S. companies, we are not certain whether this trend will continue as a result of the potentially changing regulatory landscape due to the presidential administration. For additional information, see “—Potential Market Opportunity” and “—Potential Competitive Strengths.”

Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of capital and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments than we have. These characteristics could allow our competitors to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and offer better pricing and more flexible structuring than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors have greater experience operating under, or are not subject to, the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. For additional information concerning the competitive risks we face, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Structure—We may face increasing competition for investment opportunities, which could delay deployment of our capital, reduce returns and result in losses.”

### **Employees**

We do not currently have any employees. Each of our executive officers is a principal, officer or employee of FSIC II Advisor, which manages and oversees our investment operations. In the future, FSIC II Advisor may retain additional investment personnel based upon its needs.

### **Available Information**

For so long as our bylaws require, we will distribute to all stockholders of record our quarterly report on Form 10-Q within 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and our annual report on Form 10-K within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year. We also file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. This information is available free of charge by calling us collect at (215) 495-1150 or on our website at [www.fsinvestments.com](http://www.fsinvestments.com). Information contained on our website is not incorporated into this annual report on Form 10-K and you should not consider such information to be part of this annual report on Form 10-K. You also may inspect and copy these reports, proxy statements and other information, as well as this annual report on Form 10-K and related exhibits and schedules, at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Such information is also available from the EDGAR database on the SEC's web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). You also can obtain copies of such information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Branch, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090.

## **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

*Investing in our common stock involves a number of significant risks. In addition to the other information contained in this annual report on Form 10-K, investors should consider carefully the following information before making an investment in our common stock. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case the net asset value of our common stock could decline or the value of our debt or equity investments may decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment.*

### **Risks Related to Economic Conditions**

***Future disruptions or instability in capital markets could negatively impact the valuation of our investments and our ability to raise capital.***

From time to time, the global capital markets may experience periods of disruption and instability, which could be prolonged and which could materially and adversely impact the broader financial and credit markets, have a negative impact on the valuations of our investments and reduce the availability to us of debt and equity capital. For example, between 2008 and 2009, instability in the global capital markets resulted in disruptions in liquidity in the debt capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial services sector, the re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated credit market and the failure of major domestic and international financial institutions. In particular, the financial services sector was negatively impacted by significant write-offs as the value of the assets held by financial firms declined, impairing their capital positions and abilities to lend and invest. More recently, the macroeconomic environment, including recent social and political tensions in the U.S. and around the world (e.g. the United Kingdom referendum to leave the European Union), concerns regarding the Chinese economy and declines in commodity prices, has led to, and may continue to lead to, volatility in the broadly syndicated credit market as investors re-price credit risk.

While most of our investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require us to assume as part of our valuation process that our investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if we plan on holding an investment through its maturity) and impairments of the market values or fair market values of our investments, even if unrealized, must be reflected in our financial statements for the applicable period, which could result in significant reductions to our net asset value for the period. With certain limited exceptions, we are only allowed to borrow amounts or issue debt securities if our asset coverage, as calculated pursuant to the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% immediately after such borrowing. Equity capital may also be difficult to raise during periods of adverse or volatile market conditions because, subject to some limited exceptions, as a BDC, we are generally not able to issue additional shares of our common stock at a price less than net asset value without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. If we are unable to raise capital or refinance existing debt on acceptable terms, then we may be limited in our ability to make new commitments or to fund existing commitments to our portfolio companies. Significant changes in the capital markets may also affect the pace of our investment activity and the potential for liquidity events involving our investments. Thus, the illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments to access capital if required, and as a result, we could realize significantly less than the value at which we have recorded our investments if we were required to sell them for liquidity purposes.

***Uncertainty with respect to the financial stability of the United States and several countries in the European Union (EU) could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. from “AAA” to “AA+,” which was last affirmed by S&P in November 2016. Moody’s and Fitch Ratings, Inc. have also warned that they may downgrade the U.S. federal government’s credit rating. In addition, the economic downturn and the significant government interventions into the financial markets and fiscal stimulus spending over the last several years have contributed to significantly increased U.S. budget deficits. The U.S. government has on several occasions adopted legislation to suspend the federal debt ceiling to allow the U.S. Treasury Department to issue additional debt. Further downgrades or warnings by S&P or other rating agencies, and the U.S. government’s credit and deficit concerns in general, including issues around the federal debt ceiling,

could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact both the perception of credit risk associated with our debt portfolio and our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. Furthermore, in February 2014, the Federal Reserve began scaling back its bond-buying program, or quantitative easing, which it ended in October 2014. Quantitative easing was designed to stimulate the economy and expand the Federal Reserve's holdings of long-term securities until key economic indicators, such as the unemployment rate, showed signs of improvement. The Federal Reserve also raised interest rates several times since the fourth quarter of 2015. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise rates, and without quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, there is a risk that the debt markets may experience increased volatility and that the liquidity of certain of our investments may be reduced. It is unclear what other effects, if any, the end of quantitative easing, future interest rate raises, if any, and the pace of any such raises will have on the value of our investments or our ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms.

In 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which created concerns about the ability of these nations to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. In January 2012, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating for France, Italy, Spain and six other European countries, which has negatively impacted global markets and economic conditions. In addition, in April 2012, S&P further lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating for Spain. While the financial stability of such countries has improved, risks resulting from any future debt crisis in Europe or any similar crisis could have a detrimental impact on the global economic recovery, sovereign and non-sovereign debt in these countries and the financial condition of U.S. and European financial institutions. Furthermore, following the United Kingdom's referendum to leave the European Union, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating. In addition the terms of the United Kingdom's exit and any future referendums in other European countries may disrupt the global market. Market disruptions in Europe, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions, could negatively impact the global economy, and there can be no assurance that assistance packages will be available, or if available, will be sufficient to stabilize countries and markets in Europe. To the extent uncertainty regarding any economic recovery in Europe negatively impacts consumer confidence levels and spending, personal bankruptcy rates, levels of incurrence and default on consumer debt and home prices, or other credit factors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected.

***Future economic recessions or downturns could impair our portfolio companies and harm our operating results.***

Many of our portfolio companies may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to repay our debt investments during these periods. Therefore, our non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of our portfolio is likely to decrease during these periods. Adverse economic conditions may also decrease the value of any collateral securing our debt investments. A prolonged recession may further decrease the value of such collateral and result in losses of value in our portfolio and a decrease in our revenues, net income and net asset value. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase our funding costs, limit our access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to us on terms we deem acceptable. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results. Economic downturns or recessions may also result in a portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders, which could lead to defaults and, potentially, acceleration of the time when the loans are due and foreclosure on its assets representing collateral for its obligations, which could trigger cross defaults under other agreements and jeopardize our portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt that we hold and the value of any equity securities we own. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting portfolio company.

***A prolonged continuation of depressed oil and natural gas prices could negatively impact the energy and power industry and energy-related investments within our investment portfolio.***

Prices for oil and natural gas, which historically have been volatile and may continue to be volatile, may be subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas. A prolonged continuation of depressed oil and natural gas prices would adversely affect the credit quality and performance of certain of our debt and equity investments in energy and power and

related companies. A decrease in credit quality and performance would, in turn, negatively affect the fair value of these investments, which would consequently negatively affect our net asset value. Should a prolonged period of depressed oil and natural gas prices occur, the ability of certain of our portfolio companies in the energy and power and related industries to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders may be adversely affected, which could, in turn, negatively impact their financial condition and their ability to satisfy their debt service and other obligations. Likewise, should a prolonged period of depressed oil and natural gas prices occur, it is possible that the cash flow and profit generating capacity of these portfolio companies could also be adversely affected thereby negatively impacting their ability to pay us dividends or distributions on our investments.

## **Risks Related to Our Business and Structure**

***Our ability to achieve our investment objectives depends on FSIC II Advisor's and GDFM's ability to manage and support our investment process and if either our agreement with FSIC II Advisor or FSIC II Advisor's agreement with GDFM were to be terminated, or if either FSIC II Advisor or GDFM lose any members of their respective senior management teams, our ability to achieve our investment objectives could be significantly harmed.***

Because we have no employees, we depend on the investment expertise, skill and network of business contacts of FSIC II Advisor and, currently, GDFM. FSIC II Advisor, with the assistance of GDFM, evaluates, negotiates, structures, executes, monitors and services our investments. Our future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service and coordination of FSIC II Advisor and GDFM, as well as their respective senior management teams. The departure of any members of FSIC II Advisor's senior management team could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objectives. Likewise, the departure of any key employees of GDFM or termination of key industry relationships may impact its ability to render services to us under the terms of its investment sub-advisory agreement with FSIC II Advisor.

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives depends on FSIC II Advisor's ability, with the assistance of GDFM, to identify, analyze, invest in, finance and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. FSIC II Advisor's capabilities in structuring the investment process, providing competent, attentive and efficient services to us, and facilitating access to financing on acceptable terms depend on the employment of investment professionals in an adequate number and of adequate sophistication to match the corresponding flow of transactions. To achieve our investment objectives, FSIC II Advisor may need to hire, train, supervise and manage new investment professionals to participate in our investment selection and monitoring process. FSIC II Advisor may not be able to find investment professionals in a timely manner or at all. Failure to support our investment process could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the investment advisory and administrative services agreement that FSIC II Advisor has entered into with us, as well as the investment sub-advisory agreement that FSIC II Advisor has entered into with GDFM, have termination provisions that allow the parties to terminate the agreements without penalty. The investment advisory and administrative services agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by FSIC II Advisor, upon 120 days' notice to us. The investment sub-advisory agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, upon 60 days' written notice by GDFM or, if our board of directors or the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities determine that the investment sub-advisory agreement with GDFM should be terminated, by FSIC II Advisor. If either agreement is terminated, it may adversely affect the quality of our investment opportunities. In addition, in the event such agreements are terminated, it may be difficult for us to replace FSIC II Advisor or for FSIC II Advisor to replace GDFM. Furthermore, the termination of either of these agreements may adversely impact the terms of any financing arrangement into which we may enter, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. It is currently contemplated that the investment sub-advisory agreement will terminate on the GDFM end date and that subject to certain conditions, we will enter into the proposed investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement with FSIC II Advisor, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor, as applicable. GDFM intends to resign as our investment sub-adviser effective as of the GDFM end date regardless of whether the proposed investment co-advisory agreements and/or the joint advisor investment advisory



agreement with FSIC II Advisor, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor, as applicable, have become effective. See “—There can be no assurance that the proposed investment co-advisory agreements or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement with FSIC II Advisor, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor, as applicable, will receive stockholder approval or go into effect. The failure of such investment advisory agreements to go into effect could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or ability to achieve our investment objective.” In the event that KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor becomes our investment co-advisor or adviser as contemplated, at the time of such replacement, all of the risk factors identified in Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K that relate to GDFM will also be applicable to KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor.

***There can be no assurance that the proposed investment co-advisory agreements or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement with FSIC II Advisor, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor, as applicable, will receive stockholder approval or go into effect. The failure of such investment advisory agreements to go into effect could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or ability to achieve our investment objective.***

On January 18, 2018, the Company filed a definitive proxy statement soliciting stockholder approval of each of the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, each of which would replace the investment advisory and administrative services agreement and the investment sub-advisory agreement. The effectiveness of each of the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement is subject to various conditions, including stockholder approval thereof. If any of these conditions are not satisfied or (to the extent permitted) waived, the investment co-advisory agreements and/or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement may not go into effect. GDFM intends to resign as the Company’s investment sub-adviser effective as of the GDFM end date regardless of whether the investment co-advisory agreements and/or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement have become effective. There can be no assurance that the investment co-advisory agreements and/or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement will become effective prior to the GDFM end date or at all. As a result, the failure of the investment co-advisory agreements and/or the joint advisor investment advisory agreement to go into effect could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or ability to achieve our investment objective.

***There can be no assurance of the timing of the approval of the application for the KKR exemptive relief or that the KKR exemptive relief will be granted by the SEC.***

Concurrently with the Company soliciting stockholder approval of the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, KKR Credit is seeking the KKR exemptive relief in the form of a new co-investment exemptive relief order issued by the SEC to KKR Credit that will cover the Company and would permit the Company, following the effectiveness of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement, to co-invest in privately negotiated investment transactions with certain accounts managed by KKR Credit. There can be no assurance of the timing of the approval of the application for the KKR exemptive relief or whether the requested KKR exemptive relief will be granted by the SEC. Receipt of the KKR exemptive relief is one of the conditions to the effectiveness of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement. Thus, if the KKR exemptive relief is not granted, the joint advisor investment advisory agreement may not go into effect. The failure of the joint advisor investment advisory agreement to go into effect could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or ability to achieve our investment objectives.

***FS/KKR Advisor will be a newly-formed investment adviser without a track record of acting as an investment adviser to a BDC, and any failure by FS/KKR Advisor to manage and support our investment process may hinder the achievement of our investment objectives.***

Because FS/KKR Advisor will be a newly-formed investment adviser jointly operated by FS Adviser (an affiliate of FSIC II Advisor) and KKR Credit, FS/KKR Advisor will have no prior experience acting as an investment adviser to a BDC. The 1940 Act and the Code impose numerous constraints on the operations of BDCs that do not apply to other investment vehicles. While both FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit have individually acted as investment advisers to BDCs previously, FS/KKR Advisor’s lack of experience in managing a portfolio of assets under the constraints of the 1940 Act and the Code may

hinder FS/KKR Advisor's ability to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, may adversely affect our ability to achieve our investment objectives. FSIC II Advisor's and KKR Credit's individual track records and achievements are not necessarily indicative of the future results they will achieve as a joint investment adviser. Accordingly, we can offer no assurance that we will replicate the historical performance of other investment companies with which FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit have been affiliated, and we caution that our investment returns could be lower than the returns achieved by such other companies.

***The transactions contemplated by the transition agreement may not be consummated, and the transition of our investment advisory services may not be completed or may not deliver the benefits we anticipate.***

In order to transition the Company's investment advisory services, on December 10, 2017, FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and certain of their respective affiliates entered into a transition agreement, which provides that GDFM will continue to act as the investment sub-adviser to the Company through the GDFM end date and will cooperate with FSIC II Advisor in implementing the transition of investment advisory services from GDFM for both the Company and several other BDCs. The transition of investment advisory services is subject to certain conditions that may not occur, and if we do not consummate the transactions contemplated by the transition agreement, we may not successfully complete the proposed transition of investment advisory services and/or realize the anticipated benefits of the transition.

We are devoting a significant portion of our time and resources to consummating the transactions contemplated by the transition agreement. However, there can be no assurance that such activities will result in the consummation of the transactions or the completion of the proposed transition of investment advisory services. Additionally, even if we are able to consummate the transactions and complete the transition, the transition may not deliver the benefits we anticipate.

***Because our business model depends to a significant extent upon relationships with private equity sponsors, investment banks and commercial banks, the inability of FSIC II Advisor and GDFM to maintain or develop these relationships, or the failure of these relationships to generate investment opportunities, could adversely affect our business.***

If FSIC II Advisor or GDFM fails to maintain its existing relationships with private equity sponsors, investment banks and commercial banks on which they rely to provide us with potential investment opportunities, or develop new relationships with other sponsors or sources of investment opportunities, we may not be able to grow our investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom FSIC II Advisor and GDFM have relationships generally are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities, and, therefore, there is no assurance that such relationships will generate investment opportunities for us. GDFM may compensate certain brokers or other financial services firms out of its own profits or revenues for services provided in connection with the identification of appropriate investment opportunities.

***We may face increasing competition for investment opportunities, which could delay deployment of our capital, reduce returns and result in losses.***

We compete for investments with other BDCs and investment funds (including private equity funds, mezzanine funds and CLO funds), as well as traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and other sources of funding. Moreover, alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, have begun to invest in areas in which they have not traditionally invested, including making investments in middle market private U.S. companies. Furthermore, the potentially changing regulatory landscape as a result of the presidential administration may increase the number of middle-market investors. As a result of these new entrants, competition for investment opportunities in middle market private U.S. companies may intensify. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of capital and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments than we have. These characteristics could allow our competitors to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and offer better pricing and more flexible structuring than we are able to do. We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If we are forced to match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may not be able to achieve acceptable returns on our investments or may bear

substantial risk of capital loss. A significant part of our competitive advantage stems from the fact that the market for investments in middle market private U.S. companies is underserved by traditional commercial banks and other financial sources. A significant increase in the number and/or the size of our competitors in this target market could force us to accept less attractive investment terms. Furthermore, many of our competitors have greater experience operating under, or are not subject to, the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC.

***Our board of directors may change our operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval.***

Our board of directors has the authority to modify or waive our current operating policies, investment criteria and strategies without prior notice and without stockholder approval. Moreover, we have significant investment flexibility within our investment strategies. Therefore, we may invest our assets in ways with which investors may not agree. We also cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies, investment criteria and strategies would have on our business, net asset value, operating results and the value of our stock. However, the effects might be adverse, which could negatively impact our ability to pay stockholders distributions and cause them to lose all or part of their investment.

***Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations or the operations of our business partners may adversely affect our business or cause us to alter our business strategy.***

We, our portfolio companies and our business partners are subject to regulation at the local, state and federal level. New legislation may be enacted or new interpretations, rulings or regulations could be adopted, including those governing the types of investments we are permitted to make and the deductibility of interest expense by our portfolio companies, potentially with retroactive effect. In particular, over the last several years there has been an increase in regulatory attention to the extension of credit outside of the traditional banking sector, raising the possibility that some portion of the non-bank financial sector will be subject to new regulation. New or repealed legislation, interpretations, rulings or regulations could require changes to certain business practices of us or our portfolio companies, negatively impact the operations, cash flows or financial condition of us or our portfolio companies, impose additional costs on us or our portfolio companies or otherwise adversely affect our business or the business of our portfolio companies. In addition, any changes to the laws and regulations governing our operations, including with respect to permitted investments, may cause us to alter our investment strategy to avail ourselves of new or different opportunities or make other changes to our business. Such changes could result in material differences to our strategies and plans as set forth in this annual report on Form 10-K and may result in our investment focus shifting from the areas of expertise of FSIC II Advisor and GDFM to other types of investments in which FSIC II Advisor and GDFM may have less expertise or little or no experience. Thus, any such changes, if they occur, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the value of a stockholder's investment.

***The impact on us of recent financial reform legislation, including the Dodd-Frank Act, is uncertain.***

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as amended, or the Dodd-Frank Act, institutes a wide range of reforms that will have an impact on financial institutions. Many of the requirements called for in the Dodd-Frank Act are expected to be implemented over time, most of which will likely be subject to implementing regulations over the course of several years. However, the presidential administration has announced its intention to repeal, amend, or replace certain portions of Dodd-Frank and the regulations implemented thereunder. Given the uncertainty associated with the manner in which and whether the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented, repealed, amended or replaced, the full impact such requirements will have on our business, results of operations or financial condition is unclear. The changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act or any changes to the regulations already implemented thereunder may require us to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make necessary changes in order to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements. Failure to comply with any such laws, regulations or principles, or changes thereto, may negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. While we cannot predict what effect any changes in the laws or regulations or their interpretations would have on us as a result of recent financial reform legislation, these changes could be materially adverse to us and our stockholders.

***Future legislation may allow us to incur additional leverage.***

As a BDC, we are generally not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after such borrowing we have an asset coverage for total borrowings of at least 200% (i.e., the amount of debt may not exceed 50% of the value of our assets). Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate that proposes to modify of this section of the 1940 Act to permit an increase in the amount of debt that BDCs could incur by modifying the percentage from 200% to 150%. Should this or similar legislation pass, we may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future, and, therefore, the risk of an investment in us may increase.

***Future legislation or rules could modify how we treat derivatives and other financial arrangements for purposes of our compliance with the leverage limitations of the 1940 Act.***

Future legislation or rules may modify how we treat derivatives and other financial arrangements for purposes of our compliance with the leverage limitations of the 1940 Act. For example, the SEC proposed a new rule in December 2015 that is designed to enhance the regulation of the use of derivatives by registered investments companies and business development companies. While the adoption of the December 2015 rule is currently uncertain, the proposed rule, if adopted, or any future legislation or rules, may modify how leverage is calculated under the 1940 Act and, therefore, may increase or decrease the amount of leverage currently available to us under the 1940 Act, which may be materially adverse to us and our stockholders.

***As a public company, we are subject to regulations not applicable to private companies, such as provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Efforts to comply with such regulations will involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with such regulations may adversely affect us.***

As a public company, we incur legal, accounting and other expenses, including costs associated with the periodic reporting requirements applicable to a company whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, as well as additional corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and other rules implemented by the SEC. Our management is required to report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules and regulations of the SEC thereunder. In particular, our management is required to review on an annual basis our internal control over financial reporting, and on a quarterly and annual basis to evaluate and disclose changes in our internal control over financial reporting. Although not required, we also elect to obtain an attestation from our independent registered public accounting firm on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

We incur significant expenses in connection with our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other regulations applicable to public companies, which may negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to make distributions. Compliance with such regulations also requires a significant amount of our management's time and attention. For example, we cannot be certain as to the timing of the completion of our Sarbanes-Oxley mandated evaluations, testings and remediation actions, if any, or the impact of the same on our operations, and we may not be able to ensure that the process is effective or that our internal control over financial reporting is or will be deemed effective in the future. In the event that we are unable to maintain an effective system of internal control and maintain compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, we may be adversely affected.

***We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results.***

We could experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including our ability or inability to make investments in companies that meet our investment criteria, the interest rate payable on the debt securities we acquire, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of fee income and the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any previous period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

***If we, our affiliates and our and their respective third-party service providers are unable to maintain the availability of electronic data systems and safeguard the security of data, our ability to conduct business may be compromised, which could impair our liquidity, disrupt our business, damage our reputation or otherwise adversely affect our business.***

Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes, and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack, or damage. We, our

affiliates and our and their respective third-party service providers are subject to cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and, while we have not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches, we could suffer such losses in the future. Our, our affiliates and our and their respective third-party service providers' computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have a security impact. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations or the operations of our affiliates and our and their respective third-party service providers. This could result in significant losses, reputational damage, litigation, regulatory fines or penalties, or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Privacy and information security laws and regulation changes, and compliance with those changes, may result in cost increases due to system changes and the development of new administrative processes. In addition, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from operational and security risks.

### **Risks Related to FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and their respective Affiliates**

***FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and their respective affiliates, including our officers and some of our directors, face conflicts of interest as a result of compensation arrangements between us and FSIC II Advisor, and FSIC II Advisor and GDFM, which could result in actions that are not in the best interests of our stockholders.***

FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and their respective affiliates receive substantial fees from us in return for their services, and these fees could influence the advice provided to us. We pay to FSIC II Advisor an incentive fee that is based on the performance of our portfolio and an annual base management fee that is based on the average value of our gross assets, and FSIC II Advisor shares a portion of these fees with GDFM pursuant to the investment sub-advisory agreement between FSIC II Advisor and GDFM. Because the incentive fee is based on the performance of our portfolio, FSIC II Advisor may be incentivized to make investments on our behalf, and GDFM may be incentivized to recommend investments for us to FSIC II Advisor, that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee is determined may also encourage FSIC II Advisor to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. In addition, because the base management fee is based upon the average value of our gross assets, which includes any borrowings for investment purposes, FSIC II Advisor may be incentivized to recommend the use of leverage or the issuance of additional equity to make additional investments and increase the average value of our gross assets. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which could disfavor holders of our common stock. Our compensation arrangements could therefore result in our making riskier or more speculative investments, or relying more on leverage to make investments, than would otherwise be the case. This could result in higher investment losses, particularly during cyclical economic downturns.

***We may be obligated to pay FSIC II Advisor incentive compensation even if we incur a net loss due to a decline in the value of our portfolio, or on income that we have not received.***

The investment advisory and administrative services agreement entitles FSIC II Advisor to receive incentive compensation on income regardless of any capital losses. In such case, we may be required to pay FSIC II Advisor incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or if we incur a net loss for that quarter.

In addition, any incentive fee payable by us that relates to our net investment income may be computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that is structured to provide accrued interest, it is possible that accrued interest previously included in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible. FSIC II Advisor is not under any obligation to reimburse us for any part of the incentive fee it received that was based on accrued income that we never received as a result of a default by an entity on the obligation that resulted in the accrual of such income, and such circumstances would result in our paying an incentive fee on income we never received.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we are required to recognize taxable income (such as deferred interest that is accrued as original issue discount) in some circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. Under such circumstances, we may have difficulty meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement necessary to maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code. This difficulty in making the required distribution may be amplified to the extent that we are required to pay an incentive fee with respect to such accrued income. As a result, we may have to sell some of our investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital, or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

***There may be conflicts of interest related to obligations FSIC II Advisor's and GDFM's senior management and investment teams have to our affiliates and to other clients.***

The members of the senior management and investment teams of both FSIC II Advisor and GDFM serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as we do, or of investment vehicles managed by the same personnel. For example, the officers, managers and other personnel of FSIC II Advisor also serve in similar capacities for the investment advisers to the other funds in the Fund Complex, and may serve in similar or other capacities for the investment advisers to future investment vehicles affiliated with FS Investments. In serving in these multiple and other capacities, they may have obligations to other clients or investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which may not be in our best interests or in the best interest of our stockholders. Our investment objectives may overlap with the investment objectives of such investment funds, accounts or other investment vehicles. For example, we rely on FSIC II Advisor to manage our day-to-day activities and to implement our investment strategy. FSIC II Advisor and certain of its affiliates are presently, and plan in the future to continue to be, involved with activities which are unrelated to us. As a result of these activities, FSIC II Advisor, its employees and certain of its affiliates will have conflicts of interest in allocating their time between us and other activities in which they are or may become involved, including the management of other entities affiliated with FS Investments. FSIC II Advisor and its employees will devote only as much of its or their time to our business as FSIC II Advisor and its employees, in their judgment, determine is reasonably required, which may be substantially less than their full time.

Furthermore, GDFM, on which FSIC II Advisor currently relies to assist it in identifying investment opportunities and making investment recommendations, has similar conflicts of interest. GDFM or its parent, GSO, currently serves as investment sub-adviser to FS Investments' four other affiliated BDCs and FS Investments' affiliated closed-end management investment company. GDFM, its affiliates and their respective members, partners, officers and employees will devote as much of their time to our activities as they deem necessary and appropriate. GDFM and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment vehicles, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with us and/or may involve substantial time and resources of GDFM. Also, in connection with such business activities, GDFM and its affiliates may have existing business relationships or access to material, non-public information that may prevent it from recommending investment opportunities that would otherwise fit within our investment objectives. All of these factors could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time, effort and ability of the members of GDFM, its affiliates and their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to our business but will be allocated between us and the management of the monies of other advisees of GDFM and its affiliates.

***The time and resources that individuals employed by FSIC II Advisor and GDFM devote to us may be diverted and we may face additional competition due to the fact that individuals employed by FSIC II Advisor and GDFM are not prohibited from raising money for or managing another entity that makes the same types of investments that we target.***

Neither FSIC II Advisor nor GDFM, or individuals employed by FSIC II Advisor or GDFM, are prohibited from raising money for and managing another investment entity that makes the same types of investments as those we target. As a result, the time and resources that these individuals may devote to us may be diverted. In addition, we may compete with any such investment entity for the same investors and investment opportunities. In an order dated June 4, 2013, the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting us,

subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with our co-investment affiliates. Because we did not seek exemptive relief to engage in co-investment transactions with GDFM and its affiliates, we are permitted to co-invest with GDFM and its affiliates only in accordance with existing regulatory guidance (e.g., where price is the only negotiated term). Affiliates of GDFM, whose primary businesses include the origination of investments, engage in investment advisory business with accounts that compete with us. Affiliates of GDFM have no obligation to make their originated investment opportunities available to GDFM or to us.

***FSIC II Advisor's liability is limited under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, and we are required to indemnify it against certain liabilities, which may lead it to act in a riskier manner on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.***

Pursuant to the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, FSIC II Advisor and its officers, managers, partners, members (and their members, including the owners of their members), agents, employees, controlling persons and any other person or entity affiliated with FSIC II Advisor will not be liable to us for their acts under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of their duties. We have agreed to indemnify, defend and protect FSIC II Advisor and its officers, managers, partners, members (and their members, including the owners of their members), agents, employees, controlling persons and any other person or entity affiliated with FSIC II Advisor with respect to all damages, liabilities, costs and expenses resulting from acts of FSIC II Advisor not arising out of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of their duties under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement. These protections may lead FSIC II Advisor to act in a riskier manner when acting on our behalf than it would when acting for its own account.

#### **Risks Related to Business Development Companies**

***Failure to maintain our status as a BDC would reduce our operating flexibility.***

If we do not remain a BDC, we might be regulated as a closed-end investment company under the 1940 Act, which would subject us to substantially more regulatory restrictions under the 1940 Act and correspondingly decrease our operating flexibility.

***We are uncertain of our sources for funding our future capital needs and if we cannot obtain debt or equity financing on acceptable terms, or at all, our ability to acquire investments and to expand our operations will be adversely affected.***

Any working capital reserves we maintain may not be sufficient for investment purposes, and we may require debt or equity financing to operate. We may also need to access the capital markets to refinance existing debt obligations to the extent maturing obligations are not repaid with cash flows from operations. In order to maintain RIC tax treatment, we must distribute distributions to our stockholders each tax year on a timely basis generally of an amount at least equal to 90% of our investment company taxable income, determined without regard to any deduction for distributions paid, and the amounts of such distributions will therefore not be available to fund investment originations or to repay maturing debt. In addition, with certain limited exceptions, we are only allowed to borrow amounts or issue debt securities or preferred stock, which we refer to collectively as “senior securities,” such that our asset coverage, as calculated pursuant to the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% immediately after such borrowing, which, in certain circumstances, may restrict our ability to borrow or issue debt securities or preferred stock. In the event that we develop a need for additional capital in the future for investments or for any other reason, and we cannot obtain debt or equity financing on acceptable terms, or at all, our ability to acquire investments and to expand our operations will be adversely affected. As a result, we would be less able to allocate our portfolio among various issuers and industries and achieve our investment objectives, which may negatively impact our results of operations and reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

***The requirement that we invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets could preclude us from investing in accordance with our current business strategy; conversely, the failure to invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets could result in our failure to maintain our status as a BDC.***

As a BDC, we may not acquire any assets other than “qualifying assets” unless, at the time of such acquisition, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets. Therefore, we may be precluded from investing in what we believe are attractive investments if such investments are not qualifying assets. Similarly, these rules could prevent us from making additional investments in existing portfolio companies, which could result in the dilution of our position, or could require us to dispose of investments at an inopportune time to comply with the 1940 Act. If we were forced to sell non-qualifying investments in the portfolio for compliance purposes, the proceeds from such sale could be significantly less than the current value of such investments. Conversely, if we fail to invest a sufficient portion of our assets in qualifying assets, we could lose our status as a BDC, which would subject us to substantially more regulatory restrictions and significantly decrease our operating flexibility.

***Regulations governing our operation as a BDC and a RIC will affect our ability to raise, and the way in which we raise, additional capital or borrow for investment purposes, which may have a negative effect on our growth.***

As a result of our need to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement in order to maintain RIC tax treatment under Subchapter M of the Code, we may need to periodically access the capital markets to raise cash to fund new investments. We may issue “senior securities,” as defined in the 1940 Act, including issuing preferred stock, borrowing money from banks or other financial institutions, or issuing debt securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after such incurrence or issuance. Our ability to issue certain other types of securities is also limited. Under the 1940 Act, we are also generally prohibited from issuing or selling our common stock at a price per share, after deducting underwriting commissions, that is below our net asset value per share, without first obtaining approval for such issuance from our stockholders and our independent directors. Compliance with these limitations on our ability to raise capital may unfavorably limit our investment opportunities. These limitations may also reduce our ability in comparison to other companies to profit from favorable spreads between the rates at which we can borrow and the rates at which we can lend.

In addition, because we incur indebtedness for investment purposes, if the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy the asset coverage test under the 1940 Act, which would prohibit us from paying distributions and, as a result, could cause us to be subject to corporate level tax on our income and capital gains, regardless of the amount of distributions paid. If we cannot satisfy the asset coverage test, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our debt financing, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous.

***Our ability to enter into transactions with our affiliates is restricted.***

We are prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with certain of our affiliates without the prior approval of a majority of the independent members of our board of directors and, in some cases, the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of our outstanding voting securities will be our affiliate for purposes of the 1940 Act, and we will generally be prohibited from buying or selling any securities from or to such affiliate, absent the prior approval of our board of directors. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain “joint” transactions with certain of our affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times), without prior approval of our board of directors and, in some cases, the SEC. In an order dated June 4, 2013, the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting us, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with our co-investment affiliates. If a person acquires more than 25% of our voting securities, we will be prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to such person or certain of that person’s affiliates, or entering into prohibited joint transactions with such persons to the extent not covered by the exemptive relief, absent the prior approval of the SEC. Similar restrictions limit our ability to transact business with our officers or directors or their respective affiliates. As a result of these restrictions, we may be prohibited from buying or selling any security from or to any portfolio company of a fund managed by FSIC II Advisor without the prior approval of the SEC, which may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.



## Risks Related to Our Investments

*Our investments in prospective portfolio companies may be risky, and we could lose all or part of our investment.*

Our investments in senior secured loans, second lien secured loans, senior secured bonds, subordinated debt and equity of private U.S. companies, including middle market companies, may be risky and there is no limit on the amount of any such investments in which we may invest.

*Senior Secured Loans, Second Lien Secured Loans and Senior Secured Bonds.* There is a risk that any collateral pledged by portfolio companies in which we have taken a security interest may decrease in value over time or lose its entire value, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the portfolio company to raise additional capital. To the extent our debt investment is collateralized by the securities of a portfolio company's subsidiaries, such securities may lose some or all of their value in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the portfolio company. Also, in some circumstances, our security interest may be contractually or structurally subordinated to claims of other creditors. In addition, deterioration in a portfolio company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for the debt. Secured debt that is under-collateralized involves a greater risk of loss. In addition, second lien secured debt is granted a second priority security interest in collateral, which means that any realization of collateral will generally be applied to pay senior secured debt in full before second lien secured debt is paid. Consequently, the fact that debt is secured does not guarantee that we will receive principal and interest payments according to the debt's terms, or at all, or that we will be able to collect on the debt should we be forced to enforce our remedies.

*Subordinated Debt.* Our subordinated debt investments will generally rank junior in priority of payment to senior debt and will generally be unsecured. This may result in a heightened level of risk and volatility or a loss of principal, which could lead to the loss of the entire investment. These investments may involve additional risks that could adversely affect our investment returns. To the extent interest payments associated with such debt are deferred, such debt may be subject to greater fluctuations in valuations, and such debt could subject us and our stockholders to non-cash income. Because we will not receive any principal repayments prior to the maturity of some of our subordinated debt investments, such investments will be of greater risk than amortizing loans.

*Equity Investments.* We may make select equity investments. In addition, in connection with our debt investments, we on occasion receive equity interests such as warrants or options as additional consideration. The equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

*Non-U.S. Securities.* We may invest in non-U.S. securities, which may include securities denominated in U.S. dollars or in non-U.S. currencies, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Because evidences of ownership of such securities usually are held outside the United States, we would be subject to additional risks if we invested in non-U.S. securities, which include possible adverse political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and adoption of governmental restrictions which might adversely affect or restrict the payment of principal and interest on the non-U.S. securities to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. Because non-U.S. securities may be purchased with and payable in foreign currencies, the value of these assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected unfavorably by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations.

*Below Investment Grade Risk.* In addition, we invest in securities that are rated below investment grade by rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "junk," have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They may also be difficult to value and illiquid.

***Investing in middle market companies involves a number of significant risks, any one of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.***

Investments in middle market companies involve some of the same risks that apply generally to investments in larger, more established companies. However, such investments have more pronounced risks in that they:

- may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet the obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral pledged under such securities and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment;
- have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tends to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and changing market conditions, as well as general economic downturns;
- 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 our portfolio company and, in turn, on us;
- generally 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. In addition, our executive officers and directors and members of FSIC II Advisor may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio companies; and
- may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs, which may limit their ability to grow or to repay their outstanding indebtedness upon maturity.

***Our portfolio companies may incur debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, our investments in such companies.***

Our portfolio companies may have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt in which we invest. By their terms, such debt instruments may entitle the holders to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments with respect to the debt instruments in which we invest. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to our investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before we receive any proceeds. After repaying such senior creditors, such portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use for repaying its obligation to us. In the case of debt ranking equally with debt instruments in which we invest, we 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 portfolio company.

***There may be circumstances where our debt investments could be subordinated to claims of other creditors or we could be subject to lender liability claims.***

If one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize our debt investment and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors. In situations where a bankruptcy carries a high degree of political significance, our legal rights may be subordinated to other creditors. We may also be subject to lender liability claims for actions taken by us with respect to a borrower's business or in instances where we exercise control over the borrower or render significant managerial assistance.

***Second priority liens on collateral securing debt investments that we make to our portfolio companies may be subject to control by senior creditors with first priority liens. If there is a default, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay in full both the first priority creditors and us.***

Certain debt investments that we make in portfolio companies may be secured on a second priority basis by the same collateral securing first priority debt of such companies. The first priority liens on the

collateral will secure the portfolio company's obligations under any outstanding senior debt and may secure certain other future debt that may be permitted to be incurred by such company under the agreements governing the loans. The holders of obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral will generally control the liquidation of and be entitled to receive proceeds from any realization of the collateral to repay their obligations in full before us. In addition, the value of the collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from the sale or sales of all of the collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the debt obligations secured by the second priority liens after payment in full of all obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral. If such proceeds are not sufficient to repay amounts outstanding under the debt obligations secured by the second priority liens, then we, to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the collateral, will only have an unsecured claim against such company's remaining assets, if any.

The rights we may have with respect to the collateral securing the debt investments we make in our portfolio companies with senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that we enter into with the holders of senior debt. Under such an intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first priority liens: the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral; the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings; the approval of amendments to collateral documents; releases of liens on the collateral; and waivers of past defaults under collateral documents. We may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if our rights are adversely affected.

***Our investments in CLOs may be riskier than a direct investment in the debt or other securities of the underlying companies.***

When investing in CLOs, we may invest in any level of a CLO's subordination chain, including subordinated (lower-rated) tranches and residual interests (the lowest tranche). CLOs are typically highly levered and therefore, the junior debt and equity tranches that we may invest in are subject to a higher risk of total loss and deferral or nonpayment of interest than the more senior tranches to which they are subordinated. In addition, we will generally have the right to receive payments only from the CLOs, and will generally not have direct rights against the underlying borrowers or entities that sponsored the CLOs. Furthermore, the investments we make in CLOs are at times thinly traded or have only a limited trading market. As a result, investments in such CLOs may be characterized as illiquid securities.

***We generally will not control our portfolio companies.***

We do not expect to control most of our portfolio companies, even though we may have board representation or board observation rights, and our debt agreements with such portfolio companies may contain certain restrictive covenants. As a result, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company in which we invest may make business decisions with which we disagree and the management of such company, 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. Due to the lack of liquidity for our investments in non-traded companies, we may not be able to dispose of our interests in our portfolio companies as readily as we would like or at an appropriate valuation. As a result, a portfolio company may make decisions that could decrease the value of our portfolio holdings.

***Declines in market values or fair market values of our investments could result in significant net unrealized depreciation of our portfolio, which in turn would reduce our net asset value.***

Under the 1940 Act, we are required to carry our investments at market value or, if no market value is ascertainable, at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors. While most of our investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require us to assume as part of our valuation process that our investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if we plan on holding an investment through its maturity) and impairments of the market values or fair market values of our investments, even if unrealized, must be reflected in our financial statements for the applicable period as unrealized depreciation, which could result in a significant reduction to our net asset value for a given period.

***A significant portion of our investment portfolio is and will be recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors and, as a result, there is and will be uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.***

Under the 1940 Act, we are required to carry our portfolio investments at market value or, if there is no readily available market value, at fair value, as determined by our board of directors. There is not a public market for the securities of the privately-held companies in which we invest. Most of our investments are not publicly-traded or actively-traded on a secondary market but are, instead, traded on a privately negotiated over-the-counter secondary market for institutional investors or are not traded at all. As a result, we value these securities quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors.

Certain factors that may be considered in determining the fair value of our investments include dealer quotes for securities traded on the secondary market for institutional investors, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's earnings and its ability to make payments on its indebtedness, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to comparable publicly-traded companies, discounted cash flows and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these non-traded securities existed. Due to this uncertainty, our fair value determinations may cause our net asset value on a given date to materially understate or overstate the value that we may ultimately realize upon the sale of one or more of our investments.

***We are exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates.***

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on our investments, investment opportunities and cost of capital and, accordingly, may have a material adverse effect on our investment objectives, our rate of return on invested capital and our ability to service our debt and make distributions to our stockholders. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt for our financing needs, if any.

Our investment portfolio primarily consists of senior secured debt with maturities typically ranging from three to seven years. The longer the duration of these securities, generally, the more susceptible they are to changes in market interest rates. As market interest rates increase, those securities with a lower yield-at-cost can experience a mark-to-market unrealized loss. An impairment of the fair market value of our investments, even if unrealized, must be reflected in our financial statements for the applicable period and may therefore have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period.

Because we incur indebtedness to make investments, our net investment income is dependent, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay interest on outstanding debt securities and the rate at which we invest these funds. An increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt to finance our investments or to refinance our current financing arrangements. In addition, certain of our financing arrangements provide for adjustments in the loan interest rate along with changes in market interest rates. Therefore, in periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds will increase, which could materially reduce our net investment income. Any reduction in the level of interest rates on new investments relative to interest rates on our current investments could also adversely impact our net investment income.

We have and may continue to structure the majority of our debt investments with floating interest rates to position our portfolio for rate increases. However, there can be no assurance that this will successfully mitigate our exposure to interest rate risk. For example, in the event of a rising interest rate environment, payments under floating rate debt instruments generally would rise and there may be a significant number of issuers of such floating rate debt instruments that would be unable or unwilling to pay such increased interest costs and may otherwise be unable to repay their loans. Rising interest rates could also cause portfolio companies to shift cash from other productive uses to the payment of interest, which may have a material adverse effect on their business and operations and could, over time, lead to increased defaults. Investments in floating rate debt instruments may also decline in value in response to rising interest rates if

the interest rates of such investments do not rise as much, or as quickly, as market interest rates in general. Similarly, during periods of rising interest rates, our fixed rate investments may decline in value because the fixed rate of interest paid thereunder may be below market interest rates.

In July 2017, the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority announced the desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. Because the statements made by the head of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority are recent in nature, there is no definitive information regarding the future utilization of LIBOR or of any particular replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of any such event on our cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined.

We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. However, these activities may limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portion of our portfolio. We also have limited experience in entering into hedging transactions, and we will initially have to develop such expertise or arrange for such expertise to be provided. Adverse developments resulting from hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Furthermore, because a rise in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to higher interest rates applicable to our debt investments, an increase in interest rates would make it easier for us to meet or exceed the incentive fee hurdle rate in the investment advisory and administrative services agreement and may result in a substantial increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to FSIC II Advisor with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income.

***A covenant breach by our portfolio companies may harm our operating results.***

A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by us or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize a portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting portfolio company.

***Our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged.***

Some of our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged, which may have adverse consequences to these companies and to us as an investor. These companies may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants and the leverage may impair these companies' ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. As a result, these companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to take advantage of business opportunities may be limited. Further, a leveraged company's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used.

***We may not realize gains from our equity investments.***

Certain investments that we may make may include equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or the cash value of the common stock. In addition, we may make direct equity investments in portfolio companies. The equity interests we receive may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience. We may also be unable to realize any value if a portfolio company does not have a liquidity event, such as a sale of the business, recapitalization or public offering, which would allow us to sell the underlying equity interests. We may be unable to exercise any put rights we acquire, which grant us the right to sell our equity securities back to the portfolio company, for the consideration provided in our investment documents if the issuer is in financial distress.

***An investment strategy focused primarily on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies.***

Our investments are primarily in privately-held companies. Investments in private companies pose significantly greater risks than investments in public companies. First, private companies have reduced

access to the capital markets, resulting in diminished capital resources and the ability to withstand financial distress. As a result, these companies, which may present greater credit risk than public companies, may be unable to meet the obligations under their debt securities that we hold. Second, the investments themselves often may be illiquid. The securities of most of the companies in which we invest are not publicly-traded or actively-traded on the secondary market and are, instead, traded on a privately negotiated over-the-counter secondary market for institutional investors. In addition, such securities may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale. As such, we may have difficulty exiting an investment promptly or at a desired price prior to maturity or outside of a normal amortization schedule. In addition, in a restructuring, we may receive substantially different securities than our original investment in a portfolio company, including securities in a different part of the capital structure. These investments may also be difficult to value because little public information generally exists about private companies, requiring an experienced due diligence team to analyze and value the potential portfolio company. Finally, these companies often may not have third-party debt ratings or audited financial statements. We must therefore rely on the ability of FSIC II Advisor and/or GDFM to obtain adequate information through due diligence to evaluate the creditworthiness and potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information will generally not be subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other rules and regulations that govern public companies. If we are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, we may not make a fully informed investment decision, and we may lose money on our investments.

***A lack of liquidity in certain of our investments may adversely affect our business.***

We invest in certain companies whose securities are not publicly-traded or actively-traded on the secondary market and are, instead, traded on a privately negotiated over-the-counter secondary market for institutional investors and whose securities are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or are otherwise less liquid than publicly-traded securities. The illiquidity of certain of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell these investments when desired. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we had previously recorded these investments. The reduced liquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to dispose of them at a favorable price or at all, and, as a result, we may suffer losses.

***We may not have the funds or ability to make additional investments in our portfolio companies.***

We may not have the funds or ability to make additional investments in our portfolio companies. After our initial investment in a portfolio company, we may be called upon from time to time to provide additional funds to such company or have the opportunity to increase our investment through the exercise of a warrant to purchase common stock. There is no assurance that we will make, or will have sufficient funds to make, follow-on investments. Any decisions not to make a follow-on investment or any inability on our part to make such an investment may have a negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment, may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation or may reduce the expected return on the investment.

***Prepayments of our debt investments by our portfolio companies could adversely impact our results of operations and reduce our return on equity.***

We are subject to the risk that the investments we make in our portfolio companies may be repaid prior to maturity. When this occurs, we will generally reinvest these proceeds in temporary investments, pending their future investment in new portfolio companies. These temporary investments will typically have substantially lower yields than the debt being prepaid and we could experience significant delays in reinvesting these amounts. Any future investment in a new portfolio company may also be at lower yields than the debt that was repaid. As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected if one or more of our portfolio companies elect to prepay amounts owed to us. Additionally, prepayments, net of prepayment fees, could negatively impact our return on equity.

***Our investments may include original issue discount and PIK instruments.***

To the extent that we invest in original issue discount or PIK instruments and the accretion of original issue discount or PIK interest income constitutes a portion of our income, we will be exposed to risks

associated with the requirement to include such non-cash income in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

- The higher interest rates on PIK instruments reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans;
- Original issue discount and PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because the accruals require judgments about collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral;
- An election to defer PIK interest payments by adding them to the principal on such instruments increases our future investment income which increases our gross assets and, as such, increases FSIC II Advisor's future base management fees which, thus, increases FSIC II Advisor's future income incentive fees at a compounding rate;
- Market prices of PIK instruments and other zero coupon instruments are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and may be more volatile than instruments that pay interest periodically in cash. While PIK instruments are usually less volatile than zero coupon debt instruments, PIK instruments are generally more volatile than cash pay securities;
- The deferral of PIK interest on an instrument increases the loan-to-value ratio, which is a measure of the riskiness of a loan, with respect to such instrument;
- Even if the conditions for income accrual under GAAP are satisfied, a borrower could still default when actual payment is due upon the maturity of such loan;
- For accounting purposes, cash distributions to investors representing original issue discount income are not derived from paid-in capital, although they may be paid from the offering proceeds. Thus, although a distribution of original issue discount income may come from the cash invested by investors, the 1940 Act does not require that investors be given notice of this fact;
- The required recognition of PIK interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes may have a negative impact on liquidity, as it represents a non-cash component of our investment company taxable income that may require cash distributions to stockholders in order to maintain our ability to be subject to tax as a RIC; and
- Original issue discount may create a risk of non-refundable cash payments to FSIC II Advisor based on non-cash accruals that may never be realized.

***We may from time to time enter into total return swaps, credit default swaps or other derivative transactions which expose us to certain risks, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other risks similar to those associated with the use of leverage.***

We may from time to time enter into total return swaps, credit default swaps or other derivative transactions that seek to modify or replace the investment performance of a particular reference security or other asset. These transactions are typically individually negotiated, non-standardized agreements between two parties to exchange payments, with payments generally calculated by reference to a notional amount or quantity. Swap contracts and similar derivative contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. These investments may present risks in excess of those resulting from the referenced security or other asset. Because these transactions are not an acquisition of the referenced security or other asset itself, the investor has no right directly to enforce compliance with the terms of the referenced security or other asset and has no voting or other consensual rights of ownership with respect to the referenced security or other asset. In the event of insolvency of a counterparty, we will be treated as a general creditor of the counterparty and will have no claim of title with respect to the referenced security or other asset.

A total return swap is a contract in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in the market value of the referenced security or other assets underlying the total return swap during a specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate.

A total return swap is subject to market risk, liquidity risk and risk of imperfect correlation between the value of the total return swap and the debt obligations underlying the total return swap. In addition, we may incur certain costs in connection with a total return swap that could in the aggregate be significant.

A credit default swap is a contract in which one party buys or sells protection against a credit event with respect to an issuer, such as an issuer's failure to make timely payments of interest or principal on its debt obligations, bankruptcy or restructuring during a specified period. Generally, if we sell credit protection using a credit default swap, we will receive fixed payments from the swap counterparty and if a credit event occurs with respect to the applicable issuer, we will pay the swap counterparty par for the issuer's defaulted debt securities and the swap counterparty will deliver the defaulted debt securities to us. Generally, if we buy credit protection using a credit default swap, we will make fixed payments to the counterparty and if a credit event occurs with respect to the applicable issuer, we will deliver the issuer's defaulted securities underlying the swap to the swap counterparty and the counterparty will pay us par for the defaulted securities. Alternatively, a credit default swap may be cash settled and the buyer of protection would receive the difference between the par value and the market value of the issuer's defaulted debt securities from the seller of protection.

Credit default swaps are subject to the credit risk of the underlying issuer. If we are selling credit protection, there is a risk that we will not properly assess the risk of the underlying issuer, a credit event will occur and we will have to pay the counterparty. If we are buying credit protection, there is a risk that we will not properly assess the risk of the underlying issuer, no credit event will occur and we will receive no benefit for the premium paid.

A derivative transaction is also subject to the risk that a counterparty will default on its payment obligations thereunder or that we will not be able to meet our obligations to the counterparty. In some cases, we may post collateral to secure our obligations to the counterparty, and we may be required to post additional collateral upon the occurrence of certain events such as a decrease in the value of the reference security or other asset. In some cases, the counterparty may not collateralize any of its obligations to us.

Derivative investments effectively add leverage to a portfolio by providing investment exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or investing directly in such market. In addition to the risks described above, such arrangements are subject to risks similar to those associated with the use of leverage.

### **Risks Related to Debt Financing**

***We currently incur indebtedness to make investments, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested in our common stock and may increase the risk of investing in our common stock.***

The use of borrowings and other types of financing, also known as leverage, magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increases the risks associated with investing in our common stock. When we use leverage to partially finance our investments, through borrowing from banks and other lenders or issuing debt securities, we, and therefore our stockholders, will experience increased risks of investing in our common stock. Any lenders and debt holders would have fixed dollar claims on our assets that are senior to the claims of our stockholders. If the value of our assets increases, then leverage would cause the net asset value attributable to our common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had we not utilized leverage. Conversely, if the value of our assets decreases, leverage would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not utilized leverage. Similarly, any increase in our income in excess of interest payable on our indebtedness would cause our net investment income to increase more than it would without leverage, while any decrease in our income would cause net investment income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not utilized leverage. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make distributions to stockholders. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

In addition, the decision to utilize leverage will increase our assets and, as a result, will increase the amount of base management fees payable for FSIC II Advisor. See "Risks Related to FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and their respective Affiliates—FSIC II Advisor, GDFM and their respective affiliates, including our officers and some of our directors, face conflicts of interest as a result of compensation arrangements between us and FSIC II Advisor, and FSIC II Advisor and GDFM, which could result in actions that are not in the best interests of our stockholders."



*Illustration.* The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in shares of our common stock assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$5.0 billion in total average assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of funds of 3.81%, (iii) \$2.3 billion in debt outstanding (i.e., assumes that the full \$2.3 billion available to us as of December 31, 2017 under our financing arrangements as of such date is outstanding) and (iv) \$2.9 billion in stockholders' equity. In order to compute the "Corresponding return to stockholders," the "Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)" is multiplied by the assumed total assets to obtain an assumed return to us. From this amount, the interest expense is calculated by multiplying the assumed weighted average cost of funds times the assumed debt outstanding, and the product is subtracted from the assumed return to us in order to determine the return available to stockholders. The return available to stockholders is then divided by our stockholders' equity to determine the "Corresponding return to stockholders." Actual interest payments may be different.

Assumed Return on Our Portfolio (net of expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding return to stockholders . . . . .	(20.26)%	(11.64)%	(3.02)%	5.60%	14.22%

Similarly, assuming (i) \$5.0 billion in total average assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of funds of 3.81% and (iii) \$2.3 billion in debt outstanding (i.e., assuming that the full \$2.3 billion available to us as of December 31, 2017 under our financing arrangements outstanding), our assets would need to yield an annual return (net of expenses) of approximately 1.75% in order to cover the annual interest payments on our outstanding debt.

***The agreements governing our debt financing arrangements contain, and agreements governing future debt financing arrangements may contain, various covenants which, if not complied with, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet our investment obligations and to pay distributions to our stockholders.***

The agreements governing certain of our debt financing arrangements contain, and agreements governing future debt financing arrangements may contain, certain financial and operational covenants. These covenants require us and our subsidiaries to, among other things, maintain certain financial ratios, including asset coverage and minimum stockholders' equity. Compliance with these covenants depends on many factors, some of which are beyond our and their control. In the event of deterioration in the capital markets and pricing levels subsequent to this period, net unrealized depreciation in our and our subsidiaries' portfolios may increase in the future and could result in non-compliance with certain covenants, or our taking actions which could disrupt our business and impact our ability to meet our investment objectives. There can be no assurance that we and our subsidiaries will continue to comply with the covenants under our financing arrangements, including any covenants related to the identity of our investment advisor. Failure to comply with these covenants could result in a default which, if we and our subsidiaries were unable to obtain a waiver, consent or amendment from the debt holders, could accelerate repayment under any or all of our and their debt instruments and thereby force us to liquidate investments at a disadvantageous time and/or at a price which could result in losses, or allow our lenders to sell assets pledged as collateral under our financing arrangements in order to satisfy amounts due thereunder. These occurrences could have a material adverse impact on our liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources" for a more detailed discussion of the terms of our debt financing arrangements.

**Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common Stock**

***Our shares are not listed on an exchange or quoted through a quotation system, and will not be for the foreseeable future, if ever, and there can be no assurance that we will complete a liquidity event by a specified date, or at all. Therefore, stockholders will have limited liquidity and may not receive a full return of invested capital upon selling shares.***

Our shares are illiquid assets for which there is not a secondary market and it is not expected that a secondary market will develop in the foreseeable future. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will complete a liquidity event by a specified date or at all. A liquidity event could include (1) a listing of our

shares on a national securities exchange, (2) the sale of all or substantially all of our assets either on a complete portfolio basis or individually followed by a liquidation or (3) a merger or another transaction approved by our board of directors in which our stockholders likely will receive cash or shares of a publicly-traded company. If our shares are listed, we cannot assure stockholders that a public trading market will develop. In addition, a liquidity event involving a listing of our shares on a national securities exchange may include certain restrictions on the ability of stockholders to sell their shares. Further, even if we do complete a liquidity event, stockholders may not receive a return of all of their invested capital.

If we do not successfully complete a liquidity event, liquidity for an investor's shares will be limited to our share repurchase program, which we have no obligation to maintain. Any shares repurchased pursuant to our share repurchase program may be purchased at a price which reflects a significant discount from the purchase price a stockholder paid for the shares being repurchased. In addition, there are significant limitations placed on the number of shares we may repurchase under our share repurchase program, which may prevent a stockholder from selling all of its shares under the program. See "Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities—Share Repurchase Program" for a detailed description of our share repurchase program.

***Only a limited number of shares may be repurchased pursuant to our share repurchase program and stockholders may not be able to sell all of their shares under our share repurchase program or recover the amount of their investment in those shares.***

Our share repurchase program includes numerous restrictions that limit stockholders' ability to sell their shares. We intend to limit the number of shares repurchased pursuant to our share repurchase program as follows: (1) we currently intend to limit the number of shares to be repurchased during any calendar year to the greater of (x) the number of shares we can repurchase with the proceeds we receive from the sale of our shares under our distribution reinvestment plan during the twelve-month period ending on the expiration date of the repurchase offer (less the amount of any such proceeds used to repurchase shares on each previous repurchase date for tender offers conducted during such period) and (y) the number of shares that we can repurchase with the proceeds we receive from the sale of shares under our distribution reinvestment plan during the three-month period ending on the expiration date of the repurchase offer, although, at the discretion of our board of directors, we may also use cash on hand, cash available from borrowings and cash from the liquidation of securities investments as of the end of the applicable period to repurchase shares; (2) we intend to limit the number of shares to be repurchased in any calendar year to 10% of the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the prior calendar year, or 2.5% in each calendar quarter (though the actual number of shares that we offer to repurchase may be less in light of the limitations noted above); (3) unless stockholders tender all of their shares, stockholders must tender at least 25% of the number of shares they have purchased and generally must maintain a minimum balance of \$5,000 subsequent to submitting a portion of their shares for repurchase by us; and (4) to the extent that the number of shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the number of shares that we are able to purchase, we will repurchase shares on a pro rata basis, not on a first-come, first-served basis. Further, we will have no obligation to repurchase shares if the repurchase would violate the restrictions on distributions under federal law or Maryland law, which prohibits distributions that would cause a corporation to fail to meet statutory tests of solvency. Any of the foregoing limitations may prevent us from accommodating all repurchase requests made in any year. For example, our affiliate, FS Investment Corporation, commenced a share repurchase program in March 2010 with substantially similar terms as our share repurchase program. Because FS Investment Corporation had relatively few shares outstanding during the first year of its operations, the limitation described in clause (2) above resulted in fewer than all of the tendered shares being repurchased in two tender offers conducted by FS Investment Corporation in 2010. In addition, in recent quarters, we repurchased less than all of the shares tendered in our respective tender offers.

In addition, our board of directors may also amend, suspend or terminate the share repurchase program upon 30 days notice. We will notify stockholders of such developments (1) in our quarterly reports or (2) by means of a separate mailing to stockholders, accompanied by disclosure in a current or periodic report under the Exchange Act. Notwithstanding that we have adopted a share repurchase program, we also have discretion to not repurchase shares, to suspend the share repurchase program and to cease

repurchases. In addition, any shares repurchased pursuant to our share repurchase program may be purchased at a significant discount from the purchase price you paid for the shares being repurchased. The share repurchase program has many limitations and should not be relied upon as a method to sell shares promptly or at a desired price.

***Stockholders who choose to participate in our share repurchase program will not know the purchase price per share at the time they submit their intent to participate and their shares may be repurchased at a significant discount from the purchase price paid for the shares being repurchased.***

In the event a stockholder chooses to participate in our share repurchase program, the stockholder will be required to provide us with notice of intent to participate prior to knowing what the repurchase price will be on the repurchase date. Although a stockholder will have the ability to withdraw a repurchase request prior to the repurchase date, to the extent a stockholder seeks to sell shares to us as part of our share repurchase program, the stockholder will be required to do so without knowledge of the repurchase price of our shares. In addition, when we make quarterly repurchase offers pursuant to our share repurchase program, we may offer to repurchase shares at a price that is lower than the price that stockholders paid for shares in our continuous public offering. As a result, to the extent stockholders have the ability to sell their shares to us as part of our share repurchase program, the price at which a stockholder may sell shares may be at a significant discount to what such stockholder paid in connection with the purchase of shares in our offering.

***There is a risk that investors in our common stock may not receive distributions.***

We cannot assure stockholders that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions. All distributions will be paid at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our earnings, our net investment income, our financial condition, maintenance of our RIC status, compliance with applicable BDC regulations and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. Furthermore, we are permitted to issue senior securities, including multiple classes of debt and one class of stock senior to our shares of common stock. If any such senior securities are outstanding, we are prohibited from paying distributions to holders of shares of our common stock unless we meet the applicable asset coverage ratios at the time of distribution. As a result, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. See “Item 1. Business—Regulation—Senior Securities.”

***Our distribution proceeds may exceed our earnings. Therefore, portions of the distributions that we make may represent a return of capital to stockholders, which will lower their tax basis in their shares of common stock.***

The tax treatment and characterization of our distributions may vary significantly from time to time due to the nature of our investments. The ultimate tax characterization of our distributions made during a tax year may not finally be determined until after the end of that tax year. We may make distributions during a tax year that exceed our investment company taxable income and net capital gains for that tax year. In such a situation, the amount by which our total distributions exceed investment company taxable income and net capital gains generally would be treated as a return of capital up to the amount of a stockholder’s tax basis in the shares, with any amounts exceeding such tax basis treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. A return of capital generally is a return of a stockholder’s investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from our investment activities. Moreover, we may pay all or a substantial portion of our distributions from the proceeds of the sale of shares of our common stock or from borrowings in anticipation of future cash flow, which could constitute a return of stockholders’ capital and will lower such stockholders’ tax basis in our shares, which may result in increased tax liability to stockholders when they sell such shares.

***We may pay distributions from proceeds of the sale of shares of our common stock, borrowings, the sale of assets or from the reimbursement of certain expenses by our affiliate, FS Investments.***

To the extent declared distributions exceed our net investment income or cash flow from operations, we may fund distributions from the uninvested proceeds of the sale of shares of our common stock and borrowings, the sale of assets or from the reimbursement of certain expenses by our affiliate, FS Investments, and we have not established limits on the amount of funds we may use from these sources to make future distributions. Distributions from any of the aforementioned sources could reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in our portfolio companies.

***A stockholder's interest in us will be diluted if we issue additional shares, which could reduce the overall value of an investment in us.***

Our investors do not have preemptive rights to any shares we issue in the future. Our charter authorizes us to issue 450,000,000 shares of common stock. Pursuant to our charter, a majority of our entire board of directors may amend our charter to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock without stockholder approval. After an investor purchases shares, our board of directors may elect to sell additional shares in the future, issue equity interests in private offerings or issue share-based awards to our independent directors or employees of FSIC II Advisor. To the extent we issue additional equity interests after an investor purchases our shares, an investor's percentage ownership interest in us will be diluted. In addition, depending upon the terms and pricing of any additional offerings and the value of our investments, an investor may also experience dilution in the book value and fair value of his or her shares.

***Certain provisions of our charter and bylaws as well as provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the value of our common stock.***

The Maryland General Corporation Law, or the MGCL, and our charter and bylaws contain certain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or making difficult a change in control of our company or the removal of our incumbent directors. Under the Business Combination Act of the MGCL, certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally to include any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding shares) or an affiliate thereof is prohibited for five years and thereafter is subject to special stockholder voting requirements, to the extent that such statute is not superseded by applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. However, our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting from the Business Combination Act any business combination between us and any person to the extent that such business combination receives the prior approval of our board of directors, including a majority of our directors who are not "interested persons" as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the Control Share Acquisition Act of the MGCL, "control shares" acquired in a "control share acquisition" have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares owned by the acquirer, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the Control Share Acquisition Act any and all acquisitions by any person of shares of our common stock, but such provision may be repealed at any time (before or after a control share acquisition). However, we will amend our bylaws to repeal such provision (so as to be subject to the Control Share Acquisition Act) only if our board of directors determines that it would be in our best interests and if the staff of the SEC does not object to our determination that our being subject to the Control Share Acquisition Act does not conflict with the 1940 Act. The Business Combination Act (if our board of directors should repeal the resolution) and the Control Share Acquisition Act (if we amend our bylaws to be subject to that Act) may discourage others from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating any offer.

We have also adopted measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our charter: (a) classifying our board of directors into three classes serving staggered three-year terms, (b) providing that a director may be removed only for cause and only by vote of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast, and (c) authorizing our board of directors to (i) classify or reclassify shares of our stock into one or more classes or series, (ii) cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock, and (iii) amend our charter from time to time, without stockholder approval, to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we have authority to issue. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our charter and bylaws, may discourage, delay, defer, make more difficult or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interest of our stockholders.

***The net asset value of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.***

The net asset value of our common stock may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our operating performance. These factors include: (i) changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or BDCs; (ii) loss of RIC or BDC status; (iii) changes in earnings or variations in operating results; (iv) changes in the value of our portfolio of investments; (v) changes in accounting guidelines governing valuation of our

investments; (vi) any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors; (vii) departure of our investment adviser or sub-adviser or certain of their respective key personnel; (viii) general economic trends and other external factors; and (ix) loss of a major funding source.

***Holders of any preferred stock that we may issue will have the right to elect members of the board of directors and have class voting rights on certain matters.***

The 1940 Act requires that holders of shares of preferred stock must be entitled as a class to elect two directors at all times and to elect a majority of the directors if dividends on such preferred stock are in arrears by two years or more, until such arrearage is eliminated. In addition, certain matters under the 1940 Act require the separate vote of the holders of any issued and outstanding preferred stock, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status and, accordingly, preferred stockholders could veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common stock and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

### **Risks Related to U.S. Federal Income Tax**

***We will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code or to satisfy the RIC annual distribution requirements.***

Besides maintaining our election to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act, in order for us to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, we must meet the following annual distribution, income source and asset diversification requirements. See “Item 1. Business—Taxation as a RIC.”

- The 90% Income Test will be satisfied if we earn at least 90% of our gross income for each tax year from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of securities or similar sources.
- The Diversification Tests will be satisfied if we meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of our tax year. To satisfy these requirements, at least 50% of the value of our assets must consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of our assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and no more than 25% of the value of our assets can be invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by us and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or of certain “qualified publicly-traded partnerships.” Failure to meet these requirements may result in our having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Because most of our investments will be in private companies, and therefore will be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.

In any tax year in which we qualify as a RIC, in order for us to be able to be subject to tax as a RIC, we are required to meet an annual distribution requirement. The annual distribution requirement for RIC tax treatment will be satisfied if we distribute to our stockholders, for each tax year, dividends of an amount generally at least equal to the sum of 90% of our investment company taxable income, which is generally the sum of our ordinary net income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, without regard to any deduction for dividends paid. Because we may use debt financing, we are subject to an asset coverage ratio requirement under the 1940 Act and may in the future become subject to certain financial covenants under loan and credit agreements that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to satisfy the annual distribution requirement. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we could fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

We must satisfy these tests on an ongoing basis in order to maintain RIC tax treatment, and may be required to make distributions to stockholders at times when it would be more advantageous to invest cash in our existing or other investments, or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution.

Compliance with the RIC tax requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits and the value of our stockholders' investments. Also, the rules applicable to our qualification as a RIC are complex, with many areas of uncertainty. If we fail to qualify for or maintain RIC tax treatment for any reason and are subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Moreover, if we failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, we may be required to recognize any net built-in gains (the excess of the aggregate gains, including items of income, over aggregate losses that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) if we qualify as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year. Any such a failure to qualify for or maintain RIC status may have a material adverse effect on us and on any investment in us. The Code provides certain forms of relief from RIC disqualification due to failures of the 90% Income Test or any of the Diversification Tests, although there may be additional taxes due in such cases. We cannot assure you that we would qualify for any such relief should we fail either the 90% Income Test or any of the Diversification Tests.

***Some of our investments may be subject to corporate-level income tax.***

We may invest in certain debt and equity investments through taxable subsidiaries and the taxable income of these taxable subsidiaries will be subject to federal and state corporate income taxes. We may invest in certain foreign debt and equity investments which could be subject to foreign taxes (such as income tax, withholding and value added taxes).

***We may have difficulty paying our required distributions if we recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income.***

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, we may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, our investments may include debt instruments that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or debt instruments that were issued with warrants). To the extent original issue discount or PIK interest constitutes a portion of our income, we must include in taxable income each tax year a portion of the original issue discount or PIK interest that accrues over the life of the instrument, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by us in the same tax year. We may also have to include in income other amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock. We anticipate that a portion of our income may constitute original issue discount or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to receipt of cash. Further, we may elect to amortize market discount and include such amounts in our taxable income in the current tax year, instead of upon disposition, as not making the election would limit our ability to deduct interest expenses for tax purposes.

Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in our investment company taxable income for the tax year of the accrual, we may be required to make a distribution to our stockholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though we will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, we may have difficulty meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement necessary to qualify for and maintain RIC tax treatment under Subchapter M of the Code. We may have to sell some of our investments at times and/or at prices we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If we are not able to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify for or maintain RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

Furthermore, we may invest in the equity securities of non-U.S. corporations (or other non-U.S. entities classified as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that could be treated under the Code and U.S. Treasury regulations as "passive foreign investment companies" and/or "controlled foreign corporations." The rules relating to investment in these types of non-U.S. entities are designed to ensure that U.S. taxpayers are either, in effect, taxed currently (or on an accelerated basis with respect to corporate level events) or taxed at increased tax rates at distribution or disposition. In certain circumstances, these rules also could require us to recognize taxable income or gains where we do not receive a corresponding payment in cash and under recently proposed U.S. federal income tax regulations, all or a portion of such taxable income and gains may not be considered qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test.

***Our portfolio investments may present special tax issues.***

Investments in below-investment grade debt instruments and certain equity securities may present special tax issues for us. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when we may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless debt in equity securities, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and interest income, as well as whether exchanges of debt instruments in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. Such matters could cause us to recognize taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, even in the absence of cash or economic gain, and require us to make taxable distributions to our stockholders to maintain our RIC status or preclude the imposition of either U.S. federal corporate income or excise taxation. Additionally, because such taxable income may not be matched by corresponding cash received by us, we may be required to borrow money or dispose of other investments to be able to make distributions to our stockholders. These and other issues will be considered by us, to the extent determined necessary, in order that we minimize the level of any U.S. federal income or excise tax that we would otherwise incur. See “Item 1. Business—Taxation as a RIC.”

***If we do not qualify as a “publicly offered regulated investment company,” as defined in the Code, you will be taxed as though you received a distribution of some of our expenses.***

A “publicly offered regulated investment company” is a RIC whose shares are either (i) continuously offered pursuant to a public offering, (ii) regularly traded on an established securities market or (iii) held by at least 500 persons at all times during the tax year. If we do not qualify as a publicly offered regulated investment company for any tax year, a noncorporate stockholder’s allocable portion of our affected expenses, including our management fees, will be treated as an additional distribution to the stockholder and will be deductible by such stockholder only to the extent permitted under the limitations described below. For noncorporate stockholders, including individuals, trusts, and estates, significant limitations generally apply to the deductibility of certain expenses of a non-publicly offered regulated investment company, including management fees. In particular, after 2025 these expenses, referred to as miscellaneous itemized deductions, will be deductible to an individual only to the extent they exceed 2% of such a stockholder’s adjusted gross income, will not be deductible for alternative minimum tax purposes and will be subject to the overall limitation on itemized deductions imposed by the Code, and before then will not be deductible at all. Although we believe that we are currently considered a publicly offered regulated investment company, as defined in the Code, there can be no assurance, however, that we will be considered a publicly offered regulated investment company in the future.

***Legislative or regulatory tax changes could adversely affect investors.***

At any time, the federal income tax laws governing RICs or the administrative interpretations of those laws or regulations may be amended. Any of those new laws, regulations or interpretations may take effect retroactively and could adversely affect the taxation of us or our stockholders. Therefore, changes in tax laws, regulations or administrative interpretations or any amendments thereto could diminish the value of an investment in our shares or the value or the resale potential of our investments. In particular, on December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law. This tax legislation lowers the general corporate income tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent, makes changes regarding the use of net operating losses, repeals the corporate alternative minimum tax and makes significant changes with respect to the U.S. international tax rules. In addition, the legislation generally requires a holder that uses the accrual method of accounting for U.S. tax purposes to include certain amounts in income no later than the time such amounts are reflected on certain financial statements, which therefore if applicable would require us to accrue income earlier than under prior law, although the precise application of this rule is unclear at this time. The legislation also limits the amount or value of interest deductions of borrowers and in that way may potentially affect the loan market and our and our portfolio companies’ use of leverage. For individual taxpayers, the legislation reduces the maximum individual income tax rate and eliminates the deductibility of miscellaneous itemized deductions for taxable years 2018 through 2025. The impact of this new legislation is uncertain.

**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

None.

**Item 2. Properties.**

We do not own any real estate or other physical properties materially important to our operation. Our headquarters are located at 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112. We believe that our office facilities are suitable and adequate for our business as it is presently conducted.

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

We are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings, nor, to our knowledge, is any material legal proceeding threatened against us. From time to time, we may be party to certain legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings relating to the enforcement of our rights under contracts with our portfolio companies. While the outcome of any legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not expect that these proceedings will have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition or results of operations.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not applicable.



## PART II

Many of the amounts and percentages presented in Part II have been rounded for convenience of presentation and all dollar amounts, excluding share and per share amounts, are presented in thousands unless otherwise noted.

### Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

#### Market Information

There is currently no market for our common stock, and we do not expect that a market for our shares will develop in the foreseeable future. In March 2014, we closed our continuous public offering of shares of our common stock to new investors. Following the closing of our continuous public offering, we have continued to issue shares pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan.

Set forth below is a chart describing the classes of our securities outstanding as of March 1, 2018:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Us or for Our Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Under Column (3)	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Under Column (3)
Common Stock . . . . .	450,000,000	—		325,536,808

As of March 1, 2018, we had 66,326 record holders of our common stock.

#### Share Repurchase Program and Distributions

We intend to continue to conduct quarterly tender offers pursuant to our share repurchase program.

The following table provides information concerning our repurchases of shares of common stock pursuant to our share repurchase program during the quarter ended December 31, 2017:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 to October 31, 2017 . . . . .	3,538,398	\$9.050	3,538,398	(1)
November 1 to November 30, 2017 . . . . .	—	—	—	—
December 1 to December 31, 2017 . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	3,538,398	\$9.050	3,538,398	(1)

(1) The maximum number of shares available for repurchase on October 2, 2017 was 3,538,398.

Subject to applicable legal restrictions and the sole discretion of our board of directors, we currently intend to declare regular cash distributions on a quarterly basis and pay such distributions on a monthly basis to stockholders of record determined on a monthly basis. From time to time, we may also pay special interim distributions in the form of cash or shares of our common stock at the discretion of our board of directors.

The following table reflects the cash distributions per share that we have declared and paid on our common stock during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

For the Year Ended December 31,	Distribution	
	Per Share	Amount
2015 .....	\$0.7540	\$239,145
2016 .....	\$0.7540	\$244,088
2017 .....	\$0.7540	\$244,970

See Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—RIC Status and Distributions” and Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our distributions and our distribution reinvestment plan, including certain related tax considerations as well as a detailed discussion of the expense reimbursement agreement, including amounts reimbursed to us by FS Investments thereunder and the repayment of such amounts to FS Investments.

**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following selected consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 is derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by RSM US LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. The data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<b>Statements of operations data:</b>					
Investment income . . . . .	\$ 523,686	\$ 488,051	\$ 529,462	\$ 398,783	\$ 167,693
Operating expenses					
Total expenses . . . . .	265,184	245,734	249,065	156,107	74,978
Less: expense reimbursement from sponsor . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Add: expense recoupment to sponsor . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2,041
Less: management fee waiver . . . . .	(12,853)	(12,211)	(10,252)	—	—
Net expenses . . . . .	<u>252,331</u>	<u>233,523</u>	<u>238,813</u>	<u>156,107</u>	<u>77,019</u>
Net investment income (loss) . . . . .	271,355	254,528	290,649	242,676	90,674
Total net realized and unrealized gain/loss on investments . . . . .	(81,420)	162,787	(351,632)	(51,708)	40,200
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 189,935</u>	<u>\$ 417,315</u>	<u>\$ (60,983)</u>	<u>\$ 190,968</u>	<u>\$ 130,874</u>
<b>Per share data:</b>					
Net investment income (loss)—basic and diluted <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 0.79</u>	<u>\$ 0.92</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.62</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations—basic and diluted <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 1.29</u>	<u>\$ (0.19)</u>	<u>\$ 0.63</u>	<u>\$ 0.89</u>
Distributions declared <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.74</u>	<u>\$ 0.76</u>
<b>Balance sheet data:</b>					
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$5,110,081</u>	<u>\$4,967,858</u>	<u>\$4,807,951</u>	<u>\$4,726,571</u>	<u>\$3,321,967</u>
Credit facilities, secured borrowing and repurchase agreements payable . . . . .	<u>\$2,179,354</u>	<u>\$1,977,053</u>	<u>\$2,043,919</u>	<u>\$1,641,194</u>	<u>\$ 720,494</u>
Total net assets . . . . .	<u>\$2,853,021</u>	<u>\$2,909,860</u>	<u>\$2,690,412</u>	<u>\$2,911,790</u>	<u>\$2,390,985</u>
<b>Other data:</b>					
Total return <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	6.59%	16.07%	(2.37)%	6.97%	11.12%
Total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	6.52%	15.29%	(1.94)%	6.92%	10.81%
Number of portfolio company investments at period end . . . . .	131	138	165	200	179
Total portfolio investments for the period . . . . .	\$1,947,595	\$1,413,343	\$1,904,545	\$3,382,134	\$2,838,032
Proceeds from sales and prepayments of investments . . . . .	\$1,838,233	\$1,653,755	\$1,462,611	\$1,625,100	\$ 711,652

(1) The per share data was derived by using the weighted average shares outstanding during the applicable periods.

(2) The per share data for distributions reflects the actual amount of distributions paid per share during the applicable periods.

(3) The total return for each period presented was calculated based on the change in net asset value during the applicable period, including the impact of distributions reinvested in accordance with our distribution reinvestment plan. The total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) for each period presented was calculated by taking the net asset value per share as of the end of the applicable period, adding the cash distributions per share which were declared during the applicable period and dividing the total by the net asset value per share at the beginning of the applicable period. The total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions) do not consider the effect of any selling commissions or charges that may be incurred in connection with the sale of shares of our common stock. The total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions) include the effect of the issuance of shares at a net offering price that is greater than net asset value per share, which causes an increase in net asset value per share. The historical calculations of total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions) in the table should not be considered representations of our future total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions), which may be greater or less than the returns shown in the table due to a number of factors, including our ability or inability to make investments in companies that meet our investment criteria, the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in its markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any previous period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods. The total return calculations set forth above represent the total returns on our investment portfolio during the applicable period and do not represent actual returns to stockholders.

## **Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

Some of the statements in this annual report on Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements because they relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K may include statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects and the prospects of the companies in which we may invest;
- the impact of the investments that we expect to make;
- the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;
- our current and expected financings and investments;
- changes in the general interest rate environment;
- the adequacy of our cash resources, financing sources and working capital;
- the timing and amount of cash flows, distributions and dividends, if any, from our portfolio companies;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- actual and potential conflicts of interest with the other funds in the Fund Complex and their respective investment advisers and sub-advisers, GDFM, KKR Credit, FS/KKR Advisor or any of their affiliates;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its effect on the industries in which we may invest;
- our use of financial leverage;
- the ability of FSIC II Advisor to locate suitable investments for us and to monitor and administer our investments;
- the ability of FSIC II Advisor or its affiliates to attract and retain highly talented professionals;
- our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC and as a BDC;
- the impact on our business of the Dodd-Frank Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder;
- the effect of changes to tax legislation on us and the portfolio companies in which we may invest and our and their tax position;
- the tax status of the enterprises in which we may invest;
- receiving stockholder approval of the investment co-advisory agreements and the joint advisor investment advisory agreements; and
- KKR Credit obtaining the KKR exemptive relief.

In addition, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect” and “intend” indicate a forward-looking statement, although not all forward-looking statements include these words. The forward-looking statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those implied or expressed in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including those factors set forth in “Item 1A. Risk Factors.” Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include:

- changes in the economy;

- risks associated with possible disruption in our operations or the economy generally due to terrorism or natural disasters; and
- future changes in laws or regulations and conditions in our operating areas.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K on information available to us on the date of this annual report on Form 10-K. Except as required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Stockholders are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to stockholders or through reports that we may file in the future with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. The forward-looking statements and projections contained in this annual report on Form 10-K are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

## Overview

We were incorporated under the general corporation laws of the State of Maryland on July 13, 2011 and formally commenced investment operations on June 18, 2012 upon raising gross proceeds in excess of \$2,500 from sales of shares of our common stock in our continuous public offering to persons who were not affiliated with us or FSIC II Advisor. We are an externally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a BDC under the 1940 Act and has elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intends to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. Prior to satisfying the minimum offering requirement, we had no operations except for matters relating to our organization. In March 2014, we closed our continuous public offering of shares of common stock to new investors.

Our investment activities are managed by FSIC II Advisor and supervised by our board of directors, a majority of whom are independent. Under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, we have agreed to pay FSIC II Advisor an annual base management fee based on the average value of our gross assets and an incentive fee based on our performance. FSIC II Advisor currently engages GDFM to act as our investment sub-advisor. GDFM currently assists FSIC II Advisor in identifying investment opportunities and makes investment recommendations for approval by FSIC II Advisor according to guidelines set by FSIC II Advisor.

As we previously announced on December 11, 2017, GDFM intends to resign as our investment sub-advisor and terminate the investment sub-advisory agreement effective as of the GDFM end date. In connection with GDFM's resignation as our investment sub-advisor, FS Investments and KKR Credit desire to enter into a relationship whereby FS Investments and KKR Credit will create a premier alternative lending platform for certain BDCs sponsored, advised and/or sub-advised by them. See "Item 1. Business—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services" for information regarding our potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor.

Our investment objectives are to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, long-term capital appreciation. We have identified and intend to focus on the following investment categories, which we believe will allow us to generate an attractive total return with an acceptable level of risk.

*Direct Originations:* We intend to leverage our relationships and, currently, our relationship with GDFM and its global sourcing and origination platform, including its industry relationships, to directly source investment opportunities. Such investments are originated or structured for us or made by us and are not generally available to the broader market. These investments may include both debt and equity components, although we do not generally make equity investments independent of having an existing credit relationship. We believe directly originated investments may offer higher returns and more favorable protections than broadly syndicated transactions.

*Opportunistic:* We intend to seek to capitalize on market price inefficiencies by investing in loans, bonds and other securities where the market price of such investment reflects a lower value than deemed warranted by our fundamental analysis. We believe that market price inefficiencies may occur due to, among other things, general dislocations in the markets, a misunderstanding by the market of a particular

company or an industry being out of favor with the broader investment community. We seek to allocate capital to these securities that have been misunderstood or mispriced by the market and where we believe there is an opportunity to earn an attractive return on our investment. Such opportunities may include event driven investments, anchor orders (i.e. opportunities that are originated and then syndicated by a commercial or investment bank but where we provide a capital commitment significantly above the average syndicate participant) and CLOs.

In the case of event driven investments, we intend to take advantage of dislocations that arise in the markets due to an impending event and where the market's apparent expectation of value differs substantially from our fundamental analysis. Such events may include a looming debt maturity or default, a merger, spin-off or other corporate reorganization, an adverse regulatory or legal ruling, or a material contract expiration, any of which may significantly improve or impair a company's financial position. Compared to other investment strategies, event driven investing depends more heavily on our ability to successfully predict the outcome of an individual event rather than on underlying macroeconomic fundamentals. As a result, successful event driven strategies may offer both substantial diversification benefits and the ability to generate performance in uncertain market environments.

We may also invest in anchor orders. In these types of investments, we may receive fees, preferential pricing or other benefits not available to other lenders in return for our significant capital commitment. Our decision to provide an anchor order to a syndicated transaction is predicated on a rigorous credit analysis, our familiarity with a particular company, industry or financial sponsor, and the broader investment experiences of FSIC II Advisor and GDFM.

In addition, we opportunistically invest in CLOs. CLOs are a form of securitization where the cash flow from a pooled basket of syndicated loans is used to support distribution payments made to different tranches of securities. While collectively CLOs represent nearly fifty percent of the broadly syndicated loan universe, investing in individual CLO tranches requires a high degree of investor sophistication due to their structural complexity and the illiquid nature of their securities.

*Broadly Syndicated/Other:* Although our primary focus is to invest in directly originated transactions and opportunistic investments, in certain circumstances we will also invest in the broadly syndicated loan and high yield markets. Broadly syndicated loans and bonds are generally more liquid than our directly originated investments and provide a complement to our less liquid strategies. In addition, and because we typically receive more attractive financing terms on these positions than we do on our less liquid assets, we are able to leverage the broadly syndicated portion of our portfolio in such a way that maximizes the levered return potential of our portfolio.

Our portfolio is comprised primarily of investments in senior secured loans and second lien secured loans of private middle market U.S. companies and, to a lesser extent, subordinated loans of private U.S. companies. Although we do not expect a significant portion of our portfolio to be comprised of subordinated loans, there is no limit on the amount of such loans in which we may invest. We may purchase interests in loans or make other debt investments, including investments in senior secured bonds, through secondary market transactions in the "over-the-counter" market or directly from our target companies as primary market or directly originated investments. In connection with our debt investments, we may on occasion receive equity interests such as warrants or options as additional consideration. We may also purchase or otherwise acquire interests in the form of common or preferred equity or equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or other equity or the cash value of common stock or other equity, in our target companies, generally in conjunction with one of our debt investments, including through the restructuring of such investments, or through a co-investment with a financial sponsor, such as an institutional investor or private equity firm. In addition, a portion of our portfolio may be comprised of corporate bonds, CLOs, other debt securities and derivatives, including total return swaps and credit default swaps. FSIC II Advisor will seek to tailor our investment focus as market conditions evolve. Depending on market conditions, we may increase or decrease our exposure to less senior portions of the capital structure or otherwise make opportunistic investments.

The senior secured loans, second lien secured loans, and senior secured bonds, in which we invest generally have stated terms of three to seven years and subordinated debt investments that we make generally have stated terms of up to ten years, but the expected average life of such securities is generally

between three and seven years. However, there is no limit on the maturity or duration of any security in our portfolio. Our debt investments may be rated by a NRSRO and, in such case, generally will carry a rating below investment grade (rated lower than “Baa3” by Moody’s, or lower than “BBB-” by S&P). We also invest in non-rated debt securities.

### *Revenues*

The principal measure of our financial performance is net increase in net assets resulting from operations, which includes net investment income, net realized gain or loss on investments, net realized gain or loss on credit default swaps, net realized gain or loss on foreign currency, net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments, net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on credit default swaps and net unrealized gain or loss on foreign currency. Net investment income is the difference between our income from interest, dividends, fees and other investment income and our operating and other expenses. Net realized gain or loss on investments is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of portfolio investments and their amortized cost, including the respective realized gain or loss on foreign currency for those foreign denominated investment transactions. Net gain or loss on credit default swaps represents the amortized portion of swap premiums received, the periodic payments received and the net realized gain or loss resulting from the exit of our credit default swaps. Net realized gain or loss on foreign currency is the portion of realized gain or loss attributable to foreign currency fluctuations. Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments is the net change in the fair value of our investment portfolio, including the respective unrealized gain or loss on foreign currency for those foreign denominated investments. Net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on credit default swaps is the net change in the market value of our credit default swaps. Net unrealized gain or loss on foreign currency is the net change in the value of receivables or accruals due to the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

We principally generate revenues in the form of interest income on the debt investments we hold. In addition, we generate revenues in the form of non-recurring commitment, closing, origination, structuring or diligence fees, monitoring fees, fees for providing managerial assistance, consulting fees, prepayment fees and performance-based fees. We may also generate revenues in the form of dividends and other distributions on the equity or other securities we hold.

### *Expenses*

Our primary operating expenses include the payment of management and incentive fees and other expenses under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, interest expense from financing arrangements and other indebtedness, and other expenses necessary for our operations. The management and incentive fees compensate FSIC II Advisor for its work in identifying, evaluating, negotiating, executing, monitoring and servicing our investments. FSIC II Advisor is responsible for compensating our investment sub-adviser.

We reimburse FSIC II Advisor for expenses necessary to perform services related to our administration and operations, including FSIC II Advisor’s allocable portion of the compensation and related expenses of certain personnel of FS Investments providing administrative services to us on behalf of FSIC II Advisor. Such services include the provision of general ledger accounting, fund accounting, legal services, investor relations and other administrative services. FSIC II Advisor also performs, or oversees the performance of, our corporate operations and required administrative services, which includes being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports for our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. In addition, FSIC II Advisor assists us in calculating our net asset value, overseeing the preparation and filing of tax returns and the printing and dissemination of reports to our stockholders, and generally overseeing the payment of our expenses and the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to us by others.

The amount of this reimbursement is set at the lesser of (1) FSIC II Advisor’s actual costs incurred in providing such services and (2) the amount that we estimate we would be required to pay alternative service providers for comparable services in the same geographic location. FSIC II Advisor allocates the cost of such services to us based on factors such as total assets, revenues, time allocations and/or other reasonable metrics. Our board of directors reviews the methodology employed in determining how the expenses are allocated to us and the proposed allocation of the administrative expenses among us and certain affiliates of

FSIC II Advisor. Our board of directors then assesses the reasonableness of such reimbursements for expenses allocated to us based on the breadth, depth and quality of such services as compared to the estimated cost to us of obtaining similar services from third-party service providers known to be available. In addition, our board of directors considers whether any single third-party service provider would be capable of providing all such services at comparable cost and quality. Finally, our board of directors compares the total amount paid to FSIC II Advisor for such services as a percentage of our net assets to the same ratio as reported by other comparable BDCs. We do not reimburse FSIC II Advisor for any services for which it receives a separate fee, or for rent, depreciation, utilities, capital equipment or other administrative items allocated to a controlling person of FSIC II Advisor.

We bear all other expenses of our operations and transactions, including (without limitation) fees and expenses relating to:

- corporate and organization expenses relating to offerings of our common stock, subject to limitations included in the investment advisory and administrative services agreement;
- the cost of calculating our net asset value, including the cost of any third-party pricing or valuation services;
- the cost of effecting sales and repurchases of shares of our common stock and other securities;
- investment advisory fees;
- fees payable to third parties relating to, or associated with, making investments and valuing investments, including fees and expenses associated with performing due diligence reviews of prospective investments;
- interest payments on our debt or related obligations;
- transfer agent and custodial fees;
- research and market data (including news and quotation equipment and services, and any computer hardware and connectivity hardware (e.g., telephone and fiber optic lines) incorporated into the cost of obtaining such research and market data);
- fees and expenses associated with marketing efforts;
- federal and state registration fees;
- federal, state and local taxes;
- fees and expenses of directors not also serving in an executive officer capacity for us or FSIC II Advisor;
- costs of proxy statements, stockholders' reports, notices and other filings;
- fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance and other insurance premiums;
- direct costs such as printing, mailing, long distance telephone and staff;
- fees and expenses associated with accounting, corporate governance, government and regulatory affairs activities, independent audits and outside legal costs;
- costs associated with our reporting and compliance obligations under the 1940 Act and applicable federal and state securities laws, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- brokerage commissions for our investments; and
- all other expenses incurred by FSIC II Advisor, GDFM or us in connection with administering our business, including expenses incurred by FSIC II Advisor or GDFM in performing administrative services for us and administrative personnel paid by FSIC II Advisor or GDFM, to the extent they are not controlling persons of FSIC II Advisor, GDFM or any of their respective affiliates, subject to the limitations included in the investment advisory and administrative services agreement.



In addition, we have contracted with State Street to provide various accounting and administrative services, including, but not limited to, preparing preliminary financial information for review by FSIC II Advisor, preparing and monitoring expense budgets, maintaining accounting and corporate books and records, processing trade information provided by us and performing testing with respect to RIC compliance.

#### *Expense Reimbursement*

Pursuant to an expense support and conditional reimbursement agreement, FS Investments has agreed to reimburse us for expenses in an amount that is sufficient to ensure that no portion of our distributions to stockholders will be paid from proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock or borrowings. FS Investments intends to terminate the expense support and reimbursement agreement upon entry into the investment co-advisory or the joint investment advisory agreement. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding the expense support and conditional reimbursement agreement.

### **Portfolio Investment Activity for the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016**

#### *Total Portfolio Activity*

The following tables present certain selected information regarding our portfolio investment activity for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

<b>Net Investment Activity</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Purchases . . . . .	\$ 1,947,595	\$ 1,413,343
Sales and Repayments . . . . .	(1,838,233)	(1,653,755)
Net Portfolio Activity . . . . .	<u>\$ 109,362</u>	<u>\$ (240,412)</u>

<b>New Investment Activity by Asset Class</b>	<b>For the Year Ended December 31,</b>			
	<b>2017</b>		<b>2016</b>	
	<b>Purchases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Purchases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Senior Secured Loans—First Lien . . . . .	\$1,555,659	80%	\$1,039,272	74%
Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien . . . . .	141,861	7%	124,554	9%
Senior Secured Bonds . . . . .	40,746	2%	35,918	2%
Subordinated Debt . . . . .	158,364	8%	80,741	6%
Collateralized Securities . . . . .	3,947	0%	—	—
Equity/Other . . . . .	47,018	3%	132,858	9%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$1,947,595</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$1,413,343</u>	<u>100%</u>

	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Amortized Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio	Amortized Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Senior Secured Loans—First Lien . . .	\$3,408,133	\$3,421,070	74%	\$2,886,433	\$2,864,089	64%
Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien . .	385,761	327,135	7%	749,249	718,971	16%
Senior Secured Bonds . . . . .	123,045	124,673	3%	168,537	148,085	3%
Subordinated Debt . . . . .	369,864	366,048	8%	414,320	402,397	9%
Collateralized Securities . . . . .	20,435	25,763	1%	20,268	23,173	1%
Equity/Other . . . . .	296,470	332,905	7%	298,460	340,680	7%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,603,708</u>	<u>\$4,597,594</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$4,537,267</u>	<u>\$4,497,395</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Amortized cost represents the original cost adjusted for the amortization of premiums and/or accretion of discounts, as applicable, on investments.

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Number of Portfolio Companies . . . . .	131	138
% Variable Rate (based on fair value) . . . . .	82.4%	79.0%
% Fixed Rate (based on fair value) . . . . .	9.9%	13.4%
% Income Producing Equity/Other Investments (based on fair value) . . . . .	0.4%	1.0%
% Non-Income Producing Equity/Other Investments (based on fair value) . . . . .	7.3%	6.6%
Average Annual EBITDA of Portfolio Companies . . . . .	\$108,500	\$125,000
Weighted Average Purchase Price of Debt Investments (as a % of par) . . . . .	98.8%	97.5%
% of Investments on Non-Accrual (based on fair value) . . . . .	0.4%	0.0%
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost) . . . . .	9.1%	9.4%
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost)—Excluding Non-Income Producing Assets . . . . .	9.8%	10.1%

Based on our regular monthly cash distribution amount of \$0.06283 per share as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and our final public offering price of \$10.60, the annualized distribution rate to stockholders as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 was 7.11%. Based on our regular monthly cash distribution amount of \$0.06283 per share as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and our distribution reinvestment price of \$8.80 as of December 31, 2017 and \$8.95 as of December 31, 2016, the annualized distribution rate to stockholders as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was 8.57% and 8.42%, respectively. The annualized distribution rate to stockholders is expressed as a percentage equal to the projected annualized distribution amount per share divided by our institutional offering price per share. Our annualized distribution rate to stockholders may include income, realized capital gains and a return of investors' capital. For the year ended December 31, 2017, our total return was 6.59% and our total return without assuming reinvestment of distributions was 6.52%. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our total return was 16.07% and our total return without assuming reinvestment of distributions was 15.29%.

Our estimated gross portfolio yield may be higher than a stockholder's yield on an investment in shares of our common stock. Our estimated gross portfolio yield does not reflect operating expenses that may be incurred by us. In addition, our estimated gross portfolio yield and total return figures disclosed above do not consider the effect of any selling commissions or charges that may have been incurred in connection with the sale of shares of our common stock. Our estimated gross portfolio yield, total returns and annualized distribution rate to stockholders do not represent actual investment returns to stockholders, are subject to change and, in the future, may be greater or less than the rates set forth above. See the section entitled "Item 1A. Risk Factors" for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements. See footnote 6 to the financial highlights table included in Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for information regarding the calculations of our total returns.

## Direct Originations

The following tables present certain selected information regarding our direct originations for the three months and year ended December 31, 2017:

New Direct Originations	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2017		For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	
Total Commitments (including unfunded commitments) . . . . .	\$ 342,663		\$ 1,475,349	
Exited Investments (including partial paydowns) . . . . .	(393,484)		(1,247,429)	
Net Direct Originations . . . . .	<u>\$ (50,821)</u>		<u>\$ 227,920</u>	
	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2017		For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	
New Direct Originations by Asset Class (including unfunded commitments)	Commitment Amount	Percentage	Commitment Amount	Percentage
Senior Secured Loans—First Lien . . . . .	\$304,069	89%	\$1,381,940	94%
Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien . . . . .	15,000	4%	24,094	2%
Senior Secured Bonds . . . . .	15,278	5%	18,674	1%
Subordinated Debt . . . . .	—	—	20,000	1%
Collateralized Securities . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Equity/Other . . . . .	8,316	2%	30,641	2%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$342,663</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$1,475,349</u>	<u>100%</u>
	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2017		For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	
Average New Direct Origination Commitment Amount . . . . .	\$24,476		\$30,736	
Weighted Average Maturity for New Direct Originations . . . . .	1/11/24		12/9/2022	
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost) of New Direct Originations Funded during Period . . . . .	9.7%		9.0%	
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost) of New Direct Originations Funded during Period—Excluding Non-Income Producing Assets . . . . .	9.7%		9.2%	
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost) of Direct Originations Exited during Period . . . . .	11.3%		10.3%	
<b>Characteristics of All Direct Originations Held in Portfolio</b>	<b>December 31, 2017</b>			<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Number of Portfolio Companies . . . . .	75			68
Average Annual EBITDA of Portfolio Companies . . . . .	\$71,200			\$66,700
Average Leverage Through Tranche of Portfolio Companies—Excluding Equity/Other and Collateralized Securities . . . . .	4.8x			4.8x
% of Investments on Non-Accrual (based on fair value) . . . . .	—			—
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost) of Funded Direct Originations . . . . .	9.2%		9.5%	
Gross Portfolio Yield Prior to Leverage (based on amortized cost) of Funded Direct Originations—Excluding Non-Income Producing Assets . . . . .	9.8%		10.2%	

### Portfolio Composition by Strategy

The table below summarizes the composition of our investment portfolio by strategy and enumerates the percentage, by fair value, of the total portfolio assets in such strategies as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Portfolio Composition by Strategy	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Direct Originations . . . . .	\$3,812,590	83%	\$3,635,978	81%
Opportunistic . . . . .	634,049	14%	568,120	13%
Broadly Syndicated/Other . . . . .	150,955	3%	293,297	6%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,597,594</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$4,497,395</u>	<u>100%</u>

See Note 6 to our audited consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information regarding the composition of our investment portfolio by industry classification.

### Portfolio Asset Quality

In addition to various risk management and monitoring tools, FSIC II Advisor uses an investment rating system to characterize and monitor the expected level of returns on each investment in our portfolio. FSIC II Advisor uses an investment rating scale of 1 to 5. The following is a description of the conditions associated with each investment rating:

Investment Rating	Summary Description
1	Investment exceeding expectations and/or capital gain expected.
2	Performing investment generally executing in accordance with the portfolio company's business plan—full return of principal and interest expected.
3	Performing investment requiring closer monitoring.
4	Underperforming investment—some loss of interest or dividend possible, but still expecting a positive return on investment.
5	Underperforming investment with expected loss of interest and some principal.

The following table shows the distribution of our investments on the 1 to 5 investment rating scale at fair value as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Investment Rating	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
1 . . . . .	\$ 353,707	8%	\$ 301,900	7%
2 . . . . .	3,821,037	83%	3,628,492	81%
3 . . . . .	332,397	7%	449,511	10%
4 . . . . .	6,771	0%	87,088	2%
5 . . . . .	83,682	2%	30,404	0%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,597,594</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$4,497,395</u>	<u>100%</u>

The amount of the portfolio in each grading category may vary substantially from period to period resulting primarily from changes in the composition of the portfolio as a result of new investment, repayment and exit activities. In addition, changes in the grade of investments may be made to reflect our expectation of performance and changes in investment values.

## Results of Operations

### Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

#### Revenues

Our investment income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Income	Amount	Percentage of Total Income	Amount	Percentage of Total Income
Interest income . . . . .	\$436,617	83%	\$425,106	87%	\$458,689	87%
Paid-in-kind interest income . . . . .	25,593	5%	24,358	5%	13,296	2%
Fee income . . . . .	61,465	12%	35,860	7%	50,693	10%
Dividend income . . . . .	11	0%	2,727	1%	6,784	1%
Total investment income <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	<u>\$523,686</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$488,051</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$529,462</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Such revenues represent \$488,027, \$450,729 and \$501,746 of cash income earned as well as \$35,659, \$37,322 and \$27,716 in non-cash portions relating to accretion of discount and PIK interest for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cash flows related to such non-cash revenues may not occur for a number of reporting periods or years after such revenues are recognized.

The level of interest income we receive is generally related to the balance of income-producing investments, multiplied by the weighted average yield of our investments. Fee income is transaction based, and typically consists of amendment and consent fees, prepayment fees, structuring fees and other non-recurring fees. As such, fee income is generally dependent on new direct origination investments and the occurrence of events at existing portfolio companies resulting in such fees.

The increase in interest income and fee income during the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily due to fees associated with the prepayment of several large investments and the acceleration of original issue discount.

The decrease in interest income and fee income in the aggregate during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily due to reduced leverage levels, prepayments of certain higher-yielding assets and increased equity holdings as a result of a number of restructurings during the year ended December 31, 2016.

## Expenses

Our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Management fees . . . . .	\$102,827	\$ 97,686	\$ 99,434
Subordinated income incentive fees . . . . .	61,481	62,329	72,664
Administrative services expenses . . . . .	3,329	3,736	3,917
Stock transfer agent fees . . . . .	2,008	2,055	2,015
Accounting and administrative fees . . . . .	1,740	1,487	1,305
Interest expense . . . . .	86,524	70,408	61,747
Directors' fees . . . . .	1,148	1,126	1,011
Expenses associated with our independent audit and related fees . . .	511	437	542
Legal fees . . . . .	887	657	744
Printing fees . . . . .	848	1,667	1,361
Other . . . . .	1,691	2,178	2,440
Total operating expenses . . . . .	262,994	243,766	247,180
Management fees waiver . . . . .	(12,853)	(12,211)	(10,252)
Net operating expenses before taxes . . . . .	250,141	231,555	236,928
Excise taxes . . . . .	2,190	1,968	1,885
Total net expenses . . . . .	<u>\$252,331</u>	<u>\$233,523</u>	<u>\$238,813</u>

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Ratio of operating expenses and excise taxes to average net assets . . . .	9.10%	8.96%	8.59%
Ratio of management fee waiver to average net assets . . . . .	(0.44)%	(0.45)%	(0.35)%
Ratio of net operating expenses and excise taxes to average net assets. .	8.66%	8.51%	8.24%
Ratio of incentive fees, interest expense and excise taxes to average net assets <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	5.16%	4.91%	4.71%
Ratio of net operating expenses, excluding certain expenses, to average net assets . . . . .	3.50%	3.60%	3.53%

(1) Ratio data may be rounded in order to recompute the ending ratio of net operating expenses, excluding certain expenses, to average net assets.

Incentive fees and interest expense, among other things, may increase or decrease our expense ratios relative to comparative periods depending on portfolio performance and changes in amounts outstanding under our financing facilities and in benchmark interest rates such as LIBOR, among other factors.

## Net Investment Income

Our net investment income totaled \$271,355 (\$0.83 per share), \$254,528 (\$0.79 per share) and \$290,649 (\$0.92 per share) for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase in net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to 2016 can be attributed to the increase in interest and fee income as discussed earlier.

### Net Realized Gains or Losses

Our net realized gains (losses) on investments, secured borrowing, foreign currency, and credit default swaps for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net realized gain (loss) on investments <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	\$(115,330)	\$(141,715)	\$(20,241)
Net realized gain (loss) on secured borrowing . . . . .	(59)	—	—
Net realized gain (loss) on foreign currency . . . . .	671	(2)	(304)
Net realized gain (loss) on credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	(19,588)
Total net realized gain (loss) . . . . .	<u>\$(114,718)</u>	<u>\$(141,717)</u>	<u>\$(40,133)</u>

(1) During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, we sold investments and received principal repayments of \$866,311, \$510,114 and \$872,333, and \$971,922, \$1,143,641 and \$590,278, respectively, from which we realized the above net gain or loss on investments.

### Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments and Secured Borrowing and Credit Default Swaps and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Foreign Currency

Our net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, secured borrowing, and credit default swaps for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments . . . . .	\$33,758	\$304,638	\$(330,932)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on secured borrowing . . . . .	134	(134)	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	19,426
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency . . . . .	(594)	—	7
Total net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) . . . . .	<u>\$33,298</u>	<u>\$304,504</u>	<u>\$(311,499)</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on our investments and secured borrowing was due to the conversion of unrealized depreciation to realized losses offset by the reduced valuations in certain investments.

### Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations

For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations was \$189,935 (\$0.58 per share) \$417,315 (\$1.29 per share) and \$(60,983) (\$(0.19) per share), respectively.

## Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

### Overview

As of December 31, 2017, we had \$460,409 in cash and foreign currency, which we or our wholly-owned financing subsidiaries held in custodial accounts, and \$135,521 in borrowings available under our financing arrangements, subject to borrowing base and other limitations. As of December 31, 2017, we also had broadly syndicated investments and opportunistic investments that could be sold to create additional liquidity. As of December 31, 2017, we had twenty-one senior secured loan investments with aggregate unfunded commitments of \$241,977, one subordinated debt investment with an unfunded

commitment of \$18,989, one unfunded commitment to purchase up to \$295 in shares of preferred stock and one unfunded commitment to purchase up to \$4 in shares of common stock. We maintain sufficient cash on hand, available borrowings and liquid securities to fund such unfunded commitments should the need arise.

We currently generate cash primarily from cash flows from fees, interest and dividends earned from our investments, as well as from the issuance of shares under our distribution reinvestment plan, and principal repayments and proceeds from sales of our investments. To seek to enhance our returns, we also employ leverage as market conditions permit and at the discretion of FSIC II Advisor, but in no event will leverage employed exceed 50% of the value of our assets, as required by the 1940 Act. See “—Financing Arrangements.”

Prior to investing in securities of portfolio companies, we invest the cash received from fees, interest and dividends earned from our investments and from the issuance of shares under our distribution reinvestment plan, as well as principal repayments and proceeds from sales of our investments primarily in cash, cash equivalents, including money market funds, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements and high-quality debt instruments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment, consistent with our BDC election and our election to be taxed as a RIC.

#### *Continuous Public Offering, Private Placement, Distribution Reinvestment Plan and Share Repurchase Program*

In March 2014, we closed our continuous public offering of shares of common stock to new investors. We sold 302,266,066 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$3,112,692 in our continuous public offering. As of March 1, 2018 we had issued a total of 325,536,808 shares of common stock and raised total gross proceeds of \$3,630,818, including \$200 of seed capital contributed by the principals of FSIC II Advisor in December 2011 and \$18,395 in proceeds raised from the principals of FSIC II Advisor, other individuals and entities affiliated with FSIC II Advisor, certain members of our board of directors and certain individuals and entities affiliated with GDFM in a private placement completed in June 2012.

To provide our stockholders with limited liquidity, we intend to continue to conduct quarterly tender offers pursuant to our share repurchase program.

See Note 3 and Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information regarding our public offering of shares, private placement, distribution reinvestment plan and share repurchase program.

#### *Financing Arrangements*

The following table presents summary information with respect to our outstanding financing arrangements as of December 31, 2017:

As of December 31, 2017					
Arrangement	Type of Arrangement	Rate	Amount Outstanding	Amount Available	Maturity Date
Green Creek Credit Facility . . . . .	Term Loan Credit Facility	L+2.50%	\$ 500,000	\$ —	December 15, 2019
Cooper River Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+2.25%	180,933	19,067	May 29, 2020
Wissahickon Creek Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+1.50% to L+2.50%	240,146	9,854	February 18, 2022
Darby Creek Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+2.50%	250,000	—	August 19, 2020
Dunning Creek Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+1.80%	150,000	—	May 14, 2018
Juniata River Credit Facility . . . . .	Term Loan Credit Facility	L+2.68%	850,000	—	October 11, 2020
FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	See Note <sup>(2)</sup>	13,400 <sup>(3)</sup>	106,600	February 23, 2021
Total . . . . .			\$2,184,479	\$135,521	

- (1) The carrying amount outstanding under the facility approximates its fair value.
- (2) Interest under the FSIC II revolving credit facility for (i) loans for which the Company elects the base rate option is payable at a rate equal to 0.75% per annum plus the greatest of (a) the “U.S. Prime Rate” as published in The Wall Street Journal, (b) the federal funds effective rate for such day plus 0.5%, (c) the three-month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and (d) zero; and (ii) loans for which the Company elects the Eurocurrency option is payable at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum.



- (3) Amount includes borrowings in Euros and Canadian Dollars. Euro balance outstanding of €9,000 has been converted to U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of €1.00 to \$1.20 as of December 31, 2017 to reflect total amount outstanding in U.S. dollars. Canadian dollar balance outstanding of CAD\$3,229 has been converted to U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of CAD \$1.00 to \$0.80 as of December 31, 2017 to reflect total amount outstanding in U.S. dollars.

See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information regarding our financing arrangements.

### **RIC Status and Distributions**

We have elected to be subject to tax as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify for RIC tax treatment, we must, among other things, make distributions of an amount at least equal to 90% of our “investment company taxable income,” determined without regard to any deduction for distributions paid, each tax year. As long as the distributions are declared by the later of the fifteenth day of the ninth month following the close of a tax year or the due date of the tax return for such tax year, including extensions, distributions paid up to twelve months after the current tax year can be carried back to the prior tax year for determining the distributions paid in such tax year. We intend to make sufficient distributions to our stockholders to qualify for and maintain our RIC tax status each tax year. We are also subject to a 4% nondeductible federal excise taxes on certain undistributed income unless we make distributions in a timely manner to our stockholders generally of an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of our net ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of our capital gain net income, which is the excess of capital gains in excess of capital losses, or “capital gain net income” (adjusted for certain ordinary losses), for the one-year period ending October 31 of that calendar year and (3) any net ordinary income and capital gain net income for the preceding years that were not distributed during such years and on which we paid no U.S. federal income tax. Any distribution declared by us during October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following calendar year, will be treated as if it had been paid by us, as well as received by our U.S. stockholders, on December 31 of the calendar year in which the distribution was declared. We can offer no assurance that we will achieve results that will permit us to pay any cash distributions. If we issue senior securities, we will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes us to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of our borrowings.

Subject to applicable legal restrictions and the sole discretion of our board of directors, we intend to declare regular cash distributions on a quarterly basis and pay such distributions on a monthly basis. We will calculate each stockholder’s specific distribution amount for the period using record and declaration dates and each stockholder’s distributions will begin to accrue on the date that shares of our common stock are issued to such stockholder. From time to time, we may also pay special interim distributions in the form of cash or shares of our common stock at the discretion of our board of directors. The timing and amount of any future distributions to stockholders are subject to applicable legal restrictions and the sole discretion of our board of directors.

During certain periods, our distributions may exceed our earnings. As a result, it is possible that a portion of the distributions we make may represent a return of capital. A return of capital generally is a return of a stockholder’s investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from our investment activities. Each year a statement on Form 1099-DIV identifying the sources of the distributions (i.e., paid from ordinary income, paid from net capital gains on the sale of securities, and/or a return of capital, which is a non-taxable distribution) will be mailed to our stockholders.

We intend to continue to make our regular distributions in the form of cash, out of assets legally available for distribution, unless stockholders elect to receive their cash distributions in additional shares of our common stock under our distribution reinvestment plan. Any distributions reinvested under the plan will nevertheless remain taxable to a U.S. stockholder.

The following table reflects the cash distributions per share that we have declared and paid on our common stock during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

For the Year Ended December 31,	Distribution	
	Per Share	Amount
2015	\$0.7540	\$239,145
2016	\$0.7540	\$244,088
2017	\$0.7540	\$244,970

See Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our distributions, including a reconciliation of our GAAP-basis net investment income to our tax-basis net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

### Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Critical accounting policies are those that require the application of management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often because of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and that may change in subsequent periods. In preparing the financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. In preparing the financial statements, management has utilized available information, including our past history, industry standards and the current economic environment, among other factors, in forming its estimates and judgments, giving due consideration to materiality. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In addition, other companies may utilize different estimates, which may impact the comparability of our results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses. As we execute our operating plans, we will describe additional critical accounting policies in the notes to our future financial statements in addition to those discussed below.

#### *Valuation of Portfolio Investments*

We determine the net asset value of our investment portfolio each quarter. Securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by our board of directors. In connection with that determination, FSIC II Advisor provides our board of directors with portfolio company valuations which are based on relevant inputs, including, but not limited to, indicative dealer quotes, values of like securities, recent portfolio company financial statements and forecasts, and valuations prepared by independent third-party valuation services.

Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure*, or ASC Topic 820, issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, clarifies the definition of fair value and requires companies to expand their disclosure about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods subsequent to initial recognition. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, which includes inputs such as quoted prices for similar securities in active markets and quoted prices for identical securities where there is little or no activity in the market; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs for which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available, we undertake a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

- our quarterly fair valuation process begins with FSIC II Advisor’s management team reviewing and documenting valuations of each portfolio company or investment, which valuations may be obtained from an independent third-party valuation service, if applicable;

- FSIC II Advisor’s management team then provides the valuation committee with the preliminary valuations for each portfolio company or investment;
- preliminary valuations are then discussed with the valuation committee;
- the valuation committee reviews the preliminary valuations and FSIC II Advisor’s management team, together with our independent third-party valuation services, if applicable, supplement the preliminary valuations to reflect any comments provided by the valuation committee;
- following its review, the valuation committee will recommend that our board of directors approve our fair valuations; and
- our board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each such investment in our portfolio in good faith based on various statistical and other factors, including the input and recommendation of FSIC II Advisor, the valuation committee and any independent third-party valuation services, if applicable.

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations and any change in such valuations on our consolidated financial statements. In making its determination of fair value, our board of directors may use any approved independent third-party pricing or valuation services. However, our board of directors is not required to determine fair value in accordance with the valuation provided by any single source, and may use any relevant data, including information obtained from FSIC II Advisor or any approved independent third-party valuation or pricing service that our board of directors deems to be reliable in determining fair value under the circumstances. Below is a description of factors that FSIC II Advisor’s management team, any approved independent third party valuation services and our board of directors may consider when determining the fair value of our investments.

Valuation of fixed income investments, such as loans and debt securities, depends upon a number of factors, including prevailing interest rates for like securities, expected volatility in future interest rates, call features, put features and other relevant terms of the debt. For investments without readily available market prices, we may incorporate these factors into discounted cash flow models to arrive at fair value. Other factors that may be considered include the borrower’s ability to adequately service its debt, the fair market value of the borrower in relation to the face amount of its outstanding debt and the quality of collateral securing our debt investments.

For convertible debt securities, fair value generally approximates the fair value of the debt plus the fair value of an option to purchase the underlying security (i.e., the security into which the debt may convert) at the conversion price. To value such an option, a standard option pricing model may be used.

Our equity interests in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value. Our board of directors, in its determination of fair value, may consider various factors, such as multiples of EBITDA, cash flows, net income, revenues or, in limited instances, book value or liquidation value. All of these factors may be subject to adjustments based upon the particular circumstances of a portfolio company or our actual investment position. For example, adjustments to EBITDA may take into account compensation to previous owners or acquisition, recapitalization, restructuring or other related items.

FSIC II Advisor’s management team, any approved independent third-party valuation services and our board of directors may also consider private merger and acquisition statistics, public trading multiples discounted for illiquidity and other factors, valuations implied by third-party investments in the portfolio companies or industry practices in determining fair value. FSIC II Advisor’s management team, any approved independent third-party valuation services and our board of directors may also consider the size and scope of a portfolio company and its specific strengths and weaknesses, and may apply discounts or premiums, where and as appropriate, due to the higher (or lower) financial risk and/or the smaller size of portfolio companies relative to comparable firms, as well as such other factors as our board of directors, in consultation with FSIC II Advisor’s management team and any approved independent third party valuation services, if applicable, may consider relevant in assessing fair value. Generally, the value of our equity

interests in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based upon the most recent closing public market price. Portfolio securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

When we receive warrants or other equity securities at nominal or no additional cost in connection with an investment in a debt security, the cost basis in the investment will be allocated between the debt securities and any such warrants or other equity securities received at the time of origination. Our board of directors subsequently values these warrants or other equity securities received at their fair value.

The fair values of our investments are determined in good faith by our board of directors. Our board of directors is responsible for the valuation of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to our valuation policy and consistently applied valuation process. Our board of directors has delegated day-to-day responsibility for implementing our valuation policy to FSIC II Advisor's management team, and has authorized FSIC II Advisor's management team to utilize independent third-party valuation and pricing services that have been approved by our board of directors. The valuation committee is responsible for overseeing FSIC II Advisor's implementation of the valuation process.

See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information regarding the fair value of our financial instruments.

### *Revenue Recognition*

Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date. We record interest income on an accrual basis to the extent that we expect to collect such amounts. We record dividend income on the ex-dividend date. We do not accrue as a receivable interest or dividends on loans and securities if we have reason to doubt our ability to collect such income. Our policy is to place investments on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that interest income will be collected. We consider many factors relevant to an investment when placing it on or removing it from non-accrual status including, but not limited to, the delinquency status of the investment, economic and business conditions, the overall financial condition of the underlying investment, the value of the underlying collateral, bankruptcy status, if any, and any other facts or circumstances relevant to the investment. If there is reasonable doubt that we will receive any previously accrued interest, then the interest income will be written-off. Payments received on non-accrual investments may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon the collectability of the remaining principal and interest. Non-accrual investments may be restored to accrual status when principal and interest become current and are likely to remain current based on our judgment.

Loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount are capitalized and we amortize such amounts as interest income over the respective term of the loan or security. Upon the prepayment of a loan or security, any unamortized loan origination fees and original issue discount are recorded as interest income. Structuring and other non-recurring upfront fees are recorded as fee income when earned. We record prepayment premiums on loans and securities as fee income when we earn such amounts.

In May 2014, the FASB, issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which provides for revenue recognition based on the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. When it becomes effective, the new revenue recognition guidance in ASU No. 2014-09 will replace most revenue recognition guidance under existing GAAP. In 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance that clarified, amended and technically corrected prior revenue recognition guidance. The new revenue recognition guidance applies to all entities and all contracts with customers to provide goods or services in the ordinary course of business, excluding, among other things, financial instruments as well as certain other contractual rights and obligations. For public entities, the new standards are effective during the interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The standards permit the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. As a result, we are required to adopt the new guidance as of January 1, 2018 and expect to do so using the cumulative effect method applied to in-scope contracts with customers that have not been completed as of the date of adoption.

In connection with our evaluation of the impact of the new revenue recognition guidance on our revenue recognition policies for structuring and other non-recurring upfront fees, we have performed an analysis to identify contracts with customers within the scope of the new revenue recognition guidance and

to determine the related performance obligation and transaction price. Under the new revenue recognition guidance, we expect to recognize revenue for in-scope contracts based on the transaction price as the performance obligation is fulfilled. In our analysis, we considered, among other matters, the nature of the performance obligation and constraints on including variable consideration in the transaction price. In addition, we considered the costs incurred to obtain and fulfill in-scope contracts with customers to determine whether such costs would be required to be capitalized. Based on our analysis, we expect to provide additional revenue recognition disclosures required under the new standard but do not otherwise expect a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

#### *Net Realized Gains or Losses, Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation and Net Change in Unrealized Gains or Losses on Foreign Currency*

Gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated by using the specific identification method. We measure realized gains or losses by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the amortized cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, but considering unamortized fees. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including any reversal of previously recorded unrealized gains or losses when gains or losses are realized. Net change in unrealized gains or losses on foreign currency reflects the change in the value of receivables or accruals during the reporting period due to the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

We follow the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, when accounting for loan participations and other partial loan sales. This guidance requires a participation or other partial loan sale to meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales which do not meet the definition of a participating interest remain on our consolidated balance sheets and the proceeds are recorded as a secured borrowing until the participation or other partial loan sale meets the definition. Secured borrowings are carried at fair value to correspond with the related investments, which are carried at fair value.

#### *Uncertainty in Income Taxes*

We evaluate our tax positions to determine if the tax positions taken meet the minimum recognition threshold in connection with accounting for uncertainties in income tax positions taken or expected to be taken for the purposes of measuring and recognizing tax benefits or liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. Recognition of a tax benefit or liability with respect to an uncertain tax position is required only when the position is “more likely than not” to be sustained assuming examination by taxing authorities. We recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax liabilities as income tax expense in our consolidated statements of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, we did not incur any interest or penalties.

See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our significant accounting policies.

#### **Contractual Obligations**

We have entered into an agreement with FSIC II Advisor to provide us with investment advisory and administrative services. Payments for investment advisory services under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement are equal to (a) an annual base management fee of 2.0% of the average value of our gross assets and (b) an incentive fee based on our performance. FSIC II Advisor and, to the extent it is required to provide such services, GDFM, are reimbursed for administrative expenses incurred on our behalf. FSIC II Advisor agreed, effective March 5, 2015, to permanently waive 0.25% of the base management fee to which it is entitled under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement so that the fee received equals 1.75% of the average value of our gross assets. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included herein and “—Related Party Transactions—Compensation of the Investment Adviser” for a discussion of this agreement.

A summary of our significant contractual payment obligations related to the repayment of our outstanding indebtedness at December 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Maturity Date <sup>(1)</sup>	Total	Payments Due By Period			
			Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years
Green Creek Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	December 15, 2019	\$500,000	—	\$500,000	—	—
Cooper River Credit Facility <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	May 29, 2020	\$180,933	—	\$180,933	—	—
Wissahickon Creek Credit Facility <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	February 18, 2022	\$240,146	—	—	\$240,146	—
Darby Creek Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	August 19, 2020	\$250,000	—	\$250,000	—	—
Dunning Creek Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	May 14, 2018	\$150,000	\$150,000	—	—	—
Juniata River Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	October 11, 2020	\$850,000	—	\$850,000	—	—
FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility <sup>(5)</sup> . . . . .	February 23, 2021	\$ 13,400	—	—	\$ 13,400	—

- (1) Amounts outstanding under the financing arrangements will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder will be due and payable, on the maturity date.
- (2) At December 31, 2017, no amounts remained unused under the financing arrangement.
- (3) At December 31, 2017, \$19,067 remained unused under the Cooper River credit facility.
- (4) At December 31, 2017, \$9,854 remained unused under the Wissahickon Creek credit facility.
- (5) At December 31, 2017, \$106,600 remained unused under the ING credit facility. Borrowings in Euros and Canadian dollars. Euro balance outstanding of €9,000 has been converted to U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of €1.00 to \$1.20 as of December 31, 2017 to reflect total amount outstanding in U.S. dollars. Canadian dollar balance outstanding of CAD \$3,229 has been converted to U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of CAD \$1.00 to \$0.80 as of December 31, 2017 to reflect total amount outstanding in U.S. dollars.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We currently have no off-balance sheet arrangements, including any risk management of commodity pricing or other hedging practices.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

None.

### Related Party Transactions

#### *Compensation of the Investment Adviser*

Pursuant to the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, FSIC II Advisor is entitled to an annual base management fee of 2.0% of the average value of our gross assets and an incentive fee based on our performance. The investment sub-advisory agreement provides that GDFM is entitled to 50% of all management and incentive fees payable to FSIC II Advisor under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement with respect to each year, subject to the waiver of any fees by GDFM. Effective March 5, 2015, FSIC II Advisor agreed to permanently waive 0.25% of its base management fee to which it is entitled under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, so that the fee received equals 1.75% of the average value of our gross assets. We also reimburse FSIC II Advisor and GDFM for expenses necessary to perform services related to our administration and operations, including FSIC II Advisor's allocable portion of the compensation and related expenses of certain personnel of FS Investments providing administrative services to us on behalf of FSIC II Advisor.

See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our agreements with FSIC II Advisor and our other related party transactions and relationships, including a description of the fees and amounts due to FSIC II Advisor and potential conflicts of interest.

See “Item 1. Business—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services” for information regarding GDFM’s resignation as our investment sub-advisor and our potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor.

### Recent Developments

See “Item 1. Business—The Transition of Investment Advisory Services” for information regarding GDFM’s resignation as our investment sub-advisor and our potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor.

### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2017, 82.4% of our portfolio investments (based on fair value) paid variable interest rates, 9.9% paid fixed interest rates, 7.3% were non-income producing equity or other investments and the remaining 0.4% were income producing equity/other investments. A rise in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to higher interest rates applicable to any variable rate investments we hold and to declines in the value of any fixed rate investments we hold. However, many of our variable rate investments provide for an interest rate floor, which may prevent our interest income from increasing until benchmark interest rates increase beyond a threshold amount. To the extent that a substantial portion of our investments may be in variable rate investments, an increase in interest rates beyond this threshold would make it easier for us to meet or exceed the hurdle rate applicable to the subordinated incentive fee on income under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement we have entered into with FSIC II Advisor, and may result in a substantial increase in our net investment income and to the amount of incentive fees payable to FSIC II Advisor with respect to our increased pre-incentive fee net investment income.

Pursuant to the terms of all of our financing arrangements, borrowings are at a floating rate based on LIBOR. To the extent that any present or future credit facilities, total return swap agreements or other financing arrangements that we or any of our subsidiaries enter into are based on a floating interest rate, we will be subject to risks relating to changes in market interest rates. In periods of rising interest rates when we or our subsidiaries have such debt outstanding or financing arrangements in effect, our interest expense would increase, which could reduce our net investment income, especially to the extent we hold fixed rate investments.

The following table shows the effect over a twelve month period of changes in interest rates on our interest income, interest expense and net interest income, assuming no changes in the composition of our investment portfolio, including the accrual status of our investments, and our financing arrangements in effect as of December 31, 2017 (dollar amounts are presented in thousands):

Basis Point Change in Interest Rates	Increase (Decrease) in Interest Income <sup>(1)</sup>	Increase (Decrease) in Interest Expense	Increase (Decrease) in Net Interest Income	Percentage Change in Net Interest Income
Down 100 basis points . . . . .	\$(23,923)	\$(18,349)	\$(5,574)	(1.6)%
No change . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Up 100 basis points . . . . .	36,362	18,349	18,013	5.3%
Up 300 basis points . . . . .	110,340	55,046	55,294	16.2%
Up 500 basis points . . . . .	185,856	91,743	94,113	27.6%

(1) Assumes no defaults or prepayments by portfolio companies over the next twelve months.

We expect that our long-term investments will be financed primarily with equity and debt. If deemed prudent, we may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to minimize our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, we did not engage in interest rate hedging activities.

In addition, we may have risk regarding portfolio valuation. See “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies—Valuation of Portfolio Investments.”



**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**

**Index to Financial Statements**

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## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the preparation of our annual financial statements, management has conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013 (“COSO”). Management’s assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of those controls. Based on this evaluation, we have concluded that, as of December 31, 2017, our internal control over financial reporting was effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 has been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of  
FS Investment Corporation II

### Opinion on the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited FS Investment Corporation II's (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets, including the consolidated schedules of investments, of FS Investment Corporation II as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 and our report dated March 9, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion.

### Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

### Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ RSM US LLP

Blue Bell, Pennsylvania  
March 9, 2018

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of  
FS Investment Corporation II

### Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, including the consolidated schedules of investments, of FS Investment Corporation II (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (collectively, the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of FS Investment Corporation II as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), FS Investment Corporation II's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013, and our report dated March 9, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

### Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 by correspondence with the custodians and brokers or by other appropriate auditing procedures where replies from brokers were not received. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ RSM US LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more FS Investments investment companies since 2007.

Blue Bell, Pennsylvania  
March 9, 2018

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Assets</b>		
Investments, at fair value		
Non-controlled/unaffiliated investments (amortized cost—\$4,397,304 and \$4,270,442, respectively) . . . . .	\$4,374,076	\$4,212,299
Non-controlled/affiliated investments (amortized cost—\$206,404 and \$266,825, respectively) . . . . .	223,518	285,096
Total investments, at fair value (amortized cost—\$4,603,708 and \$4,537,267, respectively) . . . . .	4,597,594	4,497,395
Cash . . . . .	449,215	347,076
Foreign currency, at fair value (cost—\$10,938 and \$0, respectively) . . . . .	11,194	—
Receivable for investments sold and repaid . . . . .	682	73,994
Interest receivable . . . . .	45,247	43,078
Deferred financing costs . . . . .	5,284	6,315
Prepaid expenses and other assets . . . . .	865	—
<b>Total assets</b> . . . . .	<b>\$5,110,081</b>	<b>\$4,967,858</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Payable for investments purchased . . . . .	\$ 3,688	\$ 14,089
Repurchase agreements payable (net of deferred financing costs of \$0 and \$1,065, respectively) <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	398,935
Credit facilities payable (net of deferred financing costs of \$5,125 and \$5,534, respectively) <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	2,179,354	1,569,845
Secured borrowing, at fair value (amortized proceeds of \$0 and \$8,139, respectively) <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	8,273
Stockholder distributions payable . . . . .	10,561	10,181
Management fees payable . . . . .	22,595	21,610
Subordinated income incentive fees payable <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	19,129	16,493
Administrative services expense payable . . . . .	568	792
Interest payable . . . . .	16,842	13,669
Directors' fees payable . . . . .	277	282
Other accrued expenses and liabilities . . . . .	4,046	3,829
<b>Total liabilities</b> . . . . .	<b>2,257,060</b>	<b>2,057,998</b>
Commitments and contingencies <sup>(3)</sup>		
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding . . . . .	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 450,000,000 shares authorized, 326,748,337 and 326,909,727 shares issued and outstanding, respectively . . . . .	327	327
Capital in excess of par value . . . . .	3,004,948	3,015,993
Accumulated undistributed net realized gain (loss) on investments and gain (loss) on foreign currency <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	(218,227)	(120,529)
Accumulated undistributed net investment income <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	72,681	54,075
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) . . . . .	(6,708)	(40,006)
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b> . . . . .	<b>2,853,021</b>	<b>2,909,860</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b> . . . . .	<b>\$5,110,081</b>	<b>\$4,967,858</b>
Net asset value per share of common stock at year end . . . . .	\$ 8.73	\$ 8.90

- (1) See Note 8 for a discussion of the Company's financing arrangements.  
(2) See Note 2 for a discussion of the methodology employed by the Company in calculating the subordinated income incentive fees.  
(3) See Note 9 for a discussion of the Company's commitments and contingencies.  
(4) See Note 5 for a discussion of the sources of distributions paid by the Company.

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

## FS Investment Corporation II

### Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<b>Investment income</b>			
From non-controlled/unaffiliated investments:			
Interest income . . . . .	\$ 417,336	\$ 414,595	\$ 453,492
Paid-in-kind interest income . . . . .	21,126	19,040	13,296
Fee income . . . . .	59,893	34,861	49,211
Dividend income . . . . .	11	2,727	6,784
From non-controlled/affiliated investments:			
Interest income . . . . .	18,617	10,511	5,197
Paid-in-kind interest income . . . . .	3,914	5,318	—
Fee income . . . . .	1,572	999	1,482
From controlled/affiliated investments:			
Interest income . . . . .	664	—	—
Paid-in-kind interest income . . . . .	553	—	—
Total investment income . . . . .	<u>523,686</u>	<u>488,051</u>	<u>529,462</u>
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Management fees <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	102,827	97,686	99,434
Subordinated income incentive fees <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	61,481	62,329	72,664
Administrative services expenses . . . . .	3,329	3,736	3,917
Stock transfer agent fees . . . . .	2,008	2,055	2,015
Accounting and administrative fees . . . . .	1,740	1,487	1,305
Interest expense . . . . .	86,524	70,408	61,747
Directors' fees . . . . .	1,148	1,126	1,011
Other general and administrative expenses . . . . .	3,937	4,939	5,087
Operating expenses . . . . .	<u>262,994</u>	<u>243,766</u>	<u>247,180</u>
Management fee waiver <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	<u>(12,853)</u>	<u>(12,211)</u>	<u>(10,252)</u>
Net expenses . . . . .	<u>250,141</u>	<u>231,555</u>	<u>236,928</u>
Net investment income before taxes . . . . .	<u>273,545</u>	<u>256,496</u>	<u>292,534</u>
Excise taxes . . . . .	2,190	1,968	1,885
Net investment income . . . . .	<u>271,355</u>	<u>254,528</u>	<u>290,649</u>
<b>Realized and unrealized gain (loss)</b>			
Net realized gain (loss) on investments:			
Non-controlled/unaffiliated investments . . . . .	(91,829)	(141,701)	(20,241)
Non-controlled/affiliated investments . . . . .	7,324	(14)	—
Controlled/affiliated investments . . . . .	(30,825)	—	—
Net realized gain (loss) on secured borrowing . . . . .	(59)	—	—
Net realized gain (loss) on credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	(19,588)
Net realized gain (loss) on foreign currency . . . . .	671	(2)	(304)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments:			
Non-controlled/unaffiliated investments . . . . .	34,915	302,611	(347,176)
Non-controlled/affiliated investments . . . . .	(1,157)	2,027	16,244
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on secured borrowings <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	134	(134)	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	19,426
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency . . . . .	(594)	—	7
Total net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments . . . . .	<u>(81,420)</u>	<u>162,787</u>	<u>(351,632)</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 189,935</u>	<u>\$ 417,315</u>	<u>\$ (60,983)</u>
<b>Per share information—basic and diluted</b>			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations (Earnings per share) . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 1.29</u>	<u>\$ (0.19)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding . . . . .	<u>325,363,299</u>	<u>323,799,126</u>	<u>317,164,681</u>

(1) See Note 4 for a discussion of the waiver by FSIC II Advisor, LLC, the Company's investment adviser, of certain management fees to which it was otherwise entitled during the applicable period.

(2) See Note 2 for a discussion of the methodology employed by the Company in calculating the subordinated income incentive fees.

(3) See Note 8 for a discussion of the Company's financing arrangements.

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**FS Investment Corporation II**

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets  
(in thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<b>Operations</b>			
Net investment income . . . . .	\$ 271,355	\$ 254,528	\$ 290,649
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, secured borrowing and foreign currency . . . . .	(114,718)	(141,717)	(40,133)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments . . . . .	33,758	304,638	(330,932)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on secured borrowing <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	134	(134)	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	19,426
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency . . . . .	(594)	—	7
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	<u>189,935</u>	<u>417,315</u>	<u>(60,983)</u>
<b>Stockholder distributions<sup>(2)</sup></b>			
Distributions from net investment income . . . . .	(244,970)	(238,200)	(229,252)
Distributions from net realized gain on investments . . . . .	—	(5,888)	(9,893)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from stockholder distributions . . . . .	<u>(244,970)</u>	<u>(244,088)</u>	<u>(239,145)</u>
<b>Capital share transactions<sup>(3)</sup></b>			
Reinvestment of stockholder distributions . . . . .	122,786	138,013	116,784
Repurchases of common stock . . . . .	(124,590)	(91,792)	(38,034)
Net increase in net assets resulting from capital share transactions . . . . .	<u>(1,804)</u>	<u>46,221</u>	<u>78,750</u>
Total increase (decrease) in net assets . . . . .	(56,839)	219,448	(221,378)
Net assets at beginning of year . . . . .	2,909,860	2,690,412	2,911,790
Net assets at end of year . . . . .	<u>\$2,853,021</u>	<u>\$2,909,860</u>	<u>\$2,690,412</u>
Accumulated undistributed net investment income <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	<u>\$ 72,681</u>	<u>\$ 54,075</u>	<u>\$ 35,024</u>

- (1) See Note 8 for a discussion of the Company's financing arrangements.  
(2) See Note 5 for a discussion of the sources of distributions paid by the Company.  
(3) See Note 3 for a discussion of the Company's capital share transactions.

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	\$ 189,935	\$ 417,315	\$ (60,983)
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Purchases of investments . . . . .	(1,947,595)	(1,413,343)	(1,904,545)
Paid-in-kind interest . . . . .	(25,593)	(24,358)	(13,296)
Proceeds from sales and repayments of investments . . . . .	1,838,233	1,653,755	1,462,611
Net realized (gain) loss on investments and secured borrowing . . . . .	115,389	141,715	20,241
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments . .	(33,758)	(304,638)	330,932
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	(19,426)
Net change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on secured borrowing . . . . .	(134)	134	—
Accretion of discount . . . . .	(46,816)	(17,651)	(32,590)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and discount . . . . .	5,325	3,827	3,753
Unrealized (gain) loss on borrowings in foreign currency . . . . .	1,357	—	—
(Increase) decrease in collateral held at broker for open swap contracts . . . . .	—	—	37,951
(Increase) decrease in receivable for investments sold and repaid . . . .	73,312	(72,069)	1,773
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable . . . . .	(2,169)	(5,199)	18,441
(Increase) decrease in receivable for credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	62
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets . . . . .	(865)	224	(223)
Increase (decrease) in payable for investments purchased . . . . .	(10,401)	14,089	(84,272)
Increase (decrease) in management fees payable . . . . .	985	81	(1,540)
Increase (decrease) in subordinated income incentive fees payable . . .	2,636	239	920
Increase (decrease) in administrative services expense payable . . . . .	(224)	(600)	(453)
Increase (decrease) in interest payable . . . . .	3,173	3,689	3,098
Increase (decrease) in directors' fees payable . . . . .	(5)	4	16
Increase (decrease) in unamortized swap premiums received . . . . .	—	—	(10,622)
Increase (decrease) in other accrued expenses and liabilities . . . . .	217	(85)	1,124
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities . . . . .	<u>163,002</u>	<u>397,129</u>	<u>(247,028)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Reinvestment of stockholder distributions . . . . .	122,786	138,013	116,784
Repurchases of common stock . . . . .	(124,590)	(91,792)	(38,034)
Stockholder distributions . . . . .	(244,590)	(254,180)	(227,957)
Borrowings under credit facilities <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	782,371	682,500	208,175
Borrowings under repurchase agreements <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	110,000	324,600
Proceeds (repayments) from secured borrowing <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	(8,214)	8,132	—
Repayments of credit facilities <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	(174,628)	(202,961)	(128,129)
Repayments of repurchase agreement <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	(400,000)	(660,000)	—
Deferred financing costs paid . . . . .	(2,804)	(8,546)	(4,213)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities . . . . .	<u>(49,669)</u>	<u>(278,834)</u>	<u>251,226</u>
Total increase (decrease) in cash and foreign currency . . . . .	113,333	118,295	4,198
Cash and foreign currency at beginning of year . . . . .	347,076	228,781	224,583
Cash and foreign currency at end of year . . . . .	<u>\$ 460,409</u>	<u>\$ 347,076</u>	<u>\$ 228,781</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosure</b>			
Local and excise taxes paid . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,825</u>	<u>\$ 2,069</u>	<u>\$ 1,150</u>

(1) See Note 8 for a discussion of the Company's financing arrangements. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company paid \$77,558, \$62,775 and \$54,896, respectively, in interest expense on credit facilities and \$468, \$124 and \$0, respectively, in interest expense on secured borrowing.

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments**  
**As of December 31, 2017**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Senior Secured Loans—First Lien—119.9%</b>								
5 Arch Income Fund 2, LLC	(o)(s)	Diversified Financials	10.5%		11/18/21	\$ 14,912	\$ 14,935	\$ 14,912
5 Arch Income Fund 2, LLC	(o)(p)(s)	Diversified Financials	10.5%		11/18/21	4,088	4,088	4,088
Abaco Energy Technologies LLC	(j)	Energy	L+700, 2.5% PIK (2.5% Max PIK)	1.0%	11/20/20	25,842	25,079	25,390
Actian Corp.	(f)(j)(g)	Software & Services	L+806	1.0%	6/30/22	45,714	45,714	46,286
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.	(j)(x)	Materials	L+750	1.0%	10/4/22	9,218	7,789	9,218
AG Group Merger Sub, Inc.	(f)(h)(k)(j)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+750	1.0%	12/29/23	62,418	62,418	63,510
All Systems Holding LLC	(h)(k)(f)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+767	1.0%	10/31/23	103,557	103,557	105,110
Altus Power America, Inc.	(k)	Energy	L+750	1.5%	9/30/21	2,866	2,866	2,809
Altus Power America, Inc.	(p)	Energy	L+750	1.5%	9/30/21	884	884	866
Ascension Insurance, Inc.	(f)(h)(j)(g)	Insurance	L+825	1.3%	3/5/19	78,342	78,020	79,419
Ascension Insurance, Inc.	(p)	Insurance	L+825	1.3%	3/5/19	27,800	27,800	28,182
Aspect Software, Inc.	(p)	Software & Services	L+1050	1.0%	5/25/18	1,804	1,804	1,804
Aspect Software, Inc.	(p)	Software & Services	L+1050	1.0%	5/25/18	46	46	46
Aspect Software, Inc.	(j)	Software & Services	L+1050	1.0%	5/25/20	3,620	3,620	3,349
Aspect Software, Inc.	(p)	Software & Services	L+1200	1.0%	5/25/18	657	657	—
Atlas Aerospace LLC	(f)(k)(j)	Capital Goods	L+802	1.0%	12/29/22	86,857	86,857	86,857
ATX Networks Corp.	(f)(g)(o)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	L+600, 1.0% PIK (1.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	6/11/21	1,911	1,894	1,899
ATX Networks Corp.	(f)(k)(o)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	L+600, 1.0% PIK (1.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	6/11/21	25,569	24,974	25,410
Avaya Inc.	(i)(g)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	L+475	1.0%	12/15/24	17,000	16,830	16,761
AVF Parent, LLC	(f)(j)(k)	Retailing	L+725	1.3%	3/1/24	76,382	76,382	77,963
Borden Dairy Co.	(g)(h)(f)	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	L+804	1.0%	7/6/23	52,500	52,500	52,484
Cactus Wellhead, LLC	(f)(g)	Energy	L+600	1.0%	7/31/20	16,211	15,596	16,238
CEVA Group Plc	(o)(p)	Transportation	L+500		3/19/19	20,000	20,000	18,750
Cimarron Energy Inc.	(k)	Energy	L+1150 PIK (L+1150 Max PIK)	1.0%	12/15/19	25,470	25,470	10,379
ConnectiveRx, LLC	(f)(g)(j)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+828	1.0%	11/25/21	51,032	51,032	51,053
Crestwood Holdings LLC	(f)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	6/19/19	4,185	4,180	4,207
CSafe Acquisition Co, Inc.	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	11/1/21	3,548	3,548	3,517
CSafe Acquisition Co, Inc.	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	11/1/21	2,713	2,713	2,689
CSafe Acquisition Co, Inc.	(f)(g)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	10/31/23	49,935	49,935	49,498
CSafe Acquisition Co, Inc.	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	10/31/23	26,797	26,797	26,562
Dade Paper & Bag, LLC	(f)(g)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+750	1.0%	6/10/24	137,112	137,112	141,911

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

FS Investment Corporation II

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As of December 31, 2017  
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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Dayton Superior Corp. ....	(k)	Materials	L+800	1.0%	11/15/21	\$ 11,550	\$ 11,263	\$ 9,992
Diamond Resorts International, Inc. ....	(g)	Consumer Services	L+600	1.0%	9/2/23	6,853	6,713	6,919
Eastman Kodak Co. ....	(f)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+625	1.0%	9/3/19	6,836	6,797	5,931
Empire Today, LLC ....	(f)(g)(h)(j)(k)	Retailing	L+800	1.0%	11/17/22	89,100	89,100	89,991
Fairway Group Acquisition Co. ....	(j)	Food & Staples Retailing	12.0% PIK (12.0% Max PIK)		1/3/20	2,725	2,725	2,725
Fairway Group Acquisition Co. ....	(m)(n)	Food & Staples Retailing	10.0% PIK (10.0% Max PIK)		1/3/20	1,777	1,733	400
Fox Head, Inc. ....	(g)(j)(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+850	1.0%	12/19/20	13,020	13,020	13,009
FR Dixie Acquisition Corp. ....	(f)	Energy	L+475	1.0%	12/18/20	4,042	4,032	2,386
FullBeauty Brands Holdings Corp. ....	(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+475	1.0%	10/14/22	4,949	4,561	2,929
FullBeauty Brands Holdings Corp. ....	(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+800	1.0%	10/14/20	55,000	55,000	54,313
Greystone Equity Member Corp. ....	(e)(o)	Diversified Financials	L+1050		3/31/21	13,582	13,596	13,599
Greystone Equity Member Corp. ....	(e)(o)	Diversified Financials	L+1100		3/31/21	21,048	21,048	21,258
Greystone Equity Member Corp. ....	(o)(p)	Diversified Financials	L+1100		3/31/21	5,370	5,370	5,424
Gulf Finance, LLC ....	(g)	Energy	L+525	1.0%	8/25/23	4,864	4,745	4,392
H.M. Dunn Co., Inc. ....	(j)(k)	Capital Goods	L+946	1.0%	3/26/21	64,286	64,286	61,393
Hudson Technologies Co. ....	(j)(k)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+725	1.0%	10/10/23	51,359	51,359	52,065
Hudson Technologies Co. ....	(o)(p)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+725	1.0%	10/10/23	12,228	12,228	12,396
Hybrid Promotions, LLC ....	(g)(j)(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+850	1.0%	12/19/20	47,740	47,740	47,699
Icynene U.S. Acquisition Corp. ....	(f)(g)(j)	Materials	L+700	1.0%	11/30/24	36,000	36,000	36,007
Industrial Group Intermediate Holdings, LLC ....	(f)(g)(h)(j)(k)	Materials	L+800	1.3%	5/31/20	130,488	130,488	132,445
Industry City TI Lessor, L.P. ....	(j)	Consumer Services	10.8%, 1.0% PIK (1.0% Max PIK)		6/30/26	12,324	12,324	12,478
JMC Acquisition Merger Corp. ....	(f)(g)(h)	Capital Goods	L+854	1.0%	11/6/21	20,495	20,495	20,828
JSS Holdings, Inc. ....	(f)(g)(j)(k)	Capital Goods	L+800, 0.0% PIK (2.5% Max PIK)	1.0%	3/31/23	72,715	72,056	73,842
JSS Holdings, Inc. ....	(p)	Capital Goods	L+800, 0.0% PIK (2.5% Max PIK)	1.0%	3/31/23	13,273	13,273	13,478
Kodiak BR, LLC ....	(g)(h)(j)(k)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	12/1/24	84,121	84,121	84,332
Kodiak BR, LLC ....	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	12/1/24	24,242	24,242	24,303
Latham Pool Products, Inc. ....	(f)(g)(j)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+775	1.0%	6/29/21	28,092	28,092	28,408
LD Intermediate Holdings, Inc. ....	(k)	Software & Services	L+588	1.0%	12/9/22	16,575	15,186	14,891
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc. ....	(x)	Consumer Services	L+1100	1.0%	5/5/19	4,677	4,677	4,677
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc. ....	(p)(x)	Consumer Services	L+1100	1.0%	5/5/19	752	760	752

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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
MB Precision Holdings LLC . . . . .	(g)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+725, 2.3% PIK (2.3% Max PIK)	1.3%	1/23/21	\$ 64,367	\$ 64,367	\$ 58,976
MORSCO, Inc. . . . .	(e)(f)	Capital Goods	L+700	1.0%	10/31/23	3,581	3,460	3,652
Moxie Liberty LLC . . . . .	(f)(h)	Energy	L+650	1.0%	8/21/20	11,634	11,651	10,751
Moxie Patriot LLC . . . . .	(h)	Energy	L+575	1.0%	12/19/20	5,383	5,360	5,303
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+450	1.0%	5/5/21	3,075	3,075	3,075
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+450	1.0%	5/5/21	8,106	8,106	8,106
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .	(f)(j)(k)	Consumer Services	L+436	4.5%	5/5/23	84,472	84,472	84,045
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+375	4.5%	5/5/23	49,689	49,689	49,439
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+500	1.0%	9/2/21	2,625	2,625	2,625
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc. . . . .	(f)(h)(j)(k)	Consumer Services	L+810	1.0%	9/2/22	77,522	77,522	78,976
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+750	1.0%	9/2/22	9,917	9,917	10,103
Nova Wildcat Amerock, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(j)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+800	1.3%	9/10/19	64,921	64,921	65,245
PHRC License, LLC . . . . .	(e)(g)(h)	Consumer Services	L+850	1.5%	4/28/22	67,500	67,500	69,187
Polymer Additives, Inc. . . . .	(g)(h)(k)	Materials	L+888	1.0%	12/19/22	63,068	63,068	65,276
Polymer Additives, Inc. . . . .	(h)(k)	Materials	L+834	1.0%	12/19/22	29,005	29,005	29,585
Power Distribution, Inc. . . . .	(f)(g)(k)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.3%	1/25/23	44,893	44,893	45,566
Production Resource Group, LLC . . . . .	(g)(j)(k)	Media	L+750	1.0%	1/14/19	137,162	137,162	145,049
Propulsion Acquisition, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(j)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+600	1.0%	7/13/21	58,874	56,828	58,285
Quest Software US Holdings Inc. . . . .	(f)(h)(t)	Software & Services	L+550	1.0%	10/31/22	18,333	18,244	18,659
Roadrunner Intermediate Acquisition Co., LLC . . . . .	(f)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+725	1.0%	3/15/23	7,550	7,550	7,614
Rogue Wave Software, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Software & Services	L+858	1.0%	9/25/21	24,413	24,413	24,413
Safariland, LLC . . . . .	(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+768	1.1%	11/18/23	70,234	70,234	71,200
Safariland, LLC . . . . .	(p)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.1%	11/18/23	13,867	13,867	14,057
Sequel Youth and Family Services, LLC . . . . .	(f)(k)(g)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+778	1.0%	9/1/22	82,353	82,353	83,111
Sequel Youth and Family Services, LLC . . . . .	(p)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+700	1.0%	9/1/22	4,118	4,118	4,156
Sequential Brands Group, Inc. . . . .	(h)(j)(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+900		7/1/22	156,102	156,102	154,541
Sorenson Communications, Inc. . . . .	(f)(g)(h)(j)	Telecommunication Services	L+575	2.3%	4/30/20	98,440	98,219	99,240
SSC (Lux) Limited S.à r.l. . . . .	(g)(h)(j)(o)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+750	1.0%	9/10/24	104,545	104,545	106,636
Staples Canada, ULC . . . . .	(o)(v)	Retailing	L+700	1.0%	9/12/23	C\$ 3,229	2,667	2,602
Strike, LLC . . . . .	(k)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	5/30/19	\$ 2,800	2,766	2,814
Strike, LLC . . . . .	(f)(t)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	11/30/22	4,523	4,408	4,591
SunGard Availability Services Capital, Inc. . . . .	(f)(t)	Software & Services	L+700	1.0%	9/30/21	10,749	10,653	9,970
SunGard Availability Services Capital, Inc. . . . .	(i)(t)	Software & Services	L+1000	1.0%	10/1/22	1,000	950	962

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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Swift Worldwide Resources US Holdings Corp. . . . .	(f)(h)	Energy	L+1000, 1.0% PIK (1.0%/Max PIK)	1.0%	7/20/21	\$ 19,489	\$ 19,489	\$ 19,879
ThermaSys Corp. . . . .	(f)	Capital Goods	L+400	1.3%	5/3/19	4,522	4,523	4,267
Trace3, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(j)	Software & Services	L+775	1.0%	6/6/23	53,481	53,481	54,751
U.S. Xpress Enterprises, Inc. . . . .	(g)(h)(j)	Transportation	L+1075, 0.0% PIK (1.8%/Max PIK)	1.5%	5/30/20	66,734	66,734	66,901
USI Senior Holdings, Inc. . . . .	(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+779	1.0%	1/5/22	41,150	41,150	41,383
USI Senior Holdings, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	1/5/22	8,373	8,373	8,421
UTEX Industries, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Energy	L+400	1.0%	5/21/21	22,057	20,083	21,680
Warren Resources, Inc. . . . .	(e)(j)(x)	Energy	L+900, 1.0% PIK (1.0%/Max PIK)	1.0%	5/22/20	42,550	42,550	43,613
Waste Pro USA, Inc. . . . .	(g)(h)(j)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+750	1.0%	10/15/20	121,116	121,116	123,387
Westbridge Technologies, Inc. . . . .	(i)	Software & Services	L+850	1.0%	4/28/23	14,813	14,541	14,701
York Risk Services Holding Corp. . . . .		Insurance	L+375	1.0%	10/1/21	990	983	971
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp. . . . .	(f)(g)(j)	Software & Services	L+750	1.0%	7/29/22	33,826	33,826	34,334
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp. . . . .	(p)	Software & Services	L+750	1.0%	7/29/22	6,424	6,424	6,520
<b>Total Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b> . . . . .						<u>3,650,110</u>	<u>3,663,047</u>	<u>(241,977)</u>
Unfunded Loan Commitments . . . . .								<u>(241,977)</u>
<b>Net Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b> . . . . .						<u>3,408,133</u>		<u>3,421,070</u>
<b>Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien—11.5%</b>								
American Bath Group, LLC . . . . .	(k)	Capital Goods	L+975	1.0%	9/30/24	7,000	6,494	7,018
Arena Energy, LP . . . . .	(f)(j)	Energy	L+900, 4.0% PIK (4.0%/Max PIK)	1.0%	1/24/21	24,844	24,844	23,621
BPA Laboratories Inc. . . . .	(j)	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	L+250		4/29/20	3,272	3,134	3,239
Byrider Finance, LLC . . . . .	(e)	Automobiles & Components	L+1000, 0.5% PIK (4.0%/Max PIK)	1.3%	8/22/20	22,608	22,608	21,280
Checkout Holding Corp. . . . .	(k)	Media	L+675	1.0%	4/11/22	10,000	9,953	4,356
Chisholm Oil and Gas Operating, LLC . . . . .	(j)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	3/21/24	16,000	16,000	15,998
Compuware Corp. . . . .	(j)	Software & Services	L+825	1.0%	12/15/22	1,841	1,666	1,850
Crossmark Holdings, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Media	L+750	1.3%	12/21/20	7,778	7,788	879
Fairway Group Acquisition Co. . . . .	(m)(n)	Food & Staples Retailing	11.0% PIK (11.0%/Max PIK)		10/3/21	1,563	1,520	352
Fieldwood Energy LLC . . . . .	(e)(k)(m)(n)	Energy	L+713	1.3%	9/30/20	1,947	1,602	652
Gruden Acquisition, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Transportation	L+850	1.0%	8/18/23	15,000	14,435	14,981
Inmar, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Software & Services	L+800	1.0%	5/1/25	2,615	2,579	2,630

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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Jazz Acquisition, Inc. . . . .	(f)	Capital Goods	L+675	1.0%	6/19/22	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,500
JW Aluminum Co. . . . .	(e)(j)(k)(x)	Materials	L+850	0.8%	11/17/20	33,874	33,866	34,382
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc. . . . .	(x)	Consumer Services	L+850 PIK (L+850 Max PIK)	1.0%	11/23/20	14,728	14,640	6,771
LTI Holdings, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Materials	L+875	1.0%	5/16/25	9,259	9,087	9,421
P2 Upstream Acquisition Co. . . . .	(k)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	4/30/21	14,500	14,652	13,413
Peak 10 Holding Corp. . . . .	(k)	Software & Services	L+725	1.0%	8/1/25	2,786	2,759	2,810
Production Resource Group, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(h)	Media	L+850	1.0%	7/23/19	95,599	95,599	96,256
Spencer Gifts LLC . . . . .	(k)	Retailing	L+825	1.0%	6/29/22	20,000	20,078	10,800
Talos Production LLC . . . . .	(g)(i)	Energy	11.0%		4/3/22	4,500	4,213	4,466
Titan Energy Operating, LLC . . . . .		Energy	2.0%, L+1100 PIK (L+1100 Max PIK)	1.0%	2/23/20	78,366	67,595	41,557
WP CPP Holdings, LLC . . . . .	(j)	Capital Goods	L+775	1.0%	4/30/21	6,932	6,913	6,903
<b>Total Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien . . . . .</b>							<u>385,761</u>	<u>327,135</u>
<b>Senior Secured Bonds—4.4%</b>								
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc. . . . .	(x)	Materials	L+700, 10.0% PIK (10.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	10/4/23	10,278	10,278	10,278
Black Swan Energy Ltd. . . . .	(o)	Energy	9.0%		1/20/24	1,333	1,333	1,343
FourPoint Energy, LLC . . . . .	(e)(j)(k)	Energy	9.0%		12/31/21	46,313	44,869	47,065
Global A&T Electronics Ltd. . . . .	(e)(k)(m)(n)(o)	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	10.0%		2/1/19	19,490	19,114	18,069
Mood Media Corp. . . . .	(e)(j)(o)(x)	Media	L+600, 8.0% PIK (8.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	6/28/24	23,104	23,104	23,219
Ridgeback Resources Inc. . . . .	(e)(o)(w)	Energy	12.0%		12/29/20	331	326	331
Sorenson Communications, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Telecommunication Services	9.0%, 0.0% PIK (9.0% Max PIK)		10/31/20	7,058	6,904	7,058
Sunnova Energy Corp. . . . .		Energy	6.0%, 6.0% PIK (6.0% Max PIK)		10/24/18	2,117	2,117	2,117
Velvet Energy Ltd. . . . .	(o)	Energy	9.0%		10/5/23	15,000	15,000	15,193
<b>Total Senior Secured Bonds . . . . .</b>							<u>123,045</u>	<u>124,673</u>

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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Subordinated Debt—12.8%</b>								
Ascent Resources Urica Holdings, LLC	(i)	Energy	10.0%		4/1/22	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 43,226
Aurora Diagnostics, LLC	(j)	Health Care Equipment & Services	10.8%, 1.5% PIK (1.5% Max PIK)		1/15/20	6,143	5,628	5,713
Avantor, Inc.	(k)	Materials	9.0%		10/1/25	20,000	20,000	19,888
Bellatrix Exploration Ltd.	(o)	Energy	8.5%		5/15/20	5,000	4,947	4,775
Brooklyn Basketball Holdings, LLC	(h)(f)	Consumer Services	L+725		10/25/19	39,746	39,746	40,342
CEC Entertainment, Inc.	(i)	Consumer Services	8.0%		2/15/22	18,715	18,572	17,709
Ceridian HCM Holding, Inc.	(i)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	11.0%		3/15/21	40,657	40,304	42,534
Coveris Holdings S.A.	(i)(k)(o)	Materials	7.9%		11/1/19	42,534	42,270	42,454
Eclipse Resources Corp.	(i)(o)	Energy	8.9%		7/15/23	9,175	9,028	9,439
EV Energy Partners, L.P.	(e)(m)	Energy	8.0%		4/15/19	259	246	132
Global Jet Capital Inc.		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		1/30/25	849	849	864
Global Jet Capital Inc.		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		4/30/25	5,398	5,398	5,492
Global Jet Capital Inc.		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		9/3/25	1,115	1,115	1,135
Global Jet Capital Inc.		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		9/29/25	1,050	1,050	1,068
Global Jet Capital Inc.	(e)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		12/4/25	7,751	7,751	7,887
Global Jet Capital Inc.	(e)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		12/9/25	1,268	1,268	1,290
Global Jet Capital Inc.	(e)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		1/29/26	664	664	675
Global Jet Capital Inc.		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		12/2/26	2,009	2,009	2,044
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corp.	(i)(o)	Capital Goods	8.0%		5/15/22	9,000	9,000	9,453
Greystone Mezzanine Equity Member Corp.	(o)	Diversified Financials	L+650		9/15/25	1,011	1,011	1,011
Greystone Mezzanine Equity Member Corp.	(o)(p)	Diversified Financials	L+650		9/15/25	18,989	18,989	18,989
Jupiter Resources Inc.	(h)(k)(o)	Energy	8.5%		10/1/22	28,800	27,037	17,784
P.F. Chang's China Bistro, Inc.	(i)(k)(f)	Consumer Services	10.3%		6/30/20	44,078	43,300	40,395
SI Blocker Buyer Inc.		Commercial & Professional Services	10.0% PIK (10.0% Max PIK)		10/31/22	295	295	330
Sorenson Communications, Inc.	(e)(j)	Telecommunication Services	13.9%, 0.0% PIK (13.9% Max PIK)		10/31/21	5,364	5,119	5,565

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2017**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
SunGard Availability Services Capital, Inc.	(i)	Software & Services	8.8%		4/1/22	\$ 5,900	\$ 4,632	\$ 3,680
TI Group Automotive Systems, LLC	(i)(o)	Automobiles & Components	8.8%		7/15/23	3,408	3,408	3,664
York Risk Services Holding Corp.	(i)(j)(k)	Insurance	8.5%		10/1/22	38,070	35,217	37,499
<b>Total Subordinated Debt</b>							388,853	385,037
Unfunded Loan Commitments							(18,989)	(18,989)
<b>Net Subordinated Debt</b>							369,864	366,048
<b>Collateralized Securities—0.9%</b>								
CGMS CLO 2013-3A Class Subord.	(o)	Diversified Financials	10.5%		7/15/25	23,263	10,658	14,722
NewStar Clarendon 2014-1A Class D	(o)	Diversified Financials	L+435		1/25/27	1,060	1,009	1,062
NewStar Clarendon 2014-1A Class Subord. B	(o)	Diversified Financials	15.8%		1/25/27	12,140	8,768	9,979
<b>Total Collateralized Securities</b>						20,435	20,435	25,763
Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>			
<b>Equity/Other—11.7%</b>								
5 Arches, LLC, Common Equity	(o)(r)	Diversified Financials	10,000	\$ 250	\$ 250			
Abaco Energy Technologies LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Energy	3,055,556	3,056	458			
Abaco Energy Technologies LLC, Preferred Equity	(n)	Energy	12,734,481	637	2,229			
ACP FH Holdings GP, LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	88,571	89	67			
ACP FH Holdings, LP, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	8,768,572	8,769	6,668			
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc., Common Equity	(n)(x)	Materials	265,747	7,471	5,900			
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Warrants, 10/4/2027	(n)(x)	Materials	4,189	39	26			
Altus Power America Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Energy	462,008	462	69			
Altus Power America Holdings, LLC, Preferred Equity	(t)	Energy	955,284	955	955			
AP Exhaust Holdings, LLC, Class A1 Common Units	(n)(r)	Automobiles & Components	84	—	—			
AP Exhaust Holdings, LLC, Class A1 Preferred Units	(n)(r)	Automobiles & Components	8,295	9,248	8,378			
Ascend Resources Utica Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(q)	Energy	128,734,129	38,700	32,184			
ASG Everglades Holdings, Inc., Common Equity	(n)(x)	Software & Services	625,178	13,475	30,727			
ASG Everglades Holdings, Inc. Warrants, 6/27/2022	(n)(x)	Software & Services	253,704	7,231	6,951			
Aspect Software Parent, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Software & Services	403,955	19,021	—			
ATX Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(o)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	72,635	116	84			
Aurora Diagnostics Holdings, LLC, Warrants, 5/25/2027	(j)(n)	Health Care Equipment & Services	94,193	686	673			
BPA Laboratories, Inc., Series A Warrants, 4/29/2024	(j)(n)	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	10,924	—	—			
BPA Laboratories, Inc., Series B Warrants, 4/29/2024	(j)(n)	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	17,515	—	—			
Burleigh Point, Ltd., Warrants, 7/16/2020	(n)(o)	Retailing	3,451,216	1,898	49			
Chisholm Oil and Gas Operating, LLC, Series A Units	(n)(r)	Energy	70,947	71	70			

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FS Investment Corporation II

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)  
As of December 31, 2017  
(in thousands, except share amounts)

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Cimarron Energy Holdco Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Energy	3,675,487	\$ 3,323	\$ —
Cimarron Energy Holdco Inc., Preferred Equity	(n)	Energy	626,806	627	—
CSF Group Holdings, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	417,400	417	292
Eastman Kodak Co., Common Equity	(n)(w)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	1,846	36	6
Escape Velocity Holdings, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Software & Services	33,216	332	784
Fairway Group Holdings Corp., Common Equity	(n)	Food & Staples Retailing	31,626	1,016	—
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class C-II-A Units	(n)(r)	Energy	13,000	13,000	3,770
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class D Units	(n)(r)	Energy	2,437	1,610	713
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class E-II Units	(n)(r)	Energy	29,730	7,432	8,547
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class E-III Units	(n)(r)	Energy	43,875	10,969	12,724
Global Jet Capital Holdings, LP, Preferred Equity	(e)(n)	Commercial & Professional Services	62,289	6,229	5,606
H.I.G. Empire Holdco, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Retailing	411	1,227	1,226
Harvey Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	666,667	667	1,700
Industrial Group Intermediate Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(r)	Materials	2,678,947	2,679	4,018
JMC Acquisition Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	1,449	1,449	1,964
JSS Holdco, LLC, Net Profits Interest	(n)	Capital Goods	27	—	500
JW Aluminum Co., Common Equity	(e)(k)(n)(x)	Materials	256	—	—
JW Aluminum Co., Preferred Equity	(e)(k)(x)	Materials	1,184	12,838	15,074
MB Precision Investment Holdings LLC, Class A-2 Units	(n)(r)	Capital Goods	2,287,659	2,288	—
Mood Media Corp., Common Equity	(n)(o)(x)	Media	17,400,835	12,644	28,659
North Haven Cadence TopCo, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Consumer Services	2,916,667	2,917	4,521
PDI Parent LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	2,076,923	2,077	2,181
Professional Plumbing Group, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)	Capital Goods	3,000,000	3,000	6,900
PSAV Holdings LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	10,000	10,000	34,000
Ridgeback Resources Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)(o)(v)	Energy	817,308	5,022	4,962
Roadhouse Holding Inc., Common Equity	(n)(x)	Consumer Services	4,481,763	4,657	—
SI Blocker Buyer Inc., Common Equity	(n)(o)(w)	Commercial & Professional Services	124	1,240	1,887
SandRidge Energy, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)(w)	Energy	253,009	5,647	5,331
Sequential Brands Group, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	408,685	5,517	727
Sorenson Communications, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)	Telecommunication Services	43,796	—	35,917
SSC Holdco Limited, Common Equity	(n)(o)	Health Care Equipment & Services	261,364	5,227	6,247
Sumnova Energy Corp., Common Equity	(n)	Energy	384,746	1,444	—
Sumnova Energy Corp., Preferred Equity	(n)	Energy	70,229	374	283
Swift Worldwide Resources Holdco Limited, Common Equity	(n)(o)(u)	Energy	1,250,000	2,010	687
TE Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)(r)	Energy	717,718	6,101	1,166
TE Holdings, LLC, Preferred Equity	(e)(n)	Energy	475,758	4,751	4,520
The Stars Group Inc., Warrants, 5/15/2024	(n)(o)	Consumer Services	2,000,000	16,832	25,140

See notes to consolidated financial statements.



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)**  
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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Titan Energy, LLC, Common Equity . . . . .	(e)(n)(w)	Energy	200,040	\$ 6,322	\$ 304
Warren Resources, Inc., Common Equity . . . . .	(n)(x)	Energy	2,371,337	11,145	4,031
White Star Petroleum Holdings, LLC, Common Equity . . . . .	(n)(r)	Energy	1,613,753	1,372	1,210
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp., Preferred Equity, Series E-1 . . . . .	(n)	Software & Services	620,025	4,929	6,015
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp., Preferred Equity, Series F . . . . .	(n)	Software & Services	563,932	4,929	5,261
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp., Warrants, 4/20/2027 . . . . .	(n)	Software & Services	84,590	—	294
<b>Total Equity/Other</b> . . . . .			<u>296,470</u>	<u>332,905</u>	<u>332,905</u>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS—161.2%</b> . . . . .			<u>\$4,603,708</u>	<u>4,597,594</u>	<u>4,597,594</u>
<b>LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF OTHER ASSETS—(61.2%)</b> . . . . .					<u>(1,744,573)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS—100.0%</b> . . . . .					<u>\$ 2,853,021</u>

- (a) Security may be an obligation of one or more entities affiliated with the named company.
- (b) Certain variable rate securities in the Company's portfolio bear interest at a rate determined by a publicly disclosed base rate plus a basis point spread. As of December 31, 2017, the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR or "L", was 1.69% and the U.S. Prime Lending Rate, or Prime, was 4.50%. PIK means paid-in-kind.
- (c) Denominated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
- (d) Fair value determined by the Company's board of directors (see Note 7).
- (e) Security or portion thereof held within Cobbs Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the obligations of Cobbs Creek LLC under the repurchase transaction with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London Branch (see Note 8).
- (f) Security or portion thereof held within Cooper River LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility with Citibank, N.A. (see Note 8).
- (g) Security or portion thereof held within Wissahickon Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (see Note 8).
- (h) Security or portion thereof held within Darby Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a revolving credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (see Note 8).
- (i) Security or portion thereof held within Dunning Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a revolving credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (see Note 8).
- (j) Security or portion thereof held within Juniata River LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a term loan credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (see Note 8).
- (k) Security or portion thereof held within Green Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a term loan credit facility with Goldman Sachs Bank USA (see Note 8).
- (l) Position or portion thereof unsettled as of December 31, 2017.
- (m) Security was on non-accrual status as of December 31, 2017.
- (n) Security is non-income producing.
- (o) The investment is not a qualifying asset under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. A business development company may not acquire any asset other than qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. As of December 31, 2017, 90.2% of the Company's total assets represented qualifying assets.
- (p) Security is an unfunded commitment. The stated rate reflects the spread disclosed at the time of commitment and may not indicate the actual rate received upon funding.
- (q) Security held within IC II American Energy Investments, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (r) Security held within FSIC II Investments, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (s) Security held within IC II Arches Investments, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (t) Security held within IC II Altus Investments, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (u) Investment denominated in British pounds. Cost and fair value are converted into U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of £1.00 to \$1.35 as of December 31, 2017.
- (v) Investment denominated in Canadian dollars. Cost and fair value are converted into U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of CAD \$1.00 to \$0.80 as of December 31, 2017.
- (w) Security is classified as Level 1 in the Company's fair value hierarchy (see Note 7).

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

FS Investment Corporation II

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)  
As of December 31, 2017  
(in thousands, except share amounts)

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Transfers In or Out	Purchases and		Sales and Repayments	Accretion of Discount	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Interest Income <sup>(3)</sup>	PIK Income <sup>(3)</sup>	Fee Income <sup>(3)</sup>
			Paid-in-Kind Interest	Interest								
<b>Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b>												
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,055	\$ (1,333)	\$ 63	\$ 4	\$ 1,429	\$ 9,218	\$ 265	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 403
A.T. Cross Co. <sup>(1)</sup>	28,081	(31,027)	—	—	(682)	—	3,628	—	(682)	—	—	—
ASG Everglades Holdings, Inc.	80,505	—	12,509	(91,824)	24	148	(1,362)	—	4,540	508	—	—
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc. <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	5,437	(760)	—	—	(8)	4,669	—	544	—	—
Warren Resources, Inc.	42,122	—	428	—	—	—	1,063	43,613	4,379	428	(180)	—
<b>Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien</b>												
ASG Everglades Holdings, Inc.	26,179	—	—	(26,989)	408	6,392	(5,990)	—	2,312	—	—	1,349
JW Aluminum Co.	34,410	—	132	(76)	2	—	(86)	34,382	3,198	132	—	—
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc.	10,355	—	3,794	—	22	—	(7,400)	6,771	22	743	—	—
<b>Senior Secured Bonds</b>												
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc.	—	—	10,278	—	—	—	—	10,278	152	—	—	—
Mood Media Corp.	—	23,104	—	—	—	—	115	23,219	3,746	—	—	—
<b>Subordinated Debt</b>												
Mood Media Corp.	—	6,103	—	(6,930)	47	780	—	—	463	—	—	—
<b>Equity/Other</b>												
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc., Common Equity	—	—	7,471	—	—	—	(1,571)	5,900	—	—	—	—
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Warrants, 10/4/2027	—	—	39	—	—	—	(13)	26	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., Common Equity, Class A Units <sup>(1)</sup>	—	(1,000)	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., Preferred Equity, Class A-1 Units <sup>(1)</sup>	—	(243)	—	—	—	—	243	—	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., GSO Special Unit <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASG Everglades Holdings, Inc., Common Equity	29,477	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	30,727	—	—	—	—
ASG Everglades Holdings, Inc., 6/27/2022, Warrants	6,444	—	—	—	—	—	507	6,951	—	—	—	—
JW Aluminum Co., Common Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JW Aluminum Co., Preferred Equity	11,854	—	1,559	—	—	—	1,661	15,074	222	1,559	—	—
Mood Media Corp.	5,472	7,136	5,508	—	—	—	16,015	28,659	—	—	—	—
Roadhouse Holding Inc., Common Equity	10,197	—	—	—	—	—	(5,472)	—	—	—	—	—
Warren Resources, Inc., Common Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,166)	4,031	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$285,096</u>	<u>\$ 4,073</u>	<u>\$56,210</u>	<u>\$(127,912)</u>	<u>\$(116)</u>	<u>\$7,324</u>	<u>\$(1,157)</u>	<u>\$223,518</u>	<u>\$18,617</u>	<u>\$3,914</u>	<u>\$1,572</u>	

(x) Under the 1940 Act, the Company generally is deemed to be an "affiliated person" of a portfolio company if it owns 5% or more of the portfolio company's voting securities and generally is deemed to "control" a portfolio company if it owns more than 25% of the portfolio company's voting securities or it has the power to exercise control over the management or policies of such portfolio company. As of December 31, 2017, the Company held investments in portfolio companies of which it is deemed to be an "affiliated person" but is not deemed to "control". The following table presents certain financial information with respect to investments in portfolio companies of which the Company was deemed to be an affiliated person for the year ended December 31, 2017:

- (1) During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company's ownership increased to over 25% of the portfolio company's voting securities and as a result the Company was deemed to "control" the portfolio company prior to disposition of the investment.
- (2) Security includes a partially unfunded commitment as of December 31, 2017 with an amortized cost of \$760 and a fair value of \$752
- (3) Interest, PIK, and fee income presented for the year ended December 31, 2017.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (Continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2017**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Transfers In or Out	Purchases and Paid-in-Kind Interest	Sales and Repayments	Accretion of Discount	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Interest Income <sup>(2)</sup>	PIK Income <sup>(2)</sup>	Fee Income <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b>											
A.T. Cross Co. <sup>(1)</sup>	\$—	\$31,027	\$9,654	\$(11,099)	\$—	\$(29,582)	\$—	\$—	\$664	\$553	\$—
<b>Equity/Other</b>											
A.T. Cross Co., Common Equity, Class A Units <sup>(1)</sup>	—	1,000	—	—	—	(1,000)	—	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., Preferred Equity, Class A-1 Units <sup>(1)</sup>	—	243	—	—	—	(243)	—	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., GSO Special Unit <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$32,270</u>	<u>\$9,654</u>	<u>\$(11,099)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$(30,825)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$664</u>	<u>\$553</u>	<u>\$—</u>

(1) During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company's ownership increased to over 25% of the portfolio company's voting securities and as a result the Company was deemed to "control" the portfolio company prior to disposition of the investment.

(2) Interest, PIK and fee income presented for the full year ended December 31, 2017.

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**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments**  
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**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Senior Secured Loans—First Lien—98.4%</b>								
5 Arch Income Fund 2, LLC	(o)(s)	Diversified Financials	10.5%	1.0%	11/18/21	\$ 9,781	\$ 9,806	\$ 9,781
5 Arch Income Fund 2, LLC	(o)(p)(s)	Diversified Financials	10.5%	1.0%	11/18/21	9,219	9,219	9,219
A.T. Cross Co.	(f)(x)	Retailing	L+500, 5.0% PIK (5.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	9/6/19	44,750	31,709	28,081
Abaco Energy Technologies LLC	(f)(i)	Energy	L+700, 2.5% PIK (2.5% Max PIK)	1.0%	11/20/20	26,600	25,531	20,150
Aeneas Buyer Corp.	(f)(g)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+500	1.0%	12/18/21	16,481	16,481	16,481
Aeneas Buyer Corp.	(f)(h)(i)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+815	1.0%	12/18/21	585	585	594
AG Group Merger Sub, Inc.	(p)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+750	1.0%	12/29/23	43,750	43,750	43,750
AG Group Merger Sub, Inc.	(e)(h)(j)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+750	1.0%	12/29/23	19,250	19,250	19,250
All Systems Holding LLC	(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+770	1.0%	10/31/23	93,000	93,000	93,781
Altus Power America, Inc.	(p)	Energy	L+750	1.5%	9/30/21	2,665	2,665	2,715
Altus Power America, Inc.	(f)(g)	Energy	L+575	1.5%	9/30/21	1,085	1,085	1,106
American Bath Group, LLC	(g)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+775	1.5%	9/30/23	24,938	23,963	25,031
AP Exhaust Acquisition, LLC	(f)(g)(h)(j)	Automobiles & Components	L+825	1.3%	3/5/19	76,837	76,270	77,702
ASG Technologies Group, Inc.	(f)(g)(h)(j)(x)	Insurance	L+786, 1.2% PIK (1.2% Max PIK)	1.0%	4/30/20	79,315	79,143	80,505
Aspect Software, Inc.	(p)	Software & Services	L+1000	1.0%	5/25/18	1,154	1,154	1,154
Aspect Software, Inc.	(j)	Software & Services	L+1000	1.0%	5/25/18	40	40	40
Atlas Aerospace LLC	(f)(k)	Capital Goods	L+804	1.0%	5/8/19	57,000	57,000	57,855
ATX Networks Corp.	(f)(g)(o)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	L+600	1.0%	6/11/21	1,950	1,928	1,916
ATX Networks Corp.	(f)(k)(o)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	L+600	1.0%	6/11/21	26,092	25,311	25,309
BenefitMall Holdings, Inc.	(g)(h)(j)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+725	1.0%	11/24/20	112,700	112,700	113,827
Cactus Wellhead, LLC	(f)(g)	Energy	L+600	1.0%	7/31/20	16,379	15,579	14,946
Cadence Aerospace Finance, Inc.	(f)	Capital Goods	L+575	1.3%	5/9/18	2,709	2,717	2,628
Caesars Entertainment Operating Co., Inc.	(j)(n)(o)	Consumer Services	L+575	1.0%	3/1/17	11,502	11,425	11,818
Caesars Entertainment Operating Co., Inc.	(j)(n)(o)	Consumer Services	L+675	1.0%	3/1/17	3,856	3,833	3,943
Caesars Entertainment Operating Co., Inc.	(f)(i)(j)(n)(o)	Consumer Services	L+875	1.0%	3/1/17	9,086	9,078	9,458
Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties, LLC	(j)	Consumer Services	L+600	1.0%	10/11/20	30,562	29,416	30,896
CEVA Group Plc	(o)(p)	Transportation	L+500	1.0%	3/19/19	20,000	20,000	16,000
Cimarron Energy Inc.	(k)	Energy	L+775, 3.8% PIK (3.8% Max PIK)	1.0%	12/15/19	23,664	23,664	24,019
Corner Investment PropCo, LLC	(f)(i)	Consumer Services	L+975	1.3%	11/2/19	38,758	39,092	39,145

*See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.*

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2016**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Crestwood Holdings LLC	(f)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	6/19/19	\$ 5,021	\$ 5,010	\$ 4,927
CSafe Acquisition Co., Inc.		Capital Goods	L+725		11/1/21	835	835	835
CSafe Acquisition Co., Inc.	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725		11/1/21	5,426	5,426	5,426
CSafe Acquisition Co., Inc.	(f)(g)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+725		10/31/23	48,000	48,000	48,000
CSafe Acquisition Co., Inc.	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725		10/31/23	29,217	29,217	29,217
Dayton Superior Corp.	(k)	Materials	L+800	1.0%	11/15/21	11,667	11,321	11,754
Diamond Resorts International, Inc.	(g)	Consumer Services	L+600	1.0%	9/2/23	14,963	14,604	15,031
Eastman Kodak Co.	(f)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+625	1.0%	9/3/19	6,958	6,895	7,002
Emerging Markets Communications, LLC	(f)(g)	Telecommunication Services	L+575	1.0%	7/1/21	12,805	11,985	12,613
Empire Today, LLC	(f)(g)(h)(j)(k)	Retailing	L+800	1.0%	11/17/22	90,000	90,000	90,797
Fairway Group Acquisition Co.	(j)	Food & Staples Retailing	L+800	1.0%	1/3/20	2,492	2,492	2,517
Fairway Group Acquisition Co.		Food & Staples Retailing	10.0% PIK (10.0% Max PIK)		1/3/20	1,608	1,608	1,463
Fox Head, Inc.	(g)(j)(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+850	1.0%	12/19/20	13,153	13,153	12,963
FR Dixie Acquisition Corp.	(f)	Energy	L+475	1.0%	12/18/20	4,084	4,072	2,144
Greystone Equity Member Corp.	(e)(o)	Diversified Financials	L+1050		3/31/21	33,076	33,209	33,366
Greystone Equity Member Corp.	(e)(o)(p)	Diversified Financials	L+1100		3/31/21	6,924	6,924	6,984
Gulf Finance, LLC	(g)	Energy	L+525	1.0%	8/25/23	4,988	4,844	5,025
H.M. Dunn Co., Inc.	(j)(k)	Capital Goods	L+955	1.0%	3/26/21	64,286	64,286	65,009
H.M. Dunn Co., Inc.	(p)	Capital Goods	L+775	1.0%	3/26/21	21,429	21,429	21,670
Hybrid Promotions, LLC	(g)(j)(k)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+850	1.0%	12/19/20	48,227	48,227	47,530
Industrial Group Intermediate Holdings, LLC	(f)(g)(h)(j)(k)	Materials	L+800	1.3%	5/31/20	126,026	126,026	127,916
Industry City TI Lessor, L.P.	(j)	Consumer Services	10.8%, 1.0% PIK (1.0% Max PIK)		6/30/26	13,045	13,045	13,241
Intralinks, Inc.	(f)(g)(j)(o)	Software & Services	L+525	2.0%	2/24/19	24,313	24,197	24,099
JMC Acquisition Merger Corp.	(f)(g)(h)	Capital Goods	L+857	1.0%	11/6/21	18,995	18,995	18,995
JSS Holdings, Inc.	(f)	Capital Goods	L+650	1.0%	8/31/21	7,500	7,085	7,462
Latham Pool Products, Inc.	(f)(g)(j)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+775	1.0%	6/29/21	35,000	35,000	35,350
LD Intermediate Holdings, Inc.	(k)	Software & Services	L+588	1.0%	12/9/22	17,000	15,305	15,810
MB Precision Holdings LLC	(g)(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+725, 1.5% PIK (1.5% Max PIK)	1.3%	1/23/20	59,981	59,981	57,657
MMM Holdings, Inc.	(f)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+825	1.5%	6/30/19	2,009	2,013	1,964
MORSCO, Inc.	(e)(f)	Capital Goods	L+700	1.0%	10/31/23	20,000	19,217	20,200
Moxie Liberty LLC	(f)(h)	Energy	L+650	1.0%	8/21/20	11,752	11,777	11,619
Moxie Patriot LLC	(h)	Energy	L+575	1.0%	12/19/20	5,438	5,406	5,411

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

FS Investment Corporation II

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)  
As of December 31, 2016  
(in thousands, except share amounts)

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
MSO of Puerto Rico, Inc. . . . .	(f)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+825	1.5%	6/30/19	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,428
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .		Consumer Services	L+450	1.0%	4/27/20	4,193	4,193	4,193
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+450	1.0%	4/27/20	6,988	6,988	6,988
Nobel Learning Communities, Inc. . . . .	(f)(j)(k)	Consumer Services	L+841	1.0%	4/27/21	84,472	84,472	85,739
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+500	1.0%	9/2/21	2,625	2,625	2,625
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc. . . . .	(f)(h)(j)(k)	Consumer Services	L+813	1.0%	9/2/22	74,958	74,958	74,958
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc. . . . .	(p)	Consumer Services	L+750	1.0%	9/2/22	12,542	12,542	12,542
Nova Wildcat Amerock, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(j)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+859	1.3%	9/10/19	64,759	64,759	62,816
PHRC License, LLC . . . . .	(e)(g)(h)	Consumer Services	L+900	1.5%	8/14/20	58,506	58,506	59,091
Polymer Additives, Inc. . . . .	(g)(h)(k)	Materials	L+888	1.0%	12/20/21	63,068	63,068	63,384
Polymer Additives, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Materials	L+978	1.0%	12/20/21	1,941	1,941	2,019
Production Resource Group, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(h)(k)	Media	L+850	1.0%	7/23/19	47,500	47,500	47,025
Production Resource Group, LLC . . . . .	(f)(j)(k)	Media	L+850	1.0%	7/23/19	48,099	48,099	47,617
Propulsion Acquisition, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(j)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+600	1.0%	7/13/21	37,405	34,996	36,657
PSKW, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)(j)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+839	1.0%	11/25/21	26,000	26,000	25,297
Roadrunner Intermediate Acquisition Co., LLC . . . . .	(f)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+800	1.0%	9/22/21	7,750	7,750	7,866
Rogue Wave Software, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Software & Services	L+802	1.0%	9/25/21	19,913	19,913	19,913
Safariland, LLC . . . . .	(h)(j)	Capital Goods	L+769	1.0%	11/18/23	70,234	70,234	70,059
Safariland, LLC . . . . .	(p)	Capital Goods	L+725	1.0%	11/18/23	13,867	13,867	13,832
Sequential Brands Group, Inc. . . . .	(h)(j)(k)(o)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+900		7/1/22	159,288	159,288	160,881
Sorenson Communications, Inc. . . . .	(f)(g)(h)(j)	Telecommunication Services	L+575	2.3%	4/30/20	99,460	99,158	98,714
Sports Authority, Inc. . . . .	(f)(m)(n)	Retailing	L+600	1.5%	11/16/17	7,818	6,676	1,593
Strike, LLC . . . . .	(p)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	5/30/19	5,000	4,926	4,925
Strike, LLC . . . . .	(k)(l)	Energy	L+800	1.0%	11/30/22	7,500	7,275	7,425
SunGard Availability Services Capital, Inc. . . . .	(f)(i)	Software & Services	L+500	1.0%	3/29/19	10,749	10,184	10,436
Sunnova Asset Portfolio 5 Holdings, LLC . . . . .		Energy			11/14/21	9,406	9,267	9,500
			12.0%, 0.0% PIK (12.0% Max PIK)					
Swift Worldwide Resources US Holdings Corp. . . . .	(f)(h)	Energy	L+1100	1.0%	7/20/21	19,538	19,538	19,538
ThermaSys Corp. . . . .	(f)	Capital Goods	L+400	1.3%	5/3/19	4,650	4,651	4,010
TierPoint, LLC . . . . .	(f)	Software & Services	L+450	1.0%	12/2/21	4,526	4,445	4,562
Transplace Texas, LP . . . . .	(j)	Transportation	L+744	1.0%	9/16/21	22,038	22,038	22,038
Transplace Texas, LP . . . . .	(p)	Transportation	L+700	1.0%	9/16/21	486	486	486
U.S. Xpress Enterprises, Inc. . . . .	(g)(h)(j)	Transportation	L+1000, 0.0% PIK (1.8% Max PIK)	1.5%	5/30/19	67,684	67,684	67,684
UTEX Industries, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Energy	L+400	1.0%	5/21/21	1,125	1,121	1,053

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Vertellus Performance Chemicals LLC	(j)(k)	Materials	L+950	1.0%	1/30/20	\$ 65,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 61,054
Warren Resources, Inc.	(e)(j)(x)	Energy	L+900, 1.0% PIK (1.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	5/22/20	42,122	42,122	42,122
Warren Resources, Inc.	(p)(x)	Energy	L+900, 1.0% PIK (1.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	5/22/20	3,002	3,002	3,002
Waste Pro USA, Inc.	(g)(h)(j)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	L+750	1.0%	10/15/20	122,363	122,363	124,657
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp.	(f)(g)(j)	Software & Services	L+750	1.0%	7/29/22	28,076	28,152	28,356
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp.	(f)(g)(v)	Software & Services	L+750	1.0%	7/29/22	8,214	8,139	8,268
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp.	(p)	Software & Services	L+750	1.0%	7/29/22	5,109	5,109	5,156
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp.	(p)(v)	Software & Services	L+750	1.0%	7/29/22	1,314	1,314	1,319
<b>Total Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b>							3,049,882	3,027,538
Unfunded Loan Commitments							(163,449)	(163,449)
<b>Net Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b>							<b>2,886,433</b>	<b>2,864,089</b>
<b>Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien—24.7%</b>								
Alison US LLC	(i)(o)	Capital Goods	L+850	1.0%	8/29/22	4,444	4,303	4,311
American Bath Group, LLC	(k)	Capital Goods	L+975	1.0%	9/30/24	7,000	6,448	6,755
AP Exhaust Acquisition, LLC		Automobiles & Components	12.0% PIK (12.0% Max PIK)		9/28/21	38,889	38,889	33,882
Arena Energy, LP	(f)(j)	Energy	L+900, 4.0% PIK (4.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	1/24/21	23,864	23,864	23,983
Ascent Resources - Marcellus, LLC	(f)	Energy	L+750	1.0%	8/4/21	3,333	3,291	442
Ascent Resources - Utica, LLC	(e)(h)(j)(k)	Energy	L+950	1.5%	9/30/18	248,050	247,400	250,220
ASG Technologies Group, Inc.	(j)(x)	Software & Services	L+1100, 0.0% PIK (6.0% Max PIK)	1.0%	6/27/22	26,989	20,189	26,179
BPA Laboratories Inc.	(j)	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	L+250		7/3/17	3,272	3,129	2,263
Byrider Finance, LLC	(e)	Automobiles & Components	L+1000, 0.5% PIK (0.5% Max PIK)	1.3%	8/22/20	16,745	16,745	16,493
Checkout Holding Corp.	(k)	Media	L+675	1.0%	4/11/22	10,000	9,945	7,200
Chief Exploration & Development LLC	(f)	Energy	L+650	1.3%	5/16/21	1,174	1,166	1,154
Compuware Corp.	(j)	Software & Services	L+825	1.0%	12/15/22	10,000	8,915	10,050
Crossmark Holdings, Inc.	(k)	Media	L+750	1.3%	12/21/20	7,778	7,791	3,694
Fairway Group Acquisition Co.		Food & Staples Retailing	11.0% PIK (11.0% Max PIK)		10/3/21	1,400	1,400	1,148
Fieldwood Energy LLC	(e)	Energy	L+713	1.3%	9/30/20	2,667	2,040	1,900
Gruden Acquisition, Inc.	(j)	Transportation	L+850	1.0%	8/18/23	15,000	14,366	11,875

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**FS Investment Corporation II**

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
Inmar, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Software & Services	L+700	1.0%	1/27/22	\$ 2,830	\$ 2,810	\$ 2,713
Jazz Acquisition, Inc. . . . .	(f)	Capital Goods	L+675	1.0%	6/19/22	3,700	3,742	3,139
Jonah Energy LLC . . . . .	(e)	Energy	L+650	1.0%	5/12/21	1,250	1,095	1,188
JW Aluminum Co. . . . .	(e)(j)(k)(x)	Materials	L+850 PIK (L+850 Max PIK)	0.8%	11/17/20	33,818	33,808	34,410
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc. . . . .	(x)	Consumer Services	L+850 PIK (L+850 Max PIK)	1.0%	11/23/20	10,824	10,824	10,355
National Surgical Hospitals, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Health Care Equipment & Services	L+900	1.0%	6/1/23	17,500	17,500	17,508
Neff Rental LLC . . . . .	(k)	Capital Goods	L+625	1.0%	6/9/21	7,253	7,227	7,224
Nielsen & Bainbridge, LLC . . . . .	(f)(g)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	L+925	1.0%	8/15/21	16,675	16,490	16,341
P2 Upstream Acquisition Co. . . . .	(k)	Energy	L+800	1.3%	4/30/21	14,500	14,688	13,286
Paw Luxco II Sarl . . . . .	(o)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	EURIBOR+950		1/29/19	€ 5,727	7,241	719
Payless Inc. . . . .	(k)	Retailing	L+750	1.0%	3/11/22	\$ 10,841	10,762	1,771
Peak 10, Inc. . . . .	(g)	Software & Services	L+725	1.0%	6/17/22	5,500	5,460	5,184
PSAV Acquisition Corp. . . . .	(j)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	L+825	1.0%	1/24/22	80,000	79,153	80,000
Spencer Gifts LLC . . . . .	(k)	Retailing	L+825	1.0%	6/29/22	20,000	20,091	16,550
Titan Energy Operating, LLC . . . . .	(g)(i)	Energy	2.0%, L+900 PIK (L+900 Max PIK)	1.0%	2/23/20	69,954	58,348	57,236
TNS, Inc. . . . .	(g)(i)(k)	Software & Services	L+800	1.0%	8/14/20	43,475	43,220	43,222
WP CPP Holdings, LLC . . . . .	(j)	Capital Goods	L+775	1.0%	4/30/21	6,932	6,909	6,576
<b>Total Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien . . . . .</b>						<b>749,249</b>	<b>718,971</b>	<b>718,971</b>
<b>Senior Secured Bonds—5.1%</b>								
Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc. . . . .	(e)(i)	Materials	10.5%		6/1/19	35,500	33,181	12,709
Caesars Entertainment Resort Properties, LLC . . . . .	(i)(j)	Consumer Services	11.0%		10/1/21	37,350	37,903	40,815
CEVA Group Plc . . . . .	(i)(o)	Transportation	7.0%		3/1/21	5,000	4,393	4,082
CEVA Group Plc . . . . .	(i)(o)	Transportation	9.0%		9/1/21	2,000	2,000	1,310
Diamond Resorts International, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Consumer Services	7.8%		9/1/23	10,000	10,000	10,083
FourPoint Energy, LLC . . . . .	(e)(j)	Energy	9.0%		12/31/21	46,313	44,892	47,413
Global A&T Electronics Ltd. . . . .	(e)(k)(o)	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	10.0%		2/1/19	19,490	18,983	14,837
Ridgeback Resources Inc. . . . .	(e)(o)(w)	Energy	12.0%		12/29/20	331	324	331
Sorenson Communications, Inc. . . . .	(j)	Telecommunication Services	9.0%, 0.0% PIK (9.0% Max PIK)		10/31/20	7,058	6,861	6,281
Velvet Energy Ltd. . . . .	(o)	Energy	9.0%		10/5/23	10,000	10,000	10,224
<b>Total Senior Secured Bonds . . . . .</b>						<b>168,537</b>	<b>148,085</b>	<b>148,085</b>

*See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.*



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
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Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Subordinated Debt—13.9%</b>								
Aurora Diagnostics, LLC . . . . .	(j)	Health Care Equipment & Services	10.8%		1/15/18	\$ 6,130	\$ 6,140	\$ 5,287
Bellatrix Exploration Ltd. . . . .	(o)	Energy	8.5%		5/15/20	5,000	4,928	4,922
BMC Software Finance, Inc. . . . .	(k)	Software & Services	7.3%		6/1/18	3,820	3,651	3,837
Brooklyn Basketball Holdings, LLC . . . . .	(h)(j)	Consumer Services	L+725		10/25/19	39,746	39,746	39,944
CEC Entertainment, Inc. . . . .	(i)	Consumer Services	8.0%		2/15/22	18,715	18,545	19,152
Ceridian HCM Holding, Inc. . . . .	(i)(k)	Commercial & Professional Services	11.0%		3/15/21	46,250	45,843	47,753
Eclipse Resources Corp. . . . .	(i)(o)	Energy	8.9%		7/15/23	9,175	9,008	9,573
EV Energy Partners, L.P. . . . .	(e)	Energy	8.0%		4/15/19	259	239	184
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		1/30/25	732	732	727
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		4/30/25	4,649	4,649	4,620
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		9/3/25	961	961	955
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		9/29/25	904	904	899
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .	(e)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		12/4/25	6,676	6,676	6,635
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .	(e)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		12/9/25	1,092	1,092	1,085
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .	(e)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		1/29/26	572	572	568
Global Jet Capital Inc. . . . .		Commercial & Professional Services	15.0% PIK (15.0% Max PIK)		12/2/26	1,730	1,730	1,730
Jupiter Resources Inc. . . . .	(h)(o)	Energy	8.5%		10/1/22	28,800	26,772	25,008
Mood Media Corp. . . . .	(l)(o)	Media	10.0%		8/6/23	6,930	6,103	6,410
Mood Media Corp. . . . .	(e)(j)(o)	Media	9.3%		10/15/20	46,207	45,764	28,648
NewStar Financial, Inc. . . . .	(h)(j)(k)(o)	Diversified Financials	8.3%, 0.0% PIK (8.8% Max PIK)		12/4/24	150,000	123,230	130,500
P.F. Chang's China Bistro, Inc. . . . .	(i)(j)	Consumer Services	10.3%		6/30/20	31,353	31,262	30,778
S1 Blocker Buyer Inc. . . . .		Commercial & Professional Services	10.0% PIK (10.0% Max PIK)		10/31/22	268	268	272
SandRidge Energy, Inc. . . . .	(n)(o)	Energy	—%		10/4/20	2,643	3,522	3,318
Scientific Games Corp. . . . .	(i)(o)	Consumer Services	8.1%		9/15/18	3,340	3,285	3,383
Sorenson Communications, Inc. . . . .	(e)(j)	Telecommunication Services	13.9%, 0.0% PIK (13.9% Max PIK)		10/31/21	5,364	5,075	4,935

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2016**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Rate <sup>(b)</sup>	Floor	Maturity	Principal Amount <sup>(c)</sup>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
SunGard Availability Services Capital, Inc. . . . .	(i)	Software & Services	8.8%		4/1/22	\$ 5,900	\$ 4,436	\$ 4,064
Talos Production LLC . . . . .	(e)	Energy	9.8%		2/15/18	4,500	4,291	2,497
TI Group Automotive Systems, LLC . . . . .	(i)(o)	Automobiles & Components	8.8%		7/15/23	7,302	7,302	7,699
York Risk Services Holding Corp. . . . .	(i)(j)	Insurance	8.5%		10/1/22	8,350	7,594	7,014
<b>Total Subordinated Debt . . . . .</b>						<u>414,320</u>		<u>402,397</u>
<b>Collateralized Securities—0.8%</b>								
CGMS CLO 2013-3A Class Subord. . . . .	(o)	Diversified Financials	16.8%		7/15/25	17,000	7,941	10,674
NewStar Clarendon 2014-1A Class D . . . . .	(o)	Diversified Financials	L+435		1/25/27	1,060	1,003	1,000
NewStar Clarendon 2014-1A Class Subord. B . . . . .	(o)	Diversified Financials	16.4%		1/25/27	12,140	9,680	9,698
Octagon CLO 2012-1A Class Income . . . . .	(o)	Diversified Financials	5.8%		1/15/24	4,650	1,644	1,801
<b>Total Collateralized Securities . . . . .</b>						<u>20,268</u>		<u>23,173</u>

*See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.*

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2016**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup> Equity/Other—11.7%	Footnotes	Industry	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
5 Arches, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(o)(r)	Diversified Financials	4,738	\$ 125	\$ 125
A.T. Cross Co., Common Equity, Class A Units	(e)(n)(x)	Retailing	1,000,000	1,000	—
A.T. Cross Co., Preferred Equity, Class A-I Units	(e)(n)(x)	Retailing	243,478	243	—
A.T. Cross Co., GSO Special Unit	(n)(x)	Retailing	1	—	—
Abaco Energy Technologies LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Energy	3,055,556	3,056	153
Abaco Energy Technologies LLC, Preferred Equity	(n)	Energy	12,734,481	637	637
ACP FH Holdings GP, LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	88,571	89	71
ACP FH Holdings, LP, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	8,768,572	8,769	7,017
Altus Power America Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Energy	462,008	462	462
Altus Power America Holdings, LLC, Preferred Equity	(t)	Energy	833,333	888	888
Amaya Inc., Warrants, 5/15/2024	(n)(o)	Consumer Services	2,000,000	16,832	13,360
AP Exhaust Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(r)	Automobiles & Components	8,378	8,378	419
Ascent Resources Utica Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(q)	Energy	128,734,129	38,700	28,836
ASG Technologies Group, Inc., Common Equity	(n)(x)	Software & Services	625,178	13,475	29,477
ASG Technologies Group, Inc., Warrants, 6/27/2022	(n)(x)	Software & Services	253,704	7,231	6,444
Aspect Software, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Software & Services	386,092	18,639	21,081
ATX Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(o)	Technology Hardware & Equipment	72,635	116	116
BPA Laboratories, Inc., Series A Warrants, 4/29/2024	(j)(n)	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	10,924	—	—
BPA Laboratories, Inc., Series B Warrants, 4/29/2024	(j)(n)	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	17,515	—	—
Burleigh Point, Ltd., Warrants, 7/16/2020	(n)(o)	Retailing	3,451,216	1,898	276
Cimarron Energy Holdco Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Energy	3,201,631	2,991	1,921
CSF Group Holdings, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	417,400	417	417
DHS Technologies LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Capital Goods	60,872	5,000	626
Eastman Kodak Co., Common Equity	(n)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	1,846	36	29
H.I.G. Empire Holdco, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Retailing	411	1,227	1,260
Fairway Group Acquisition Co., Common Equity	(n)	Food & Staples Retailing	31,626	1,016	822
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class C-II-A Units	(n)(r)	Energy	13,000	13,000	6,273
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class D Units	(n)(r)	Energy	2,437	1,610	1,188
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class E-II Units	(n)(r)	Energy	54,104	13,526	24,753
FourPoint Energy, LLC, Common Equity, Class E-III Units	(e)(n)(r)	Energy	43,875	10,969	21,170
Global Jet Capital Holdings, LP, Preferred Equity	(e)(n)(o)	Commercial & Professional Services	6,228,866	6,229	6,229
Harvey Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	666,667	667	1,533
Industrial Group Intermediate Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)(r)	Materials	2,678,947	2,679	4,688
JMC Acquisition Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(n)	Capital Goods	1,449	1,449	1,616
JW Aluminum Co., Common Equity	(e)(k)(n)(x)	Materials	256	—	—
JW Aluminum Co., Preferred Equity	(e)(k)(x)	Materials	1,184	11,279	11,854

*See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.*

**FS Investment Corporation II**

**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2016**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

Portfolio Company <sup>(a)</sup>	Footnotes	Industry	Number of Shares	Cost	Fair Value <sup>(d)</sup>
MB Precision Investment Holdings LLC, Class A-2 Units	(n)(r)	Capital Goods	2,287,659	\$ 2,288	\$ 458
NewsStar Financial, Inc., Warrants, 11/4/2024	(e)(n)(o)	Diversified Financials	6,000,000	30,115	16,620
North Haven Cadence Buyer, Inc., Common Equity	(n)	Consumer Services	2,916,667	2,917	3,063
Professional Plumbing Group, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)	Capital Goods	3,000,000	3,000	7,500
PSAV Holdings LLC, Common Equity		Technology Hardware & Equipment	10,000	10,000	28,500
Ridgeback Resources Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)(o)(w)	Energy	817,308	5,022	5,022
Roadhouse Holding Inc., Common Equity	(n)(x)	Consumer Services	4,481,763	4,657	5,472
S1 Blocker Buyer Inc., Common Equity		Commercial & Professional Services	124	1,240	1,208
SandRidge Energy, Inc., Common Equity	(n)(o)	Energy	112,112	2,803	2,640
Sequential Brands Group, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)(o)	Consumer Durables & Apparel	408,685	5,517	1,913
Sorenson Communications, Inc., Common Equity	(e)(n)	Telecommunication Services	43,796	—	36,990
Sunnova Energy Corp., Common Equity	(n)	Energy	384,746	1,444	2,089
Sunnova Energy Corp., Preferred Equity	(n)	Energy	36,363	194	197
Swift Worldwide Resources Holdco Limited, Common Equity	(n)(o)(u)	Energy	1,250,000	2,010	625
TE Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)(r)	Energy	717,718	6,101	5,383
TE Holdings, LLC, Preferred Equity	(e)(n)	Energy	475,758	4,751	7,136
Titan Energy LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Energy	200,040	6,322	4,801
Warren Resources, Inc., Common Equity	(n)(x)	Energy	2,371,337	11,145	10,197
White Star Petroleum Holdings, LLC, Common Equity	(e)(n)	Energy	1,613,753	1,372	1,573
Zeta Interactive Holdings Corp., Preferred Equity	(n)	Software & Services	620,025	4,929	5,552
<b>Total Equity/Other</b>			<b>298,460</b>	<b>340,680</b>	
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS—154.6%</b>			<b>\$4,537,267</b>	<b>4,497,395</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF OTHER ASSETS—(54.6%)</b>			<b>(1,587,535)</b>		
<b>NET ASSETS—100.0%</b>			<b>\$ 2,909,860</b>		

- (a) Security may be an obligation of one or more entities affiliated with the named company.
- (b) Certain variable rate securities in the Company's portfolio bear interest at a rate determined by a publicly disclosed base rate plus a basis point spread. As of December 31, 2016, the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR or "L", was 1.00%, the Euro Interbank Offered Rate, or EURIBOR, was (0.32)% and the U.S. Prime Lending Rate, or Prime, was 3.75%.
- (c) Denominated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
- (d) Fair value determined by the Company's board of directors (see Note 7).
- (e) Security or portion thereof held within Cobbs Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the obligations of Cobbs Creek LLC under the repurchase transaction with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London Branch (see Note 8).
- (f) Security or portion thereof held within Cooper River LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility with Citibank, N.A. (see Note 8).
- (g) Security or portion thereof held within Wissnickon Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (see Note 8).
- (h) Security or portion thereof held within Darby Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a revolving credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (see Note 8).

*See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.*

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)**  
**As of December 31, 2016**  
**(in thousands, except share amounts)**

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- (i) Security or portion thereof held within Dunning Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a revolving credit facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (see Note 8).
- (j) Security or portion thereof held within Juniata River LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under a term loan credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (see Note 8).
- (k) Security or portion thereof held within Green Creek LLC and is pledged as collateral supporting the amounts outstanding under the Notes issued to Schuylkill River LLC pursuant to an indenture with Citibank, N.A., as trustee (see Note 8).
- (l) Position or portion thereof unsettled as of December 31, 2016.
- (m) Security was on non-accrual status as of December 31, 2016.
- (n) Security is non-income producing.
- (o) The investment is not a qualifying asset under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. A business development company may not acquire any asset other than qualifying assets, unless, at the time the acquisition is made, qualifying assets represent at least 70% of the company's total assets. As of December 31, 2016, 87.9% of the Company's total assets represented qualifying assets.
- (p) Security is an unfunded commitment. The stated rate reflects the spread disclosed at the time of commitment and may not indicate the actual rate received upon funding.
- (q) Security held within IC II American Energy Investments, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (r) Security held within FSIC II Investments, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (s) Security held within IC II Arches Investments, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (t) Security held within IC II Altus Investments, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
- (u) Investment denominated in British pounds. Cost and fair value are converted into U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2016.
- (v) The transfer of a portion of this loan does not qualify for sale accounting under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, and therefore, the entire senior secured loan remains in the consolidated schedule of investments as of December 31, 2016 (see Note 8).
- (w) Investment denominated in Canadian dollars. Cost and fair value are converted into U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2016.
- (x) Under the 1940 Act, the Company generally is deemed to be an "affiliated person" of a portfolio company if it owns 5% or more of the portfolio company's voting securities and generally is deemed to "control" a portfolio company if it owns more than 25% of the portfolio company's voting securities or it has the power to exercise control over the management or policies of such portfolio company. As of December 31, 2016, the Company held investments in portfolio companies of which it is deemed to be an "affiliated person" but is not deemed to "control". The following table presents certain financial information with respect to investments in portfolio companies of which the Company was deemed to be an affiliated person for the year ended December 31, 2016:

*See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.*

FS Investment Corporation II

Consolidated Schedule of Investments (continued)  
As of December 31, 2016  
(in thousands, except share amounts)

Portfolio Company	Fair Value at December 31, 2015	Purchases and Paid-in-Kind Interest	Sales and Repayments	Accretion of Discount	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Interest Income	Fee Income	Dividend Income
<b>Senior Secured Loans—First Lien</b>										
A.T. Cross Co. . . . .	—	\$31,027	—	\$682	—	\$ (3,628)	\$28,081	\$1,807	—	—
ASG Technologies Group, Inc. <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	\$71,389	\$ 8,439	—	\$ 22	—	\$ 655	\$80,505	\$7,735	—	—
Warren Resources, Inc. <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	—	\$42,122	—	—	—	—	\$42,122	\$1,095	\$180	—
<b>Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien</b>										
ASG Technologies Group, Inc. <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	\$19,758	—	\$431	—	\$ 5,990	\$26,179	\$1,926	\$810	—
JW Aluminum Co. . . . .	\$30,061	\$ 3,747	—	—	—	\$ 602	\$34,410	\$3,040	—	—
Logan's Roadhouse, Inc. . . . .	—	\$10,824	—	—	—	\$ (469)	\$10,355	\$ 111	\$ 9	—
<b>Senior Secured Bonds</b>										
JW Aluminum Co. . . . .	—	\$ 4,421	\$(4,466)	\$ 59	\$(14)	—	—	\$ 115	—	—
<b>Equity/Other</b>										
A.T. Cross Co., Common Equity, Class A Units <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	\$(1,000)	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., Preferred Equity, Class A-1 Units <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	\$ (243)	—	—	—	—
A.T. Cross Co., GSO Special Unit . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASG Technologies Group, Inc. Common Equity <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	\$28,821	—	—	—	—	\$ 656	\$29,477	—	—	—
ASG Technologies Group, Inc., Warrants, 6/27/2022 <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	\$ 7,231	—	—	—	\$ (787)	\$ 6,444	—	—	—
JW Aluminum Co., Common Equity . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JW Aluminum Co., Preferred Equity . . . . .	\$11,247	\$ 223	—	—	—	\$ 384	\$11,854	—	—	—
Roadhouse Holding Inc., Common Equity . . . . .	—	\$ 4,657	—	—	—	\$ 815	\$ 5,472	—	—	—
Warren Resources, Inc., Common Equity . . . . .	—	\$11,145	—	—	—	\$ (948)	\$10,197	—	—	—

(1) ASG Technologies Group, Inc. was formerly known as Allen Systems Group, Inc.

(2) Security includes a partially unfunded commitment with an amortized cost of \$3,002 and a fair value of \$3,002.

(3) The Company held this investment as of December 31, 2015 but it was not deemed to be an "affiliated person" of the portfolio company as of December 31, 2015.

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 1. Principal Business and Organization**

FS Investment Corporation II, or the Company, was incorporated under the general corporation laws of the State of Maryland on July 13, 2011 and formally commenced investment operations on June 18, 2012. The Company is an externally managed, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that has elected to be regulated as a business development company, or BDC, under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the 1940 Act. In addition, the Company has elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intends to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company, or RIC, as defined under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had eight wholly-owned financing subsidiaries, four wholly-owned subsidiaries through which it holds interests in certain portfolio companies and one wholly-owned subsidiary through which it expects to hold interests in certain portfolio companies. The audited consolidated financial statements include both the Company's accounts and the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes.

The Company's investment objectives are to generate current income and, to a lesser extent, long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in senior secured loans and second lien secured loans of private U.S. companies. The Company seeks to generate superior risk-adjusted returns by focusing on debt investments in a broad array of private U.S. companies, including middle market companies, which the Company defines as companies with annual revenues of \$50 million to \$2.5 billion at the time of investment. The Company may purchase interests in loans or make other debt investments, including investments in senior secured bonds, through secondary market transactions in the "over-the-counter" market or directly from the Company's target companies as primary market or directly originated investments. In connection with the Company's debt investments, the Company may on occasion receive equity interests such as warrants or options as additional consideration. The Company may also purchase or otherwise acquire interests in the form of common or preferred equity or equity-related securities, such as rights and warrants that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock or other equity or the cash value of common stock or other equity, in the Company's target companies, generally in conjunction with one of the Company's debt investments, including through the restructuring of such investments, or through a co-investment with a financial sponsor, such as an institutional investor or private equity firm. In addition, a portion of the Company's portfolio may be comprised of corporate bonds, collateralized loan obligations, or CLOs, other debt securities and derivatives, including total return swaps and credit default swaps. The Company's investment adviser, FSIC II Advisor, LLC, or FSIC II Advisor, will seek to tailor the Company's investment focus as market conditions evolve. Depending on market conditions, the Company may increase or decrease its exposure to less senior portions of the capital structure or otherwise make opportunistic investments.

As the Company previously announced on December 11, 2017, GSO/Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC, or GDFM, intends to resign as the investment sub-adviser to the Company and terminate the investment sub-advisory agreement, or the investment sub-advisory agreement, between FSIC II Advisor and GDFM, effective April 9, 2018. In connection with GDFM's resignation as the investment sub-adviser to the Company, Franklin Square Holdings, L.P. (which does business as FS Investments), or FS Investments, and KKR Credit Advisors (US) LLC, or KKR Credit, desire to enter into a relationship whereby FS Investments and KKR Credit will create a premier alternative lending platform for certain BDCs sponsored, advised and/or sub-advised by them. Accordingly, FSIC II Advisor, together with FB Advisor, LLC, FSIC III Advisor, LLC and FSIC IV Advisor, LLC, or collectively the FS Advisor Entities, and KKR Credit and certain other parties have entered into a master transaction agreement setting out the terms of the relationship between FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit. In furtherance thereof, the Company desires to enter into (i) an investment advisory agreement with FSIC II Advisor and an investment advisory agreement with KKR Credit, pursuant to which FSIC II Advisor and KKR Credit would act as investment

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 1. Principal Business and Organization (continued)**

co-advisers to the Company and/or (ii) an investment advisory agreement with FS/KKR Advisor, LLC, or FS/KKR Advisor, a newly-formed investment adviser jointly operated by an affiliate of FS Investments and by KKR Credit, pursuant to which FS/KKR Advisor would act as investment adviser to the Company.

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

*Basis of Presentation:* The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. The Company is considered an investment company under GAAP and follows the accounting and reporting guidance applicable to investment companies under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946, *Financial Services—Investment Companies*. The Company has evaluated the impact of subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued and filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC.

*Use of Estimates:* The preparation of the audited consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Many of the amounts have been rounded and all amounts are in thousands, except share and per share amounts.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents:* The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. All cash balances are maintained with high credit quality financial institutions, which are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

*Valuation of Portfolio Investments:* The Company determines the net asset value of its investment portfolio each quarter. Securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Company's board of directors. In connection with that determination, FSIC II Advisor provides the Company's board of directors with portfolio company valuations which are based on relevant inputs, including, but not limited to, indicative dealer quotes, values of like securities, recent portfolio company financial statements and forecasts, and valuations prepared by independent third-party valuation services.

Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure*, or ASC Topic 820, issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, clarifies the definition of fair value and requires companies to expand their disclosure about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities in interim and annual periods subsequent to initial recognition. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, which includes inputs such as quoted prices for similar securities in active markets and quoted prices for identical securities where there is little or no activity in the market; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs for which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available, the Company undertakes a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

- the Company's quarterly fair valuation process begins with FSIC II Advisor's management team reviewing and documenting valuations of each portfolio company or investment, which valuations may be obtained from an independent third-party valuation service, if applicable;
- FSIC II Advisor's management team then provides the valuation committee with preliminary valuations for each portfolio company or investment;



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

- preliminary valuations are then discussed with the valuation committee;
- the Company's valuation committee reviews the preliminary valuations and FSIC II Advisor's management team, together with its independent third-party valuation services, if applicable, supplement the preliminary valuations to reflect any comments provided by the valuation committee;
- following its review, the valuation committee will recommend that the Company's board of directors approve the fair valuations; and
- the Company's board of directors discusses the valuations and determines the fair value of each such investment in the Company's portfolio in good faith based on various statistical and other factors, including the input and recommendation of FSIC II Advisor, the valuation committee and any independent third-party valuation services, if applicable.

Determination of fair value involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, these notes to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements refer to the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations and any change in such valuations on the Company's consolidated financial statements. In making its determination of fair value, the Company's board of directors may use any approved independent third-party pricing or valuation services. However, the Company's board of directors is not required to determine fair value in accordance with the valuation provided by any single source, and may use any relevant data, including information obtained from FSIC II Advisor, or any approved independent third-party valuation or pricing service that the Company's board of directors deems to be reliable in determining fair value under the circumstances. Below is a description of factors that FSIC II Advisor's management team, any approved independent third-party valuation services and the Company's board of directors may consider when determining the fair value of the Company's investments.

Valuation of fixed income investments, such as loans and debt securities, depends upon a number of factors, including prevailing interest rates for like securities, expected volatility in future interest rates, call features, put features and other relevant terms of the debt. For investments without readily available market prices, the Company may incorporate these factors into discounted cash flow models to arrive at fair value. Other factors that may be considered include the borrower's ability to adequately service its debt, the fair market value of the borrower in relation to the face amount of its outstanding debt and the quality of collateral securing the Company's debt investments.

For convertible debt securities, fair value generally approximates the fair value of the debt plus the fair value of an option to purchase the underlying security (i.e., the security into which the debt may convert) at the conversion price. To value such an option, a standard option pricing model may be used.

The Company's equity interests in portfolio companies for which there is no liquid public market are valued at fair value. The Company's board of directors, in its determination of fair value, may consider various factors, such as multiples of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, cash flows, net income, revenues or, in limited instances, book value or liquidation value. All of these factors may be subject to adjustments based upon the particular circumstances of a portfolio company or the Company's actual investment position. For example, adjustments to EBITDA may take into account compensation to previous owners or acquisition, recapitalization, restructuring or other related items.

FSIC II Advisor's management team, any approved independent third-party valuation services and the Company's board of directors may also consider private merger and acquisition statistics, public trading multiples discounted for illiquidity and other factors, valuations implied by third-party investments in the portfolio companies or industry practices in determining fair value. FSIC II Advisor's management team,

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

any approved independent third party valuation services and the Company's board of directors may also consider the size and scope of a portfolio company and its specific strengths and weaknesses, and may apply discounts or premiums, where and as appropriate, due to the higher (or lower) financial risk and/or the smaller size of portfolio companies relative to comparable firms, as well as such other factors as the Company's board of directors, in consultation with FSIC II Advisor's management team and any approved independent third-party valuation services, if applicable, may consider relevant in assessing fair value. Generally, the value of the Company's equity interests in public companies for which market quotations are readily available is based upon the most recent closing public market price. Portfolio securities that carry certain restrictions on sale are typically valued at a discount from the public market value of the security.

When the Company receives warrants or other equity securities at nominal or no additional cost in connection with an investment in a debt security, the cost basis in the investment will be allocated between the debt securities and any such warrants or other equity securities received at the time of origination. The Company's board of directors subsequently values these warrants or other equity securities received at their fair value.

The fair values of the Company's investments are determined in good faith by the Company's board of directors. The Company's board of directors is responsible for the valuation of the Company's portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to the Company's valuation policy and consistently applied valuation process. The Company's board of directors has delegated day-to-day responsibility for implementing its valuation policy to FSIC II Advisor's management team, and has authorized FSIC II Advisor's management team to utilize independent third-party valuation and pricing services that have been approved by the Company's board of directors. The valuation committee is responsible for overseeing FSIC II Advisor's implementation of the valuation process.

*Revenue Recognition:* Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date. The Company records interest income on an accrual basis to the extent that it expects to collect such amounts. The Company records dividend income on the ex-dividend date. The Company does not accrue as a receivable interest or dividends on loans and securities if it has reason to doubt its ability to collect such income. The Company's policy is to place investments on non-accrual status when there is reasonable doubt that interest income will be collected. The Company considers many factors relevant to an investment when placing it on or removing it from non-accrual status including, but not limited to, the delinquency status of the investment, economic and business conditions, the overall financial condition of the underlying investment, the value of the underlying collateral, bankruptcy status, if any, and any other facts or circumstances relevant to the investment. If there is reasonable doubt that the Company will receive any previously accrued interest, then the interest income will be written-off. Payments received on non-accrual investments may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon the collectability of the remaining principal and interest. Non-accrual investments may be restored to accrual status when principal and interest become current and are likely to remain current based on the Company's judgment.

Loan origination fees, original issue discount and market discount are capitalized and the Company amortizes such amounts as interest income over the respective term of the loan or security. Upon the prepayment of a loan or security, any unamortized loan origination fees and original issue discount are recorded as interest income. Structuring and other non-recurring upfront fees are recorded as fee income when earned. The Company records prepayment premiums on loans and securities as fee income when it receives such amounts.

In May 2014, the FASB, issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which provides for revenue recognition based on the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. When it becomes effective, the new revenue recognition guidance in ASU No. 2014-09 will replace most revenue recognition guidance under existing

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

GAAP. In 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance that clarified, amended and technically corrected prior revenue recognition guidance. The new revenue recognition guidance applies to all entities and all contracts with customers to provide goods or services in the ordinary course of business, excluding, among other things, financial instruments as well as certain other contractual rights and obligations. For public entities, the new standards are effective during the interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The standards permit the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. As a result, the Company is required to adopt the new guidance as of January 1, 2018 and expects to do so using the cumulative effect method applied to in-scope contracts with customers that have not been completed as of the date of adoption.

In connection with its evaluation of the impact of the new revenue recognition guidance on its revenue recognition policies for structuring and other non-recurring upfront fees, the Company has performed an analysis to identify contracts with customers within the scope of the new revenue recognition guidance and to determine the related performance obligation and transaction price. Under the new revenue recognition guidance, the Company expects to recognize revenue for in-scope contracts based on the transaction price as the performance obligation is fulfilled. In its analysis, the Company considered, among other matters, the nature of the performance obligation and constraints on including variable consideration in the transaction price. In addition, the Company considered the costs incurred to obtain and fulfill in-scope contracts with customers to determine whether such costs would be required to be capitalized. Based on its analysis, the Company expects to provide additional revenue recognition disclosures required under the new standard but does not otherwise expect a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

*Net Realized Gains or Losses, Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation and Net Change in Unrealized Gains or Losses on Foreign Currency:* Gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated by using the specific identification method. The Company measures realized gains or losses by the difference between the net proceeds from the repayment or sale and the amortized cost basis of the investment, without regard to unrealized appreciation or depreciation previously recognized, but considering unamortized fees. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including any reversal of previously recorded unrealized gains or losses when gains or losses are realized. Net change in unrealized gains or losses on foreign currency reflects the change in the value of receivables or accruals during the reporting period due to the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

*Capital Gains Incentive Fee:* The Company entered into an investment advisory and administrative services agreement with FSIC II Advisor, dated as of February 8, 2012, or the investment advisory and administrative services agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, the incentive fee on capital gains is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of such agreement). Such fee will equal 20.0% of the Company's incentive fee capital gains (i.e., the Company's realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from inception, calculated as of the end of the applicable period, net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis), less the aggregate amount of any previously paid capital gains incentive fees. On a quarterly basis, the Company accrues for the capital gains incentive fee by calculating such fee as if it were due and payable as of the end of such period.

The Company includes unrealized gains in the calculation of the capital gains incentive fee expense and related accrued capital gains incentive fee. This accrual reflects the incentive fees that would be payable to FSIC II Advisor if the Company's entire portfolio was liquidated at its fair value as of the balance sheet date even though FSIC II Advisor is not entitled to an incentive fee with respect to unrealized gains unless and until such gains are actually realized.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

*Subordinated Income Incentive Fee:* Pursuant to the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, FSIC II Advisor may also be entitled to receive a subordinated incentive fee on income. The subordinated incentive fee on income, which is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears, equals 20.0% of the Company's "pre-incentive fee net investment income" for the immediately preceding quarter and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on adjusted capital equal to 1.875% per quarter, or an annualized hurdle rate of 7.5%. For purposes of this fee, "adjusted capital" means cumulative gross proceeds generated from sales of the Company's common stock (including proceeds from its distribution reinvestment plan) reduced for distributions paid to stockholders from proceeds of non-liquidating dispositions of the Company's investments and amounts paid for share repurchases pursuant to the Company's share repurchase program. As a result, FSIC II Advisor will not earn this part of the incentive fee for any quarter until the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for such quarter exceeds the hurdle rate of 1.875%. Once the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income in any quarter exceeds the hurdle rate, FSIC II Advisor will be entitled to a "catch-up" fee equal to the amount of the pre-incentive fee net investment income in excess of the hurdle rate, until the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for such quarter equals 2.34375%, or 9.375% annually, of adjusted capital. Thereafter, FSIC II Advisor will be entitled to receive 20.0% of the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income.

*Income Taxes:* The Company has elected to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intends to qualify annually, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To qualify for and maintain qualification as a RIC, the Company must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements, as well as distribute to its stockholders, for each tax year, at least 90% of its "investment company taxable income," which is generally the Company's net ordinary income plus the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses, determined without regard to any deduction for distributions paid. As a RIC, the Company will not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any income that it distributes to its stockholders. The Company intends to make distributions in an amount sufficient to qualify for and maintain its RIC tax status each tax year and to not pay any U.S. federal income taxes on income so distributed. The Company is also subject to nondeductible federal excise taxes if it does not distribute in respect of each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of net ordinary income, 98.2% of any capital gain net income, if any, and any recognized and undistributed income from prior years for which it paid no U.S. federal income taxes. The Company accrued \$2,190, \$1,968 and \$1,885 in estimated excise taxes payable in respect of income received during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company paid \$1,825, \$2,069 and \$1,150, respectively, in excise and other taxes.

*Uncertainty in Income Taxes:* The Company evaluates its tax positions to determine if the tax positions taken meet the minimum recognition threshold in connection with accounting for uncertainties in income tax positions taken or expected to be taken for the purposes of measuring and recognizing tax benefits or liabilities in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Recognition of a tax benefit or liability with respect to an uncertain tax position is required only when the position is "more likely than not" to be sustained assuming examination by taxing authorities. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax liabilities as income tax expense in its consolidated statements of operations. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not incur any interest or penalties.

The Company has analyzed the tax positions taken on federal and state income tax returns for all open tax years, and has concluded that no provision for income tax for uncertain tax positions is required in the Company's financial statements. The Company's federal and state income and federal excise tax returns for tax years for which the applicable statutes of limitations have not expired are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and state departments of revenue.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

*Distributions:* Distributions to the Company's stockholders are recorded as of the record date. Subject to applicable legal restrictions and the sole discretion of the Company's board of directors, the Company intends to declare regular cash distributions on a quarterly basis and pay such distributions on a monthly basis. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed or deemed distributed at least annually.

*Partial Loan Sales:* The Company follows the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, or ASC Topic 860, when accounting for loan participations and other partial loan sales. This guidance requires a participation or other partial loan sale to meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales which do not meet the definition of a participating interest remain on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and the proceeds are recorded as a secured borrowing until the participation or other partial loan sale meets the definition. Secured borrowings are carried at fair value to correspond with the related investments, which are carried at fair value. See Note 8 for additional information.

*Reclassifications:* Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 have been reclassified to conform to the classifications used to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. These reclassifications had no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows as previously reported.

**Note 3. Share Transactions**

Below is a summary of transactions with respect to shares of the Company's common stock during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Reinvestment of						
Distributions . . . . .	13,588,265	\$ 122,786	16,100,331	\$138,013	12,552,400	\$116,784
Share Repurchase Program . .	(13,749,655)	(124,590)	(10,698,480)	(91,792)	(4,081,651)	(38,034)
Net Proceeds from Share						
Transactions . . . . .	(161,390)	\$ (1,804)	5,401,851	\$ 46,221	8,470,749	\$ 78,750

During the period from January 1, 2018 to March 1, 2018, the Company issued 2,196,777 shares of common stock pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan for gross proceeds of \$19,332 at an average price per share of \$8.80.

*Share Repurchase Program*

The Company intends to continue to conduct quarterly tender offers pursuant to its share repurchase program. The Company's board of directors will consider the following factors, among others, in making its determination regarding whether to cause the Company to offer to repurchase shares of common stock and under what terms:

- the effect of such repurchases on the Company's qualification as a RIC (including the consequences of any necessary asset sales);
- the liquidity of the Company's assets (including fees and costs associated with disposing of assets);

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 3. Share Transactions (continued)**

- the Company's investment plans and working capital requirements;
- the relative economies of scale with respect to the Company's size;
- the Company's history in repurchasing shares of common stock or portions thereof; and
- the condition of the securities markets.

The Company currently intends to limit the number of shares of common stock to be repurchased during any calendar year to the number of shares of common stock it can repurchase with the proceeds it receives from the issuance of shares of common stock under its distribution reinvestment plan. At the discretion of the Company's board of directors, the Company may also use cash on hand, cash available from borrowings and cash from the liquidation of securities investments as of the end of the applicable period to repurchase shares of common stock. In addition, the Company will limit the number of shares of common stock to be repurchased in any calendar year to 10% of the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding in the prior calendar year, or 2.5% in each calendar quarter, though the actual number of shares of common stock that the Company offers to repurchase may be less in light of the limitations noted above. The Company's board of directors may amend, suspend or terminate the share repurchase program at any time upon 30 days' notice.

Under the Company's share repurchase program, the Company intends to offer to repurchase shares of common stock at a price equal to the price at which shares of common stock are issued pursuant to the Company's distribution reinvestment plan on the distribution date coinciding with the applicable share repurchase date. The price at which shares of common stock are issued under the Company's distribution reinvestment plan is determined by the Company's board of directors or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, and will be (i) not less than the net asset value per share of the Company's common stock as determined in good faith by the Company's board of directors or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, immediately prior to the payment date of the distribution and (ii) not more than 2.5% greater than the net asset value per share as of such date.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

**Note 3. Share Transactions (continued)**

The following table provides information concerning the Company's repurchases of shares of common stock pursuant to its share repurchase program during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

<u>For the Three Months Ended</u>	<u>Repurchase Date</u>	<u>Shares Repurchased</u>	<u>Percentage of Shares Tendered That Were Repurchased</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Shares Repurchased</u>	<u>Repurchase Price Per Share</u>	<u>Aggregate Consideration for Repurchased Shares</u>
<b>Fiscal 2015</b>						
December 31, 2014 . . . . .	January 2, 2015	578,569	100%	0.18%	\$9.500	\$ 5,496
March 31, 2015 . . . . .	April 1, 2015	885,509	100%	0.28%	\$9.450	8,368
June 30, 2015 . . . . .	July 1, 2015	997,845	100%	0.31%	\$9.450	9,430
September 30, 2015 . . . . .	October 1, 2015	<u>1,619,728</u>	100%	0.50%	\$9.100	<u>14,740</u>
Total . . . . .		<u>4,081,651</u>				<u>\$ 38,034</u>
<b>Fiscal 2016</b>						
December 31, 2015 . . . . .	January 4, 2016	1,779,357	100%	0.55%	\$8.550	\$ 15,214
March 31, 2016 . . . . .	April 1, 2016	2,715,325	100%	0.84%	\$8.300	22,537
June 30, 2016 . . . . .	July 1, 2016	2,874,151	100%	0.88%	\$8.550	24,574
September 30, 2016 . . . . .	October 1, 2016	<u>3,329,647</u>	100%	1.02%	\$8.850	<u>29,467</u>
Total . . . . .		<u>10,698,480</u>				<u>\$ 91,792</u>
<b>Fiscal 2017</b>						
December 31, 2016 . . . . .	January 3, 2017	2,344,810	100%	0.72%	\$8.950	\$ 20,986
March 31, 2017 . . . . .	April 3, 2017	3,353,328	100%	1.02%	\$9.100	30,515
June 30, 2017 . . . . .	July 3, 2017	4,513,119	100%	1.38%	\$9.100	41,069
September 30, 2017 . . . . .	October 2, 2017	<u>3,538,398</u>	55%	1.08%	\$9.050	<u>32,020</u>
Total . . . . .		<u>13,749,655</u>				<u>\$124,590</u>

On January 12, 2018, the Company repurchased 3,408,305 shares of common stock (representing 28% of the shares of the common stock tendered for repurchase and 1.04% of the shares outstanding as of such date) at \$8.800 per share for aggregate consideration totaling \$29,993.

**Note 4. Related Party Transactions**

*Compensation of the Investment Adviser*

Pursuant to the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, FSIC II Advisor is entitled to an annual base management fee of 2.0% of the average value of the Company's gross assets and an incentive fee based on the Company's performance. The Company commenced accruing fees under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement on June 18, 2012, upon commencement of the Company's investment operations. Base management fees are paid on a quarterly basis in arrears. Effective March 5, 2015, FSIC II Advisor agreed to permanently waive a portion of its base management fee to which it is entitled under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement, so that the fee received equals 1.75% of the average value of the Company's gross assets. See Note 2 for a discussion of the capital gains and subordinated income incentive fees that FSIC II Advisor may be entitled to under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 4. Related Party Transactions (continued)**

The investment sub-advisory agreement provides that GDFM is entitled to 50% of all management and incentive fees payable to FSIC II Advisor under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement with respect to each year, subject to the waiver of any fees by GDFM.

The Company reimburses FSIC II Advisor for expenses necessary to perform services related to the Company's administration and operations, including FSIC II Advisor's allocable portion of the compensation and related expenses of certain personnel of Franklin Square Holdings, L.P., or FS Investments, the Company's sponsor and an affiliate of FSIC II Advisor, providing administrative services to the Company on behalf of FSIC II Advisor. The amount of this reimbursement is set at the lesser of (1) FSIC II Advisor's actual costs incurred in providing such services and (2) the amount that the Company estimates it would be required to pay alternative service providers for comparable services in the same geographic location. FSIC II Advisor is required to allocate the cost of such services to the Company based on factors such as total assets, revenues, time allocations and/or other reasonable metrics. The Company's board of directors reviews the methodology employed in determining how the expenses are allocated to the Company and the proposed allocation of the administrative expenses among the Company and certain affiliates of FSIC II Advisor. The Company's board of directors then assesses the reasonableness of such reimbursements for expenses allocated to the Company based on the breadth, depth and quality of such services as compared to the estimated cost to the Company of obtaining similar services from third-party service providers known to be available. In addition, the Company's board of directors considers whether any single third-party service provider would be capable of providing all such services at comparable cost and quality. Finally, the Company's board of directors compares the total amount paid to FSIC II Advisor for such services as a percentage of the Company's net assets to the same ratio as reported by other comparable BDCs. The Company does not reimburse FSIC II Advisor for any services for which it receives a separate fee, or for rent, depreciation, utilities, capital equipment or other administrative items allocated to a controlling person of FSIC II Advisor.

The following table describes the fees and expenses the Company accrued under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

Related Party	Source Agreement	Description	Year Ended December 31,		
			2017	2016	2015
FSIC II Advisor . . . . .	Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement	Base Management Fee <sup>(1)</sup>	\$89,974	\$85,475	\$89,182
FSIC II Advisor . . . . .	Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement	Subordinated Incentive Fee on Income <sup>(2)</sup>	\$61,481	\$62,329	\$72,664
FSIC II Advisor . . . . .	Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement	Administrative Services Expenses <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 3,329	\$ 3,736	\$ 3,917

- (1) FSIC II Advisor agreed, effective March 5, 2015, to permanently waive a portion of its base management fee to which it is entitled under the investment advisory and administrative services agreement so that the fee received equals 1.75% of the average value of the Company's gross assets. As a result, the amounts shown for the years December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are net of waivers of \$12,853, \$12,211 and \$10,252, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, \$88,989, \$85,394 and \$90,722, respectively, in base management fees were paid to FSIC II Advisor. As of December 31, 2017, \$22,595 in base management fees were payable to FSIC II Advisor.
- (2) During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, \$58,845, \$62,090 and \$71,744, respectively, of subordinated incentive fees on income were paid to FSIC II Advisor. As of December 31, 2017, a subordinated incentive fee on income of \$19,129 was payable to FSIC II advisor.
- (3) During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, \$3,184, \$3,573 and \$3,679, respectively, of administrative services expenses related to the allocation of costs of administrative personnel for services rendered to the Company by FSIC II Advisor and the remainder related to other reimbursable expenses. The Company paid \$3,553, \$4,336 and \$4,370, in administrative services expenses to FSIC II Advisor during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 4. Related Party Transactions (continued)**

*Potential Conflicts of Interest*

FSIC II Advisor's senior management team is comprised of substantially the same personnel as the senior management teams of the investment advisers to certain other BDCs, open- and closed-end management investment companies and a real estate investment trust sponsored by FS Investments, or the Fund Complex. As a result, such personnel provide or expect to provide investment advisory services to certain other funds in the Fund Complex and such personnel may serve in similar or other capacities for the investment advisers to future investment vehicles in the Fund Complex. While none of the investment advisers are currently providing investment advisory services to clients other than funds in the Fund Complex, any, or all, may do so in the future. In the event that FSIC II Advisor or its management team undertakes to provide investment advisory services to other clients in the future, it intends to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner consistent with the Company's investment objectives and strategies, if necessary, so that the Company will not be disadvantaged in relation to any other client of FSIC II Advisor or its management team.

*Exemptive Relief*

As a BDC, the Company is subject to certain regulatory restrictions in making its investments. For example, BDCs generally are not permitted to co-invest with certain affiliated entities in transactions originated by the BDC or its affiliates in the absence of an exemptive order from the SEC. However, BDCs are permitted to, and may, simultaneously co-invest in transactions where price is the only negotiated term. In an order dated June 4, 2013, or the Order, the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting the Company, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with certain affiliates of FSIC II Advisor, including FS Investment Corporation, FS Energy and Power Fund, FS Investment Corporation III, FS Investment Corporation IV and any future BDCs that are advised by FSIC II Advisor or its affiliated investment advisers, or collectively the Company's co-investment affiliates. However, in connection with the potential investment advisory relationship with KKR Credit and/or FS/KKR Advisor, and in an effort to mitigate potential future conflicts of interest, the Company's board of directors has authorized and directed that the Company exercise its rights under the Order to decline to participate in any new potential co-investment transaction pursuant to the Order that would be within the then-current investment objectives and strategies of the Company unless sourced by GDFM, KKR Credit or FS/KKR Advisor. The Company believes this relief has and may continue to enhance its ability to further its investment objectives and strategies. The Company believes this relief may also increase favorable investment opportunities for it, in part, by allowing the Company to participate in larger investments, together with its co-investment affiliates, than would be available to the Company if such relief had not been obtained. Because the Company did not seek exemptive relief to engage in co-investment transactions with GDFM and its affiliates, the Company is permitted to co-invest with GDFM and its affiliates only in accordance with existing regulatory guidance (e.g., where price is the only negotiated term).

*Expense Reimbursement*

Pursuant to an expense support and conditional reimbursement agreement, dated as of May 10, 2012 and amended and restated as of May 16, 2013, or, as amended and restated, the expense reimbursement agreement, FS Investments has agreed to reimburse the Company for expenses in an amount that is sufficient to ensure that no portion of the Company's distributions to stockholders will be paid from its offering proceeds or borrowings. However, because certain investments the Company may make, including preferred and common equity investments, may generate dividends and other distributions to the Company that are treated for tax purposes as a return of capital, a portion of the Company's distributions to stockholders may also be deemed to constitute a return of capital to the extent that the Company may use such dividends or other distribution proceeds to fund its distributions to stockholders. Under those

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 4. Related Party Transactions (continued)**

circumstances, FS Investments will not reimburse the Company for the portion of such distributions to stockholders that represent a return of capital, as the purpose of the expense reimbursement agreement is not to prevent tax-advantaged distributions to stockholders.

Under the expense reimbursement agreement, FS Investments will reimburse the Company for expenses in an amount equal to the difference between the Company's cumulative distributions paid to its stockholders in each quarter, less the sum of its net investment company taxable income, net capital gains and dividends and other distributions paid to the Company on account of preferred and common equity investments in portfolio companies (to the extent such amounts are not included in net investment company taxable income or net capital gains) in each quarter.

Pursuant to the expense reimbursement agreement, the Company has a conditional obligation to reimburse FS Investments for any amounts funded by FS Investments under such agreement if (and only to the extent that), during any fiscal quarter occurring within three years of the date on which FS Investments funded such amount, the sum of the Company's net investment company taxable income, net capital gains and the amount of any dividends and other distributions paid to the Company on account of preferred and common equity investments in portfolio companies (to the extent not included in net investment company taxable income or net capital gains) exceeds the regular cash distributions paid by the Company to its stockholders; provided, however, that (i) the Company will only reimburse FS Investments for expense support payments made by FS Investments with respect to any calendar quarter beginning on or after July 1, 2013 to the extent that the payment of such reimbursement (together with any other reimbursement paid during such fiscal year) does not cause "other operating expenses" (as defined below) (on an annualized basis and net of any expense support payments received by the Company during such fiscal year) to exceed the lesser of (A) 1.75% of the Company's average net assets attributable to its shares of its common stock for the fiscal year-to-date period after taking such payments into account and (B) the percentage of the Company's average net assets attributable to shares of its common stock represented by "other operating expenses" during the fiscal year in which such expense support payment from FS Investments was made (provided, however, that this clause (B) shall not apply to any reimbursement payment which relates to an expense support payment from FS Investments made during the same fiscal year) and (ii) the Company will not reimburse FS Investments for expense support payments made by FS Investments if the aggregate amount of distributions per share declared by the Company in such calendar quarter is less than the aggregate amount of distributions per share declared by the Company in the calendar quarter in which FS Investments made the expense support payment to which such reimbursement relates. "Other operating expenses" means the Company's total "operating expenses" (as defined below), excluding base management fees, incentive fees, organization and offering expenses, financing fees and costs, interest expense, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses. "Operating expenses" means all operating costs and expenses incurred, as determined in accordance with GAAP for investment companies.

The Company or FS Investments may terminate the expense reimbursement agreement at any time. The specific amount of expenses reimbursed by FS Investments, if any, will be determined at the end of each quarter. Upon termination of the expense reimbursement agreement by FS Investments, FS Investments will be required to fund any amounts accrued thereunder as of the date of termination. Similarly, the Company's conditional obligation to reimburse FS Investments pursuant to the terms of the expense reimbursement agreement shall survive the termination of such agreement by either party.

FS Investments is controlled by the Company's chairman, president and chief executive officer, Michael C. Forman, and its vice-chairman, David J. Adelman. There can be no assurance that the expense reimbursement agreement will remain in effect or that FS Investments will reimburse any portion of the Company's expenses in future quarters. As of December 31, 2017, there were no unreimbursed expense support payments subject to future reimbursement by the Company.

**FS Investment Corporation II**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 5. Distributions**

The following table reflects the cash distributions per share that the Company declared and paid on its common stock during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

For the Year Ended December 31,	Distribution	
	Per Share	Amount
2015 . . . . .	\$0.7540	\$239,145
2016 . . . . .	\$0.7540	\$244,088
2017 . . . . .	\$0.7540	\$244,970

The Company intends to declare regular cash distributions on a quarterly basis and pay such distributions on a monthly basis. On November 2, 2018 and March 8, 2018, the Company’s board of directors declared regular monthly cash distributions for January 2018 through March 2018 and April 2018 through June 2018, respectively, each in the amount of \$0.06283 per share. These distributions have been or will be paid monthly to stockholders of record as of monthly record dates previously determined by the Company’s board of directors. The timing and amount of any future distributions to stockholders are subject to applicable legal restrictions and the sole discretion of the Company’s board of directors.

The Company has adopted an “opt in” distribution reinvestment plan for its stockholders. As a result, if the Company makes a cash distribution, its stockholders will receive the distribution in cash unless they specifically “opt in” to the distribution reinvestment plan so as to have their cash distributions reinvested in additional shares of the Company’s common stock. However, certain state authorities or regulators may impose restrictions from time to time that may prevent or limit a stockholder’s ability to participate in the distribution reinvestment plan.

Under the Company’s distribution reinvestment plan, cash distributions to participating stockholders will be reinvested in additional shares of the Company’s common stock at a purchase price determined by the Company’s board of directors, or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, that is (i) not less than the net asset value per share of the Company’s common stock as determined in good faith by the Company’s board of directors or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, immediately prior to the payment of the distribution and (ii) not more than 2.5% greater than the net asset value per share of the Company’s common stock as of such date. Although distributions paid in the form of additional shares of common stock will generally be subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes in the same manner as cash distributions, stockholders who elect to participate in the Company’s distribution reinvestment plan will not receive any corresponding cash distributions with which to pay any such applicable taxes. Stockholders receiving distributions in the form of additional shares of common stock will be treated as receiving a distribution in the amount of the fair market value of the Company’s shares of common stock.

The Company may fund its cash distributions to stockholders from any sources of funds legally available to it, including proceeds from the sale of the Company’s common stock, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets, gains from credit default swaps, non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets, and dividends or other distributions paid to the Company on account of preferred and common equity investments in portfolio companies and expense reimbursements from FS Investments. The Company has not established limits on the amount of funds it may use from available sources to make distributions. During certain periods, the Company’s distributions may exceed its earnings. As a result, it is possible that a portion of the distributions the Company makes may represent a return of capital. A return of capital generally is a return of a stockholder’s investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Company’s investment activities. Each year a statement on Form 1099-DIV identifying the sources of the distributions (i.e., paid from ordinary income, paid from net capital gains on the sale of securities, and/or a return of capital, which is a nontaxable distribution) will be mailed to the Company’s stockholders. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to pay distributions at a specific rate or at all. No portion of the distributions paid during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 represented a return of capital.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 5. Distributions (continued)**

For a period of time following commencement of the Company's continuous public offering, substantial portions of the Company's distributions were funded through the reimbursement of certain expenses by FS Investments and its affiliates, including through the waiver of certain investment advisory fees by FSIC II Advisor, that were subject to repayment by the Company within three years. The purpose of this arrangement was to ensure that no portion of the Company's distributions to stockholders was paid from offering proceeds or borrowings. Any such distributions funded through expense reimbursements or waivers of advisory fees were not based on the Company's investment performance. No portion of the distributions paid during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was funded through the reimbursement of operating expenses by FS Investments. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not repay any amounts to FS Investments for expenses previously reimbursed or waived. There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to achieve the performance necessary to sustain its distributions or that the Company will be able to pay distributions at a specific rate or at all. FS Investments and its affiliates have no obligation to waive advisory fees or otherwise reimburse expenses in future periods.

The following table reflects the sources of the cash distributions on a tax basis that the Company paid on its common stock during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

Source of Distribution	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Distribution Amount	Percentage	Distribution Amount	Percentage	Distribution Amount	Percentage
Offering proceeds	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—
Borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net investment income (prior to expense reimbursement) <sup>(1)</sup>	244,970	100%	238,200	98%	229,252	96%
Short-term capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets	—	—	5,888	2%	9,893	4%
Gains from credit default swaps (ordinary income for tax)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions on account of preferred and common equity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expense reimbursement from sponsor	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$244,970</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$244,088</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$239,145</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, 93.2%, 92.3% and 94.8%, respectively, of the Company's gross investment income was attributable to cash income earned, 1.9%, 2.7% and 2.7%, respectively, was attributable to non-cash accretion of discount and 4.9%, 5.0% and 2.5%, respectively, was attributable to paid-in-kind, or PIK, interest.

The Company's net investment income on a tax basis for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$258,183, \$249,910 and \$261,875, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had \$73,147 and \$59,934 of undistributed net investment income and \$201,927 and \$112,726 of accumulated capital losses on a tax basis. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had \$51,981 of undistributed net investment income and realized gains on a tax basis.

The Company's undistributed net investment income on a tax basis as of December 31, 2016 was adjusted following the filing of the Company's 2016 tax return in October 2017. The adjustment was primarily due to tax-basis income received by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 on

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 5. Distributions (continued)**

account of certain collateralized securities and interests in partnerships held in its investment portfolio during such period exceeding GAAP-basis income with respect to such investments during the same period. The tax notices for such collateralized securities and interests in partnerships were received by the Company subsequent to the filing of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The difference between the Company's GAAP-basis net investment income and its tax-basis net investment income is primarily due to the reclassification of unamortized original issue discount and prepayment fees recognized upon prepayment of loans from income for GAAP purposes to realized gains for tax purposes, the impact of consolidating certain subsidiaries for purposes of computing GAAP basis net investment income but not for purposes of computing tax-basis net investment income, the reversal of non-deductible excise taxes and income recognized for tax purposes on certain transactions but not recognized for GAAP purposes.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation between GAAP-basis net investment income and tax-basis net investment income during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
GAAP-basis net investment income . . . . .	\$271,355	\$254,528	\$290,649
Income subject to tax not recorded for GAAP . . . . .	(856)	6,763	2,307
Excise taxes . . . . .	2,190	1,968	1,885
GAAP versus tax-basis of consolidation of certain subsidiaries . . . . .	7,918	5,587	3,241
Reclassification of unamortized original issue discount and prepayment fees . . . . .	(23,081)	(18,920)	(35,727)
Reclassification of realized gains on credit default swap . . . . .	—	—	(19,588)
Reversal of mark-to-market on outstanding credit default swaps . . . . .	—	—	19,426
Other miscellaneous differences . . . . .	657	(16)	(318)
Tax-basis net investment income . . . . .	<u>\$258,183</u>	<u>\$249,910</u>	<u>\$261,875</u>

The Company may make certain adjustments to the classification of stockholders' equity as a result of permanent book-to-tax differences. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company increased accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments and gain (loss) on foreign currency by \$17,020 and decreased capital in excess of par value and undistributed net investment income by and \$9,241 and \$7,779, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company increased accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments and gain (loss) on foreign currency and undistributed net investment income by \$15,291 and \$2,723, respectively, and decreased capital in excess of par value by \$18,014. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company increased accumulated net realized gain (loss) on investments and gain (loss) on foreign currency by \$53,643 and decreased capital in excess of par value and undistributed net investment income by \$5,127 and \$48,516, respectively.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 5. Distributions (continued)**

The determination of the tax attributes of the Company's distributions is made annually as of the end of the Company's fiscal year based upon the Company's taxable income for the full year and distributions paid for the full year. The actual tax characteristics of distributions to stockholders are reported to stockholders annually on Form 1099-DIV.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the components of accumulated earnings on a tax basis were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Distributable ordinary income . . . . .	\$ 73,147	\$ 59,934
Capital loss carryover <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	(201,927)	(112,726)
Other temporary differences . . . . .	(148)	(165)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, secured borrowing and gain (loss) on foreign currency <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	(23,326)	(53,503)
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>\$(152,254)</b>	<b>\$(106,460)</b>

(1) Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, net capital losses recognized for tax years beginning after December 22, 2010, may be carried forward indefinitely, and their character is retained as short-term or long-term losses. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had short-term and long-term capital loss carryforwards available to offset future realized capital gains of \$25,695 and \$176,232, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the gross unrealized appreciation on the Company's investments, secured borrowing and unrealized gain on foreign currency was \$204,958 and \$175,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the gross unrealized depreciation on the Company's investments, secured borrowing and unrealized loss on foreign currency was \$228,284 and \$228,503, respectively.

The aggregate cost of the Company's investments for U.S. federal income tax purposes totaled \$4,620,326 and \$4,550,764 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The aggregate net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments on a tax basis was \$(22,732) and \$(53,369) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had a deferred tax liability of \$4,937 resulting from unrealized appreciation on investments held by the Company's wholly-owned taxable subsidiaries and a deferred tax asset of \$16,454 resulting from net operating losses and capital losses of the Company's wholly-owned taxable subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2017, the wholly-owned taxable subsidiaries anticipated that they would be unable to fully utilize their generated net operating losses, therefore the deferred tax asset was offset by a valuation allowance of \$11,517. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company did not record a provision for taxes related to its wholly-owned taxable subsidiaries.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 6. Investment Portfolio**

The following table summarizes the composition of the Company's investment portfolio at cost and fair value as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Amortized Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio	Amortized Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Senior Secured Loans—First Lien . . .	\$3,408,133	\$3,421,070	74%	\$2,886,433	\$2,864,089	64%
Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien . .	385,761	327,135	7%	749,249	718,971	16%
Senior Secured Bonds . . . . .	123,045	124,673	3%	168,537	148,085	3%
Subordinated Debt . . . . .	369,864	366,048	8%	414,320	402,397	9%
Collateralized Securities . . . . .	20,435	25,763	1%	20,268	23,173	1%
Equity/Other . . . . .	296,470	332,905	7%	298,460	340,680	7%
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b><u>\$4,603,708</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,597,594</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,537,267</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,497,395</u></b>	<b><u>100%</u></b>

(1) Amortized cost represents the original cost adjusted for the amortization of premiums and/or accretion of discounts, as applicable, on investments.

In general, under the 1940 Act, the Company would be presumed to “control” a portfolio company if it owned more than 25% of its voting securities or it had the power to exercise control over the management or policies of such portfolio company, and would be an “affiliated person” of a portfolio company if it owned 5% or more of its voting securities.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company did not “control” any of its portfolio companies. During the year, the company held investments in one portfolio company of which it was deemed to “control” which was sold prior to December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, the Company held investments in six portfolio companies of which it is deemed to be an “affiliated person” but is not deemed to “control.” For additional information with respect to such portfolio companies, see footnote (x) to the consolidated schedule of investments as of December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company did not “control” any of its portfolio companies. As of December 31, 2016, the Company held investments in five portfolio companies of which it is deemed to be an “affiliated person” but is not deemed to “control.” For additional information with respect to such portfolio companies, see footnote (x) to the consolidated schedule of investments as of December 31, 2016.

The Company's investment portfolio may contain loans and other unfunded arrangements that are in the form of lines of credit, revolving credit facilities, delayed draw credit facilities or other investments, pursuant to which the Company may be required to provide funding when requested by portfolio companies in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreements. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had twenty-one senior secured loan investments with aggregate unfunded commitments of \$241,977, one subordinated debt investment with an unfunded commitment of \$18,989, one unfunded commitment to purchase up to \$295 in shares of preferred stock of Altus Power America Holdings, LLC and one unfunded commitment to purchase up to \$4 in shares of common stock of Chisholm Oil and Gas, LLC. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had eighteen senior secured loan investments with aggregate unfunded commitments of \$163,449 and one unfunded commitment to purchase up to \$362 in shares of preferred stock of Altus Power America Holdings, LLC. The Company maintains sufficient cash on hand, available borrowings and liquid securities to fund such unfunded commitments should the need arise. For additional details regarding the Company's unfunded debt investments, see the Company's audited consolidated schedule of investments as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 6. Investment Portfolio (continued)**

The table below describes investments by industry classification and enumerates the percentage, by fair value, of the total portfolio assets in such industries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Industry Classification	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Automobiles & Components . . . . .	\$ 33,322	1%	\$ 206,350	5%
Capital Goods . . . . .	787,878	17%	418,102	9%
Commercial & Professional Services . . . . .	501,745	11%	520,703	12%
Consumer Durables & Apparel . . . . .	351,135	8%	317,282	7%
Consumer Services . . . . .	394,163	9%	523,918	12%
Diversified Financials . . . . .	76,847	2%	213,625	5%
Energy . . . . .	499,739	11%	749,437	17%
Food & Staples Retailing . . . . .	3,477	0%	5,950	0%
Food, Beverage & Tobacco . . . . .	52,484	1%	—	—
Health Care Equipment & Services . . . . .	261,085	6%	76,425	2%
Insurance . . . . .	118,271	2%	84,716	2%
Materials . . . . .	423,964	9%	329,788	7%
Media . . . . .	298,418	6%	140,594	3%
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences . . . . .	3,239	0%	2,263	0%
Retailing . . . . .	182,631	4%	140,328	3%
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment . . . . .	18,069	0%	14,837	0%
Software & Services . . . . .	284,561	6%	354,714	8%
Technology Hardware & Equipment . . . . .	78,154	2%	135,841	3%
Telecommunication Services . . . . .	147,780	3%	159,533	3%
Transportation . . . . .	80,632	2%	102,989	2%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,597,594</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$4,497,395</u>	<u>100%</u>

**Note 7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

Under existing accounting guidance, fair value is defined as the price that the Company would receive upon selling an investment or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction to a market participant in the principal or most advantageous market for the investment. This accounting guidance emphasizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable market inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The Company classifies the inputs used to measure these fair values into the following hierarchy as defined by current accounting guidance:

- Level 1:* Inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2:* Inputs that are quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 3:* Inputs that are unobservable for an asset or liability.



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)**

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's investments and secured borrowing were categorized as follows in the fair value hierarchy:

Valuation Inputs	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Investments	Secured Borrowing	Investments	Secured Borrowing
Level 1—Price quotations in active markets . . . . .	\$ 6,368	\$—	\$ 9,383	\$ —
Level 2—Significant other observable inputs . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Level 3—Significant unobservable inputs . . . . .	4,591,226	—	4,488,012	(8,273)
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,597,594</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$4,497,395</u>	<u>\$(8,273)</u>

The Company has elected the fair value option under ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments*, relating to accounting for debt obligations at their fair value for its secured borrowings which arose due to partial loan sales which did not meet the criteria for sale treatment under ASC Topic 860. The Company reports changes in the fair value of its secured borrowing as a component of the net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on the secured borrowing in the consolidated statements of operations. The net gain or loss reflects the difference between the fair value and the principal amount due on maturity.

The Company's investments consist primarily of debt investments that were acquired directly from the issuer. Debt investments, for which broker quotes are not available, are valued by independent valuation firms, which determine the fair value of such investments by considering, among other factors, the borrower's ability to adequately service its debt, prevailing interest rates for like investments, expected cash flows, call features, anticipated prepayments and other relevant terms of the investments. Except as described below, all of the Company's equity/other investments are also valued by independent valuation firms, which determine the fair value of such investments by considering, among other factors, contractual rights ascribed to such investments, as well as various income scenarios and multiples of EBITDA, cash flows, net income, revenues or in limited instances, book value or liquidation value. An investment that is newly-issued and purchased near the date of the financial statements is valued at cost if the Company's board of directors determines that the cost of such investment is the best indication of its fair value. Investments that are traded on an active public market are valued at their closing price as of the date of the financial statements. Except as described above, the Company values its other investments by using the midpoint of the prevailing bid and ask prices from dealers on the date of the relevant period end, which are provided by independent third-party pricing services and screened for validity by such services.

The Company periodically benchmarks the bid and ask prices it receives from the third-party pricing services and/or dealers, as applicable, against the actual prices at which the Company purchases and sells its investments. Based on the results of the benchmark analysis and the experience of the Company's management in purchasing and selling these investments, the Company believes that these prices are reliable indicators of fair value. However, because of the private nature of this marketplace (meaning actual transactions are not publicly reported), the Company believes that these valuation inputs are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The Company may also use other methods, including the use of an independent valuation firm, to determine fair value for securities for which it cannot obtain prevailing bid and ask prices through third-party pricing services or independent dealers, or where the Company's board of directors otherwise determines that the use of such other methods is appropriate. The Company periodically benchmarks the valuations provided by the independent valuation firms against the actual

**FS Investment Corporation II**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)**

prices at which the Company purchases and sells its investments. The valuation committee of the Company's board of directors and the board of directors reviewed and approved the valuation determinations made with respect to these investments in a manner consistent with the Company's valuation policy.

The following is a reconciliation for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 of investments for which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining fair value:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017						
	Senior Secured Loans—First Lien	Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien	Senior Secured Bonds	Subordinated Debt	Collateralized Securities	Equity/ Other	Total
Fair value at beginning of period . . . . .	\$ 2,864,089	\$ 718,971	\$148,085	\$ 402,397	\$23,173	\$331,297	\$ 4,488,012
Accretion of discount (amortization of premium) . . . . .	4,936	13,004	626	28,245	5	—	46,816
Net realized gain (loss) . . . . .	(30,321)	(19,760)	(15,768)	(14,935)	(167)	(34,379)	(115,330)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) . . . . .	35,281	(28,348)	22,080	8,107	2,423	74	39,617
Purchases . . . . .	1,555,659	141,861	40,746	158,364	3,947	44,174	1,944,751
Paid-in-kind interest . . . . .	10,469	10,684	54	2,828	—	1,558	25,593
Sales and redemptions . . . . .	(1,019,043)	(509,277)	(71,150)	(218,958)	(3,618)	(16,187)	(1,838,233)
Net transfers in or out of Level 3 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value at end of period . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,421,070</u>	<u>\$ 327,135</u>	<u>\$124,673</u>	<u>\$ 366,048</u>	<u>\$25,763</u>	<u>\$326,537</u>	<u>\$ 4,591,226</u>
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in changes in net assets attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to investments still held at the reporting date . . . . .	<u>\$ 14,361</u>	<u>\$ (42,487)</u>	<u>\$ 3,610</u>	<u>\$ (3,996)</u>	<u>\$ 2,580</u>	<u>\$ 6,189</u>	<u>\$ (19,743)</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016						
	Senior Secured Loans—First Lien	Senior Secured Loans—Second Lien	Senior Secured Bonds	Subordinated Debt	Collateralized Securities	Equity/ Other	Total
Fair value at beginning of period . . . . .	\$ 2,802,207	\$ 902,113	\$181,200	\$319,019	\$113,383	\$214,930	\$ 4,532,852
Accretion of discount (amortization of premium) . . . . .	6,218	5,820	2,473	3,040	100	—	17,651
Net realized gain (loss) . . . . .	(34,154)	(28,188)	(53,756)	(31,731)	(341)	6,455	(141,715)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) . . . . .	91,539	79,833	42,906	80,882	8,112	3,922	307,194
Purchases . . . . .	1,039,272	124,554	35,918	80,741	—	123,733	1,404,218
Paid-in-kind interest . . . . .	5,972	16,001	155	2,230	—	—	24,358
Sales and redemptions . . . . .	(1,046,965)	(381,162)	(60,811)	(51,784)	(98,081)	(14,952)	(1,653,755)
Net transfers in or out of Level 3 <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	(2,791)	(2,791)
Fair value at end of period . . . . .	<u>\$ 2,864,089</u>	<u>\$ 718,971</u>	<u>\$148,085</u>	<u>\$402,397</u>	<u>\$ 23,173</u>	<u>\$331,297</u>	<u>\$ 4,488,012</u>
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in changes in net assets attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to investments still held at the reporting date . . . . .	<u>\$ 28,627</u>	<u>\$ 26,876</u>	<u>\$ 6,693</u>	<u>\$ 40,217</u>	<u>\$ 3,296</u>	<u>\$ (54)</u>	<u>\$ 105,655</u>

(1) There was one transfer of an investment from Level 3 to Level 1 during the year ended December 31, 2016. It is the Company's policy to recognize transfers between levels, if any, at the beginning of the reporting period.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)**

The following is a reconciliation for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 of the secured borrowing for which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining fair value:

	<b>For the Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Fair value at beginning of period . . . . .	\$(8,273)	\$ —
Amortization of premium (accretion of discount) . . . . .	(16)	(7)
Net realized gain (loss) . . . . .	(59)	—
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) . . . . .	134	(134)
Proceeds from secured borrowing . . . . .	—	(8,132)
Paid-in-kind interest . . . . .	—	—
Repayments on secured borrowing . . . . .	8,214	—
Net transfers in or out of Level 3 . . . . .	—	—
Fair value at end of period . . . . .	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$(8,273)</u>
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in changes in net assets attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to a secured borrowing still held at the reporting date . . . . .	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (134)</u>

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)**

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in recurring Level 3 fair value measurements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

Type of Investment	Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Valuation Technique <sup>(1)</sup>	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Senior Secured Loans—					
First Lien . . . . .	\$2,947,886	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	4.8% - 14.0%	9.2%
	80,848	Other <sup>(2)</sup>	EBITDA Multiples (x)	5.0x - 8.0x	7.3x
	392,336	Market Quotes	Other	N/A	N/A
			Indicative Dealer Quotes	25.0% - 102.8%	98.2%
Senior Secured Loans—					
Second Lien . . . . .	244,330	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	8.3% - 20.7%	14.2%
			EBITDA Multiples (x)	5.0x - 6.5x	6.1x
	82,805	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	13.2% - 102.3%	89.2%
Senior Secured Bonds . . .	89,268	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	7.7% - 12.3%	8.7%
			EBITDA Multiples (x)	4.8x - 8.0x	7.7x
			Production Multiples (Mboe/d)	\$42,250.0 - \$44,750.0	\$43,500.0
			Proved Reserves Multiples (Mmboe)	\$10.3 - \$11.3	\$10.8
			PV-10 Multiples (x)	0.8x - 0.8x	0.8x
	28,347	Other <sup>(2)</sup>	Other	N/A	N/A
	7,058	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	100.5% - 100.5%	100.5%
Subordinated Debt . . . . .	62,138	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	7.8% - 14.8%	10.2%
			EBITDA Multiples (x)	10.5x - 11.0x	10.8x
	303,910	Other <sup>(2)</sup>	Indicative Dealer Quotes	52.0% - 108.5%	97.9%
Collateralized Securities	25,763	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	63.3% - 100.2%	72.1%
Equity/Other . . . . .	260,420	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	15.3% - 15.8%	15.5%
			Capacity Multiple (\$/kW)	\$2,000.0 - \$2,250.0	\$2,125.0
			EBITDA Multiples (x)	4.8x - 23.5x	7.9x
			Production Multiples (Mboe/d)	\$32,500.0 - \$51,250.0	\$35,881.4
			Production Multiples (MMcfe/d)	\$5,000.0 - \$5,500.0	\$5,250.0
			Proved Reserves Multiples (Bcfe)	\$1.8 - \$2.0	\$1.9
			Proved Reserves Multiples (Mmboe)	\$8.3 - \$11.3	\$8.9
			PV-10 Multiples (x)	0.8x - 2.6x	2.2x
		Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate (%)	11.0% - 13.0%	12.0%
		Option Valuation Model	Volatility (%)	30.0% - 36.5%	35.4%
	60,431	Other <sup>(2)</sup>	Other	N/A	N/A
	5,686	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	0.0% - 9.8%	8.1%
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b><u>\$4,591,226</u></b>				

(1) Investments using a market quotes valuation technique were valued by using the midpoint of the prevailing bid and ask prices from dealers on the date of the relevant period end, which were provided by independent third-party pricing services and screened for validity by such services. For investments utilizing a market comparables valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the market yield, in isolation, would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement, and a significant increase (decrease) in any of the valuation multiples, in isolation, would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. For investments utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate, in isolation, would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. For investments utilizing an option valuation model valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the volatility, in isolation, would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

(2) Fair value based on expected outcome of proposed corporate transactions and/or other factors.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 7. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)**

Type of Investment	Fair Value at December 31, 2016	Valuation Technique <sup>(1)</sup>	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Senior Secured Loans—					
First Lien . . . . .	\$2,266,541	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	5.5% - 17.3%	9.8%
	10,615	Other <sup>(2)</sup>	EBITDA Multiples (x)	6.8x - 7.3x	7.0x
	517,874	Market Quotes	Other	N/A	N/A
	69,059	Cost	Indicative Dealer Quotes	18.2% - 104.1%	98.0%
			Cost	100.0% - 100.0%	100.0%
Senior Secured Loans—					
Second Lien . . . . .	550,266	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	8.8% - 22.9%	11.9%
	168,705	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	8.8% - 101.0%	90.2%
Senior Secured Bonds . . .	70,677	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	7.5% - 9.0%	7.9%
			EBITDA Multiples (x)	6.3x - 7.3x	6.5x
			Production Multiples (Mboe/d)	\$45,000.0 - \$50,000.0	\$47,500.0
			Proved Reserves Multiples (Mmboe)	\$14.5 - \$15.0	\$14.8
			PV-10 Multiples (x)	0.8x - 0.9x	0.9x
	77,408	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	65.0% - 109.6%	98.0%
Subordinated Debt . . . . .	187,936	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	8.0% - 15.3%	10.6%
			EBITDA Multiples (x)	9.3x - 10.3x	9.8x
	214,461	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	54.5% - 125.5%	92.4%
Collateralized Securities	23,173	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	38.7% - 94.3%	69.4%
Equity/Other . . . . .	305,308	Market Comparables	EBITDA Multiples (x)	4.5x - 16.3x	8.4x
			Production Multiples (Mboe/d)	\$2,225.0 - \$55,000.0	\$37,276.1
			Proved Reserves Multiples (Mmboe)	\$0.7 - \$15.0	\$8.1
			Undeveloped Acreage Multiples (\$)	\$8,000.0 - \$10,000.0	\$9,000.0
			Capacity Multiple (\$/kW)	\$2,375.0 - \$2,875.0	\$2,625.0
			PV-10 Multiples (x)	0.8x - 2.1x	1.6x
		Discounted Cash Flow	Discount Rate (%)	11.0% - 24.8%	18.7%
		Option Valuation Model	Volatility (%)	34.5% - 41.0%	39.3%
	13,341	Market Quotes	Indicative Dealer Quotes	0.0% - 32.0%	12.7%
	12,532	Other <sup>(2)</sup>	Other	N/A	N/A
	116	Cost	Cost	100.0% - 100.0%	100.0%
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,488,012</u>				
Secured Borrowing . . . . .	\$ (8,273)	Market Comparables	Market Yield (%)	(6.0)% - (7.1)%	(6.6)%

(1) Investments using a market quotes valuation technique were valued by using the midpoint of the prevailing bid and ask prices from dealers on the date of the relevant period end, which were provided by independent third-party pricing services and screened for validity by such services. For investments utilizing a market comparables valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the market yield, in isolation, would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement, and a significant increase (decrease) in any of the valuation multiples, in isolation, would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. For investments utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate, in isolation, would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. For investments utilizing an option valuation model valuation technique, a significant increase (decrease) in the volatility, in isolation, would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement.

(2) Fair value based on expected outcome of proposed corporate transactions and/or other factors.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 8. Financing Arrangements**

The following tables present summary information with respect to the Company's outstanding financing arrangements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

As of December 31, 2017					
Arrangement <sup>(1)</sup>	Type of Arrangement	Rate	Amount Outstanding	Amount Available	Maturity Date
Green Creek Credit Facility . . . .	Term Loan Credit Facility	L+2.50%	\$ 500,000	\$ —	December 15, 2019
Cooper River Credit Facility . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+2.25%	180,933	19,067	May 29, 2020
Wissahickon Creek Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+1.50% to L+2.50%	240,146	9,854	February 18, 2022
Darby Creek Credit Facility . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+2.50%	250,000	—	August 19, 2020
Dunning Creek Credit Facility . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+1.80%	150,000	—	May 14, 2018
Juniata River Credit Facility . . . .	Term Loan Credit Facility	L+2.68%	850,000	—	October 11, 2020
FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility	Revolving Credit Facility	See Note <sup>(2)</sup>	13,400 <sup>(3)</sup>	106,600	February 23, 2021
Total . . . . .			\$2,184,479	\$135,521	

- (1) The carrying amount outstanding under the facility approximates its fair value.
- (2) Interest under the FSIC II revolving credit facility for (i) loans for which the Company elects the base rate option is payable at a rate equal to 0.75% per annum plus the greatest of (a) the "U.S. Prime Rate" as published in The Wall Street Journal, (b) the federal funds effective rate for such day plus 0.5%, (c) the three-month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and (d) zero; and (ii) loans for which the Company elects the Eurocurrency option is payable at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum.
- (3) Amount includes borrowings in Euros and Canadian Dollars. Euro balance outstanding of €9,000 has been converted to U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of €1.00 to \$1.20 as of December 31, 2017 to reflect total amount outstanding in U.S. dollars. Canadian dollar balance outstanding of CAD\$3,229 has been converted to U.S. dollars at an exchange rate of CAD \$1.00 to \$0.80 as of December 31, 2017 to reflect total amount outstanding in U.S. dollars.

As of December 31, 2016					
Arrangement	Type of Arrangement	Rate	Amount Outstanding	Amount Available	Maturity Date
Goldman Repurchase Facility . . . .	Repurchase Agreement	L+2.50%	\$ 400,000	\$ —	December 15, 2018
Cooper River Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+2.25%	166,033	33,967	May 29, 2020
Wissahickon Creek Credit Facility	Revolving Credit Facility	L+1.50% to L+2.50%	240,146	9,854	February 19, 2019
Darby Creek Credit Facility . . . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+2.50%	225,000	25,000	August 19, 2020
Dunning Creek Credit Facility . . .	Revolving Credit Facility	L+1.70%	94,200	55,800	May 14, 2017
Juniata River Credit Facility . . . . .	Term Loan Credit Facility	L+2.68%	850,000	—	October 11, 2020
FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility	Revolving Credit Facility	See Note <sup>(1)</sup>	—	120,000	February 23, 2021
Total . . . . .			\$1,975,379	\$244,621	
Partial Loan Sale . . . . .	Secured Borrowing	L+4.50% (1.0% floor)	\$ 8,214	\$ —	July 29, 2022

- (1) Interest under the FSIC II revolving credit facility for (i) loans for which the Company elects the base rate option is payable at a rate equal to 0.75% per annum plus the greatest of (a) the "U.S. Prime Rate" as published in The Wall Street Journal, (b) the federal funds effective rate for such day plus 0.5%, (c) the three-month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and (d) zero; and (ii) loans for which the Company elects the Eurocurrency option is payable at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the components of total interest expense for the Company's financing arrangements were as follows:

Arrangement <sup>(1)</sup>	JPM Facility	Goldman Repurchase Facility	Green Creek Credit Facility	Cooper River Credit Facility	Wissahickon Credit Facility	Darby Creek Credit Facility	Dunning Creek Credit Facility	Juniata River Credit Facility	FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility	Partial Loan Sale <sup>(2)</sup>	Total
<b>Fiscal 2017</b>											
Interest expense <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	\$ —	\$ 5,249	\$11,460	\$6,320	\$8,907	\$ 9,973	\$4,223	\$33,423	\$1,252	\$392	\$81,199
Amortization of deferred financing costs and discount . . . . .	—	202	341	464	1,012	1,367	392	1,464	67	16	\$ 5,325
Total interest expense . . . . .	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,451</u>	<u>\$11,801</u>	<u>\$6,784</u>	<u>\$9,919</u>	<u>\$11,340</u>	<u>\$4,615</u>	<u>\$34,887</u>	<u>\$1,319</u>	<u>\$408</u>	<u>\$86,524</u>
<b>Fiscal 2016</b>											
Interest expense <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	\$14,096	\$12,886	\$ —	\$5,519	\$7,509	\$ 8,309	\$2,736	\$14,300	\$1,033	\$200	\$66,588
Amortization of deferred financing costs and discount . . . . .	35	547	—	503	684	1,035	497	384	135	—	\$ 3,820
Total interest expense . . . . .	<u>\$14,131</u>	<u>\$13,433</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$6,022</u>	<u>\$8,193</u>	<u>\$ 9,344</u>	<u>\$3,233</u>	<u>\$14,684</u>	<u>\$1,168</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$70,408</u>
<b>Fiscal 2015</b>											
Interest expense <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	\$18,123	\$ 9,872	\$ —	\$4,298	\$6,095	\$ 7,632	\$3,889	\$ 8,085	\$ —	\$ —	\$57,994
Amortization of deferred financing costs and discount . . . . .	39	532	—	974	683	789	663	73	—	—	\$ 3,753
Total interest expense . . . . .	<u>\$18,162</u>	<u>\$10,404</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$5,272</u>	<u>\$6,778</u>	<u>\$ 8,421</u>	<u>\$4,552</u>	<u>\$ 8,158</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$61,747</u>

(1) Borrowings of each of the Company's special-purpose financing subsidiaries (as defined below) are considered borrowings of the Company for purposes of complying with the asset coverage requirements applicable to BDCs under the 1940 Act.

(2) Total interest expense for secured borrowing includes the effect of amortization of discount.

(3) Interest expense includes the effect of non-usage fees, administration fees and make-whole fees, if any.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the cash paid for interest expense, average borrowings, effective interest rate and weighted average interest rate for the Company's financing arrangements were as follows:

Arrangement	JPM Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Goldman Repurchase Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Green Creek Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Cooper River Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Wissahickon Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Darby Creek Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Dunning Creek Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	Juniata River Credit Facility <sup>(2)</sup>	FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility <sup>(3)</sup>	Partial Loan Sale <sup>(2)</sup>	Total/ Average
<b>Fiscal 2017</b>											
Cash paid for interest expense . . . . .	\$ —	\$ 6,982	\$ 8,969	\$ 6,002	\$ 8,558	\$ 9,448	\$ 3,933	\$ 32,437	\$ 1,229	\$ 468	\$ 78,026
Average borrowings <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	\$ —	\$400,000	\$474,026	\$173,824	\$240,146	\$247,329	\$134,322	\$850,000	\$34,408	\$8,214	\$2,133,720
Effective interest rate <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—%	—%	3.81%	3.63%	4.10%	4.05%	3.19%	4.04%	5.00%	—%	3.91%
Weighted average interest rate <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—%	3.53%	3.77%	3.59%	3.66%	3.98%	3.10%	3.88%	3.59%	5.66%	3.81%
<b>Fiscal 2016</b>											
Cash paid for interest expense . . . . .	\$ 16,181	\$ 12,596	\$ —	\$ 5,416	\$ 7,156	\$ 8,404	\$ 2,623	\$ 9,481	\$ 918	\$ 124	\$ 62,899
Average borrowings <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	\$429,781	\$400,000	\$ —	\$180,660	\$231,826	\$238,183	\$107,151	\$423,224	\$33,921	\$8,214	\$2,048,180
Effective interest rate <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—%	3.32%	—%	3.09%	3.41%	3.24%	3.01%	3.56%	0.38%	5.50%	3.27%
Weighted average interest rate <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	3.25%	3.17%	—%	3.01%	3.19%	3.43%	2.51%	3.32%	2.99%	5.50%	3.20%
<b>Fiscal 2015</b>											
Cash paid for interest expense . . . . .	\$ 18,123	\$ 8,518	\$ —	\$ 4,060	\$ 5,825	\$ 7,467	\$ 4,174	\$ 6,729	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 54,896
Average borrowings <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	\$550,000	\$313,654	\$ —	\$174,535	\$199,868	\$248,504	\$215,753	\$286,822	\$ —	\$ —	\$1,989,136
Effective interest rate <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	3.25%	2.82%	—%	2.46%	3.00%	3.04%	1.93%	2.82%	—%	—%	2.90%
Weighted average interest rate <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	3.25%	3.10%	—%	2.43%	3.01%	3.03%	1.78%	2.78%	—%	—%	2.94%

- (1) Effective interest rate and weighted average interest rate include the effect of non-usage fees, administration fees and make-whole fees, if any. If applicable, the weighted average interest rate presented for periods of less than one year is annualized.
- (2) Interest is paid quarterly in arrears.
- (3) Interest is paid at the end of each interest period, but no less than quarterly, in arrears.
- (4) Average borrowings presented for periods of less than one year are not annualized.

**JPM Facility**

On April 23, 2013, through its two wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiaries, Lehigh River LLC, or Lehigh River, and Cobbs Creek LLC, or Cobbs Creek, the Company entered into an amendment, or the April 2013 amendment, to its debt financing arrangement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London Branch, or JPM, which the Company originally entered into on October 26, 2012 (and previously amended on February 6, 2013). The April 2013 amendment, among other things: (i) increased the amount of debt financing available under the arrangement from \$300,000 to \$550,000; and (ii) extended the final repurchase date under the financing arrangement from February 20, 2017 to May 20, 2017. On October 11, 2016, in connection with the entrance into certain amendments to the Juniata River facility (as defined below), Lehigh River and Cobbs Creek entered into documentation under the JPM facility which, among other things, resulted in the prepayment and termination of the JPM facility and the merger of Lehigh River into Juniata River (as defined below).



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

*Goldman Repurchase Facility*

On December 15, 2014, the Company, through its two wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiaries, Green Creek LLC, or Green Creek, and Schuylkill River LLC, or Schuylkill River, entered into a debt financing arrangement, or the Goldman repurchase facility, with Goldman Sachs Bank USA, or Goldman. Prior to its termination, the amount borrowed under the Goldman repurchase facility was \$400,000. On May 15, 2017, in connection with the closing of the Green Creek facility (described under “—Green Creek Credit Facility”), (i) all of the Floating Rate Notes, or Notes, issued by Green Creek to Schuylkill River were canceled and the indenture under which the Notes were issued was discharged, (ii) the master repurchase agreement between Schuylkill River and Goldman and each transaction thereunder was terminated and (iii) accordingly, the Goldman repurchase facility was prepaid in full and terminated.

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the Goldman repurchase facility, which the Company had recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortized to interest expense over the life of the Goldman repurchase facility. As of May 15, 2017, \$863 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense. Pursuant to the May 15, 2017 refinancing described under “—Green Creek Credit Facility”, the remaining unamortized deferred financing costs of \$863 will be amortized over the contractual term of the Green Creek Credit Facility

*Green Creek Credit Facility*

On May 15, 2017, Green Creek entered into a Credit Agreement with Goldman, as lender, sole lead arranger and administrative agent, Citibank, N.A., as collateral agent, and Virtus Group, LP, as collateral administrator, pursuant to which Goldman advanced \$400,000 to Green Creek with a 60-day availability period for Green Creek to borrow an additional \$100,000, or the Green Creek facility. On July 14, 2017, Green Creek borrowed the additional \$100,000 commitment under the Green Creek facility to increase the amount outstanding to \$500,000. Pursuant to the Green Creek facility, the Company may contribute cash, loans or bonds to Green Creek from time to time, subject to certain restrictions, and will retain a residual interest in any assets contributed through its ownership of Green Creek or will receive fair market value for any assets sold to Green Creek. Green Creek may purchase additional assets from various sources. Green Creek has appointed the Company to manage its portfolio of assets pursuant to the terms of an investment management agreement. Green Creek’s obligations to Goldman under the Green Creek facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of Green Creek, including its portfolio of assets. The obligations of Green Creek under the Green Creek facility are non-recourse to the Company, and the Company’s exposure under the Green Creek facility is limited to the value of the Company’s investment in Green Creek.

As of May 15, 2017, borrowings under the Green Creek facility accrue interest at a rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.50% per annum. Interest is payable in arrears beginning on August 15, 2017 and each quarter thereafter. The Green Creek facility will mature, and the principal and accrued and unpaid interest thereunder, will be due and payable, on December 15, 2019.

If the Green Creek facility is accelerated prior to its stated maturity date due to an event of default or all or a portion of the borrowings are prepaid, then Green Creek must pay to Goldman a fee equal to the present value of the aggregate amount of the spread over LIBOR (2.50% per annum) that would have been payable to Goldman on the subject borrowings through the facility’s maturity date had the acceleration or prepayment not occurred.

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the Green Creek facility, which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs, along with \$863 of unamortized fees from the Goldman repurchase facility, on its consolidated balance sheets and amortizes to interest expense over the life of the facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$1,055 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

*Cooper River Credit Facility*

On May 29, 2015, the Company's wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiary, Cooper River LLC, or Cooper River, entered into a revolving credit facility, or the Cooper River facility, which amends and restates that certain credit facility dated as of March 27, 2013, with Citibank, as administrative agent, and the financial institutions and other lenders from time to time party thereto. The Cooper River facility provides for a five-year credit facility with a three-year reinvestment period, during which Cooper River, subject to Compliance with the terms of the facility, including maintenance of the required borrowing base, is permitted to borrow, repay and re-borrow advances up to a maximum commitment of \$200,000, followed by a two-year amortization period.

The Company may contribute cash or debt securities to Cooper River from time to time, subject to certain restrictions set forth in the Cooper River facility, and will retain a residual interest in any assets contributed through its ownership of Cooper River or will receive fair market value for any debt securities sold to Cooper River. Cooper River may purchase additional debt securities from various sources. Cooper River has appointed the Company to manage its portfolio of debt securities pursuant to the terms of an investment management agreement. Cooper River's obligations to the lenders under the Cooper River facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of Cooper River, including its portfolio of debt securities. The obligations of Cooper River under the Cooper River facility are non-recourse to the Company and the Company's exposure under the Cooper River facility is limited to the value of the Company's investment in Cooper River.

Borrowings under the Cooper River facility, prior to its amendment and restatement, accrued interest at a rate equal to three-month LIBOR, plus a spread of (a) 1.75% per annum from closing through March 26, 2015 and (b) 2.00% per annum thereafter. Borrowings under the amended and restated Cooper River facility will accrue interest at a rate per annum equal to three-month LIBOR (subject to a 0% floor) plus a spread of (i) 2.25% during the reinvestment period, (ii) 2.75% during the first year of the amortization period and (iii) 3.75% thereafter.

Under the terms of the original Cooper River facility, from June 24, 2013 through March 26, 2015, Cooper River was subject to a non-usage fee of 0.50% per annum to the extent the aggregate principal amount available under the Cooper River facility had not been borrowed. Such non-usage fee did not apply from March 27, 2015 through the date the Cooper River facility was amended and restated. Under the amended and restated Cooper River facility, Cooper River pays a commitment fee of 0.75% per annum of the aggregate principal amount available under the Cooper River facility that has not been borrowed. Any amounts borrowed under the Cooper River facility will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder will be due and payable, on May 29, 2020.

Under the Cooper River facility, Cooper River has made certain representations and warranties and is required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar facilities. The Cooper River facility contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (a) the failure to make principal payments when due or interest payments within five business days of when due; (b) the insolvency or bankruptcy of Cooper River or the Company; (c) the failure of Cooper River to be beneficially owned and controlled by the Company; (d) the resignation or removal of the Company as Cooper River's investment manager; and (e) GDFM (or any affiliate thereof or any replacement thereof approved in writing by Citibank) no longer serving as the investment sub-adviser to the Company. The Company is seeking a prospective consent with respect to the event of default related to GDFM serving as the investment sub-adviser. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, Citibank may declare the outstanding principal and interest and all other amounts owing under the Cooper River facility immediately due and payable. During the continuation of an event of default, Cooper River must pay interest at a default rate.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the Cooper River facility (including the original facility and amended and restated facility), which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortizes to interest expense over the life of the Cooper River facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$1,119 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

*Wissahickon Creek Credit Facility*

On February 19, 2014, the Company's wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiary, Wissahickon Creek LLC, or Wissahickon Creek, entered into a revolving credit facility, or the Wissahickon Creek facility, with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, each of the conduit lenders and institutional lenders from time to time party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or, collectively with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Wells Fargo, as the collateral agent, account bank and collateral custodian under the Wissahickon Creek facility. The Wissahickon Creek facility provides for borrowings in an aggregate principal amount up to \$250,000 on a committed basis.

The Company may contribute cash, loans or bonds to Wissahickon Creek from time to time and will retain a residual interest in any assets contributed through its ownership of Wissahickon Creek or will receive fair market value for any assets sold to Wissahickon Creek. Wissahickon Creek may purchase additional assets from various sources. Wissahickon Creek has appointed the Company to manage its portfolio of assets pursuant to the terms of a collateral management agreement. Wissahickon Creek's obligations to Wells Fargo under the Wissahickon Creek facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of Wissahickon Creek, including its portfolio of assets. The obligations of Wissahickon Creek under the Wissahickon Creek facility are non-recourse to the Company, and the Company's exposure under the facility is limited to the value of its investment in Wissahickon Creek.

Pricing under the Wissahickon Creek facility is based on LIBOR for a three-month interest period, plus a spread ranging between 1.50% and 2.50% per annum, depending on the composition of the portfolio of assets for the relevant period. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears. Wissahickon Creek is subject to a non-usage fee to the extent the aggregate principal amount available under the facility is not borrowed. The non-usage fee equals 0.50% per annum on unborrowed amounts up to and including \$25,000 and 2.00% on unborrowed amounts exceeding \$25,000. Any amounts borrowed under the Wissahickon Creek facility will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder will be due and payable, on February 18, 2022.

Borrowings under the Wissahickon Creek facility are subject to compliance with a borrowing base, pursuant to which the amount of funds available to be advanced to Wissahickon Creek varies depending upon the types of assets in Wissahickon Creek's portfolio.

Under the Wissahickon Creek facility, Wissahickon Creek has made certain representations and warranties and is required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar facilities. The Wissahickon Creek facility contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (a) the failure to make principal or interest payments within three business days of when due; (b) a borrowing base deficiency that is not cured in accordance with the terms of the Wissahickon Creek facility; (c) the insolvency or bankruptcy of Wissahickon Creek or the Company; (d) the resignation or removal of the Company as collateral manager; (e) the failure of the Company to maintain an asset coverage ratio of greater than or equal to 2:1; (f) the failure of the Company to have a net asset value of at least \$300,000; and (g) the failure of Wissahickon Creek to qualify as a bankruptcy-remote entity. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, Wells Fargo may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Wissahickon Creek facility immediately due and payable. During the continuation of an event of default, Wissahickon Creek must pay interest at a default rate.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the facility, which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortizes to interest expense over the life of the facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$2,342 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

*Darby Creek Credit Facility*

On February 20, 2014, the Company's wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiary, Darby Creek LLC, or Darby Creek, entered into a revolving credit facility, or the Darby Creek facility, with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, or Deutsche Bank, as administrative agent, each of the lenders from time to time party thereto, the other agents party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as the collateral agent and collateral custodian under the Darby Creek facility. The Darby Creek facility provides for borrowings in an aggregate principal amount up to \$250,000 on a committed basis, which is available to be borrowed by Darby Creek on or prior to February 19, 2019. Any amounts borrowed under the Darby Creek facility will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest will be due and payable, on August 19, 2020.

The Company may sell or contribute assets to Darby Creek from time to time and will retain a residual interest in any assets contributed through its ownership of Darby Creek or will receive fair market value for any assets sold to Darby Creek. Darby Creek may purchase additional assets from various sources. Darby Creek has appointed the Company to manage its portfolio of assets pursuant to the terms of an investment management agreement. Darby Creek's obligations to Deutsche Bank under the Darby Creek facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of Darby Creek, including its portfolio of assets. The obligations of Darby Creek under the Darby Creek facility are non-recourse to the Company and the Company's exposure under the facility is limited to the value of its investment in Darby Creek.

Pricing under the Darby Creek facility is based on LIBOR for a three-month interest period (for each committed lender) or the commercial paper rate of each conduit lender, plus, in each case, a spread of 2.50% per annum. Darby Creek is subject to a non-usage fee of 0.50% per annum to the extent the aggregate principal amount available under the Darby Creek facility is not borrowed. In addition, Darby Creek is subject to (i) a make-whole fee on a quarterly basis effectively equal to a portion of the spread that would have been payable if the full amount under the Darby Creek facility had been borrowed, less the non-usage fee accrued during such quarter and (ii) an administration fee. Any amounts borrowed under the Darby Creek facility will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder will be due and payable, on August 19, 2020.

Borrowings under the Darby Creek facility are subject to compliance with a borrowing base, pursuant to which the amount of funds available to be advanced to Darby Creek varies depending upon the types of assets in Darby Creek's portfolio. Under the Darby Creek facility, Darby Creek has made certain representations and warranties and is required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar facilities. The Darby Creek facility contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (a) the failure to make principal or interest payments within two business days of when due; (b) the aggregate principal amount of the advances exceeds the borrowing base and is not cured within two business days; (c) the insolvency or bankruptcy of Darby Creek or the Company; (d) a change of control of Darby Creek shall have occurred; (e) the failure of Darby Creek to qualify as a bankruptcy-remote entity; and (f) the minimum equity condition is not satisfied and such condition is not cured within two business days. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, Deutsche Bank may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Darby Creek facility immediately due and payable. During the continuation of an event of default, Darby Creek must pay interest at a default rate.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the facility, which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortizes to interest expense over the life of the facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$1,533 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

*Dunning Creek Credit Facility*

On May 14, 2014, the Company's wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiary, Dunning Creek LLC, or Dunning Creek, entered into a revolving credit facility, or the Dunning Creek facility, with Deutsche Bank, as administrative agent and lender, and each of the other lenders from time to time party thereto. The Dunning Creek facility was most recently amended on May 12, 2017 to extend the maturity date to May 14, 2018 and increase the interest rate on borrowings to three-month LIBOR plus 1.80% per annum.

The Company may contribute cash, loans or bonds to Dunning Creek from time to time, subject to certain restrictions set forth in the Dunning Creek facility, and will retain a residual interest in any assets contributed through its ownership of Dunning Creek or will receive fair market value for any assets sold to Dunning Creek. Dunning Creek may purchase additional assets from various sources. Dunning Creek has appointed the Company to manage its portfolio of assets pursuant to the terms of an investment management agreement. Dunning Creek's obligations to the lenders under the Dunning Creek facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of Dunning Creek, including its portfolio of assets. The obligations of Dunning Creek under the Dunning Creek facility are non-recourse, to the Company and the Company's exposure under the facility is limited to the value of its investment in Dunning Creek.

As of December 31, 2017, pricing under the Dunning Creek facility was based on three-month LIBOR, plus a spread of 1.80% per annum. Any amounts borrowed under the Dunning Creek facility will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder will be due and payable, on May 14, 2018.

Borrowings under the Dunning Creek facility are subject to compliance with a borrowing base, pursuant to which the amount of funds available to be advanced to Dunning Creek varies depending upon the types of assets in Dunning Creek's portfolio.

Under the Dunning Creek facility, Dunning Creek has made certain representations and warranties and is required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar facilities. The Dunning Creek facility contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (a) the failure to make principal payments when due or interest payments within three business days of when due; (b) the failure to meet an over collateralization test (which measures Dunning Creek's eligible assets, as adjusted by the prescribed advance rates) and such failure is not cured promptly on the same day; (c) the insolvency or bankruptcy of Dunning Creek or the Company; (d) the purchase of certain ineligible assets if the same is not cured within five business days; (e) the termination of the Company as investment manager; (f) the Company's failure to maintain a net asset value of at least \$50,000 plus 50% of additional equity (in excess of \$50,000) raised after the closing date of the facility; and (g) fraud or other illicit acts by the Company, Dunning Creek, GDFM or any of their respective directors, principals or officers, in each case, in their respective investment advisory capacities. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, Deutsche Bank may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Dunning Creek facility immediately due and payable. If such amounts are accelerated and not repaid immediately, Dunning Creek will be required to pay interest on such overdue amounts at a default rate.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the facility, which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortizes to interest expense over the life of the facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$136 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

*Juniata River Credit Facility*

On November 14, 2014, the Company's wholly-owned, special-purpose financing subsidiary, Juniata River LLC, or Juniata River, entered into a \$300,000 senior secured term loan facility, or the Juniata River facility, with JPM, as administrative agent, and the financial institutions and other lenders from time to time party thereto, Citibank, as collateral agent, and Virtus Group, LP, as collateral administrator. On October 11, 2016 Juniata River entered into amendments to the Juniata River facility which, among other things, (i) provided for an immediate upside of \$550,000, resulting in a total facility amount of \$850,000, (ii) extended the maturity date of the facility to October 11, 2020 and (iii) increased the margin payable on borrowing to 2.6833% over the three-month LIBOR.

The Company may contribute cash, loans or bonds to Juniata River from time to time, subject to certain restrictions set forth in the Juniata River facility, and will retain a residual interest in any assets contributed through its ownership of Juniata River or will receive fair market value for any assets sold to Juniata River. Juniata River may purchase additional assets from various sources. Juniata River has appointed the Company to manage its portfolio of assets pursuant to the terms of an investment management agreement. Juniata River's obligations to the lenders under the Juniata River facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of Juniata River, including its portfolio of debt securities. The obligations of Juniata River under the Juniata River facility are non-recourse to the Company, and the Company's exposure under the Juniata River facility is limited to the value of the Company's investment in Juniata River.

Pricing under the Juniata River facility is based on LIBOR for a three-month interest period, plus a spread of 2.6833% per annum. Interest is payable in arrears beginning on April 25, 2015 and each quarter thereafter. Any amounts borrowed under the Juniata River facility will mature, and all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder will be due and payable, on October 11, 2020.

Borrowings under the Juniata River facility are subject to a compliance condition which will be satisfied at any given time if the outstanding advances to Juniata River by the lenders minus the amount of principal and certain interest proceeds in Juniata River's accounts is less than or equal to fifty percent (50%) of the net asset value of Juniata River's portfolio of assets.

Under the Juniata River facility, Juniata River has made certain representations and warranties and is required to comply with various covenants, reporting requirements and other customary requirements for similar facilities. The Juniata River facility contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (a) the failure to make principal payments when due or any other payments within two business days of when due; (b) the \$850,000 committed principal amount is not fully drawn within ninety days of the Juniata River facility's effective date; (c) the insolvency or bankruptcy of Juniata River or the Company; (d) a change of control of Juniata River shall have occurred; and (e) the transaction documents are amended in a manner materially adverse to JPM, as administrative agent, without JPM's consent. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, JPM may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Juniata River facility immediately due and payable.

The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the facility, which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortizes to interest expense over the life of the facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$4,070 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

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**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

*FSIC II Revolving Credit Facility*

On February 23, 2016, the Company entered into the FSIC II revolving credit facility with ING Capital LLC, or ING, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto. The FSIC II revolving credit facility provides for borrowings in U.S. dollars and certain agreed upon foreign currencies in an initial aggregate amount of up to \$95,000, with an option for the Company to request, at one or more times after closing, that existing or new lenders, at their election, provide up to \$80,000 of additional commitments. On April 26, 2016, the Company entered into an incremental commitment and assumption agreement pursuant to which an additional lender provided an additional commitment of \$25,000. The FSIC II revolving credit facility provides for the issuance of letters of credit in an aggregate face amount not to exceed \$25,000 if one of the lenders or another party assumes the role of letter of credit issuer. The Company's obligations under the FSIC II revolving credit facility are guaranteed by all of the Company's subsidiaries, other than its special-purpose financing subsidiaries, tax blocker subsidiaries and foreign subsidiaries. The Company's obligations under the FSIC II revolving credit facility are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of the Company and the subsidiary guarantors thereunder.

Borrowings under the FSIC II revolving credit facility are subject to compliance with a borrowing base. Interest under the FSIC II revolving credit facility for (i) loans for which the Company elects the base rate option is payable at a rate equal to 0.75% per annum plus the greatest of (a) the "U.S. Prime Rate" as published in The Wall Street Journal, (b) the federal funds effective rate for such day plus 0.5%, (c) the three-month LIBOR plus 1% per annum and (d) zero; and (ii) loans for which the Company elects the Eurocurrency option is payable at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.75% per annum. The FSIC II revolving credit facility will be subject to a non-usage fee of 0.375% per annum on the unused portion of the commitment under the FSIC II revolving credit facility during the revolving period. The Company will be required to pay letter of credit participation fees and a fronting fee on the average daily amount of any lender's exposure with respect to any letters of credit issued under the FSIC II revolving credit facility.

In connection with the FSIC II revolving credit facility, the Company has made certain representations and warranties and must comply with various covenants and reporting requirements customary for facilities of this type. In addition, the Company must comply with the following financial covenants: (a) the Company's minimum stockholders' equity, measured as of each fiscal quarter-end, must be greater than or equal to \$1,350,000, plus 25% of the net proceeds of any post-closing equity offerings; and (b) the Company must maintain at all times a 200% asset coverage ratio.

The FSIC II revolving credit facility contains events of default customary for facilities of this type. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, ING, at the instruction of the lenders, may terminate the commitments and declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the FSIC II revolving credit facility immediately due and payable. During the continuation of certain events of default and subject, in certain cases, to the instructions of the lenders, the Company must pay interest at a default rate.

As of December 31, 2017, \$13,400 was outstanding under the FSIC II revolving credit facility, which includes borrowings in Euro in an aggregate amount of €9,000 and borrowings in Canadian dollars in an aggregate amount of CAD \$3,229. The Company incurred costs in connection with obtaining the FSIC II revolving credit facility, which the Company has recorded as deferred financing costs on its consolidated balance sheets and amortize to interest expense over the life of the FSIC II revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$154 of such deferred financing costs had yet to be amortized to interest expense.

*Partial Loan Sale*

Certain partial loan sales do not qualify for sale accounting under ASC Topic 860 because these sales do not meet the definition of a participating interest, as defined in the guidance, in order for sale treatment to be allowed. Participations or other partial loan sales which do not meet the definition of a participating interest

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 8. Financing Arrangements (continued)**

remain as an investment on the consolidated balance sheets and the portion sold is recorded as a secured borrowing in the liabilities section of the consolidated balance sheets. For these partial loan sales, the interest earned on the entire loan balance is recorded within interest income and the interest earned by the buyer in the partial loan sale is recorded within interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company recognized a secured borrowing at fair value of \$8,273, respectively, and the fair value of the loan that is associated with the secured borrowing was \$43,099. The secured borrowing was the result of the Company's completion of a partial sale of a senior secured loan associated with one portfolio company that did not meet the definition of a participating interest. As a result, sale treatment was not allowed and the partial loan sale was treated as a secured borrowing.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the secured borrowing was fully repaid.

**Note 9. Financial Instruments**

The Company is subject to credit risk in the normal course of pursuing its investment objectives. The Company has in the past, and may in the future, enter into credit default swap contracts to manage its credit risk, to gain exposure to a credit in which it may otherwise invest or to enhance its returns, which may involve elements of risk in excess of the amounts recognized for financial statement purposes. The notional or contractual amounts of these instruments represent the investment the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments and do not necessarily represent the amounts potentially subject to risk. The measurement of the risks associated with these instruments is meaningful only when all related and offsetting transactions are considered.

The Company may enter into swap contracts containing provisions allowing the counterparty to terminate the contract under certain conditions, including, but not limited to, a decline in the Company's net asset value below a certain level over a certain period of time, which would trigger a payment by the Company for those swaps in a liability position.

The Company had certain credit default swap contracts outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2015. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no outstanding credit default swap contracts. The effect of derivative instruments (which are not considered to be hedging instruments for accounting disclosure purposes) on the Company's consolidated statements of operations whose primary underlying risk exposure is credit risk for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

Derivative	Realized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income <sup>(1)</sup>	Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Derivatives Recognized in Income <sup>(2)</sup>
Credit Default Swap Contracts . . . . .	\$(19,588)	\$19,426

(1) Reflected on the consolidated statement of operations as: Net realized gain (loss) on credit default swaps.

(2) Reflected on the consolidated statement of operations as: Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on credit default swaps.



**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies**

The Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of indemnification provisions. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown; however, the Company has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts. Management of FSIC II Advisor has reviewed the Company's existing contracts and expects the risk of loss to the Company to be remote.

The Company is not currently subject to any material legal proceedings and, to the Company's knowledge, no material legal proceedings are threatened against the Company. From time to time, the Company may be a party to certain legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings relating to the enforcement of the Company's rights under contracts with its portfolio companies. While the outcome of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect that any such proceedings will have a material effect upon its financial condition or results of operations.

See Note 6 for a discussion of the Company's unfunded commitments.

**Note 11. Senior Securities Asset Coverage**

Information about the Company's senior securities is shown in the table below for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Total Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Treasury Securities</u>	<u>Asset Coverage per Unit<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Involuntary Liquidation Preference per Unit<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Average Market Value per Unit<sup>(3)</sup> (Exclude Bank Loans)</u>
2013 .....	\$ 720,494	4.32	—	N/A
2014 .....	\$1,641,194	2.75	—	N/A
2015 .....	\$2,045,840	2.32	—	N/A
2016 .....	\$1,983,593	2.47	—	N/A
2017 .....	\$2,184,479	2.31	—	N/A

- (1) Asset coverage per unit is the ratio of the carrying value of the Company's total consolidated assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness.
- (2) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the voluntary liquidation of the Company in preference to any security junior to it. The "—" in this column indicates that the SEC expressly does not require this information to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.
- (3) Not applicable because senior securities are not registered for public trading on an exchange.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 12. Financial Highlights**

The following is a schedule of financial highlights of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<b>Per Share Data:<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Net asset value, beginning of period . . . . .	\$ 8.90	\$ 8.37	\$ 9.30	\$ 9.39	\$ 9.16
<b>Results of operations<sup>(2)</sup></b>					
Net investment income . . . . .	0.83	0.79	0.92	0.80	0.62
Net realized and unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, total return swap, credit default swaps and gain/loss on foreign currency . . . . .	(0.25)	0.49	(1.11)	(0.17)	0.27
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	0.58	1.28	(0.19)	0.63	0.89
<b>Stockholder distributions<sup>(3)</sup></b>					
Distributions from net investment income . . . . .	(0.75)	(0.73)	(0.72)	(0.69)	(0.69)
Distributions from net realized gain on investments . . . . .	—	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Net decrease in net assets resulting from stockholder distributions . . . . .	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.74)	(0.76)
<b>Capital share transactions</b>					
Issuance of common stock <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.15
Repurchases of common stock <sup>(5)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Offering costs <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.01)	(0.05)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from capital share transactions . . . . .	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.10
Net asset value, end of period . . . . .	8.73	8.90	8.37	9.30	9.39
Shares outstanding, end of period . . . . .	326,748,337	326,909,727	321,507,876	313,037,127	254,572,096
Total return <sup>(6)</sup> . . . . .	6.59%	16.07%	(2.37)%	6.97%	11.12%
Total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) <sup>(6)</sup> . . . . .	6.52%	15.29%	(1.94)%	6.92%	10.81%
<b>Ratio/Supplemental Data:</b>					
Net assets, end of period . . . . .	\$ 2,853,021	\$ 2,909,860	\$ 2,690,412	\$ 2,911,790	\$ 2,390,985
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets <sup>(7)</sup> . . . . .	9.32%	9.28%	10.03%	8.43%	6.60%
Ratio of operating expenses and excise taxes to average net assets <sup>(7)</sup> . . . . .	9.10%	8.96%	8.59%	5.43%	5.46%
Ratio of net operating expenses and excise taxes to average net assets <sup>(7)</sup> . . . . .	8.66%	8.51%	8.24%	5.43%	5.61%
Portfolio turnover . . . . .	39.62%	31.77%	31.79%	43.79%	46.38%
Total amount of senior securities outstanding, exclusive of treasury securities . . . . .	\$ 2,184,479	\$ 1,983,593	\$ 2,045,840	\$ 1,641,194	\$ 720,494
Asset coverage per unit <sup>(8)</sup> . . . . .	2.31	2.47	2.32	2.75	4.32

(1) Per share data may be rounded in order to recompute the ending net asset value per share.

(2) The per share data was derived by using the weighted average shares outstanding during the applicable period.

(3) The per share data for distributions reflects the actual amount of distributions paid per share during the applicable period.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 12. Financial Highlights (continued)**

- (4) The issuance of common stock on a per share basis reflects the incremental net asset value changes as a result of the issuance of shares of common stock pursuant to the Company's distribution reinvestment plan. The issuance of common stock at a price that is greater than the net asset value per share results in an increase in net asset value per share.
- (5) The per share impact of the Company's repurchases of common stock is a reduction to net asset value of less than \$0.01 per share during the period.
- (6) The total return for each period presented was calculated based on the change in net asset value during the applicable period, including the impact of distributions reinvested in accordance with the Company's distribution reinvestment plan. The total return (without assuming reinvestment of distributions) for each period presented was calculated by taking the net asset value per share as of the end of the applicable period, adding the cash distributions per share which were declared during the applicable period and dividing the total by the net asset value per share at the beginning of the applicable period. The total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions) do not consider the effect of any selling commissions or charges that may be incurred in connection with the sale of shares of the Company's common stock. The total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions) include the effect of the issuance of shares at a net offering price that is greater than net asset value per share, which causes an increase in net asset value per share. The historical calculations of total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions) in the table should not be considered representations of the Company's future total returns (with and without assuming reinvestment of distributions), which may be greater or less than the returns shown in the table due to a number of factors, including the Company's ability or inability to make investments in companies that meet its investment criteria, the interest rates payable on the debt securities the Company acquires, the level of the Company's expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which the Company encounters competition in its markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any previous period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods. The total return calculations set forth above represent the total returns on the Company's investment portfolio during the applicable period and do not represent actual returns to stockholders.
- (7) Weighted average net assets during the applicable period are used for this calculation. The following is a schedule of supplemental ratios for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Ratio of accrued capital gains incentive fees to average net assets . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.32)%	0.45%
Ratio of subordinated income incentive fees to average net assets . . . . .	2.11%	2.27%	2.51%	1.16%	0.65%
Ratio of interest expense to average net assets . . . . .	2.97%	2.57%	2.13%	1.16%	0.89%
Ratio of excise taxes to average net assets . . . . .	0.08%	0.07%	0.07%	0.04%	—

- (8) Asset coverage per unit is the ratio of the carrying value of the Company's total consolidated assets, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, to the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness.

**FS Investment Corporation II**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

**Note 13. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

The following are the quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The following information reflects all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the information for the periods presented. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

	Quarter Ended			
	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
<b>Investment income</b> . . . . .	\$ 146,980	\$ 120,902	\$ 123,861	\$ 131,943
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Total operating expenses and excise taxes . .	70,467	58,589	61,329	61,946
<b>Net investment income</b> . . . . .	76,513	62,313	62,532	69,997
<b>Realized and unrealized gain (loss)</b> . . . . .	(88,994)	(995)	(30,049)	38,618
<b>Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ (12,481)</u>	<u>\$ 61,318</u>	<u>\$ 32,483</u>	<u>\$ 108,615</u>
<b>Per share information—basic and diluted</b>				
Net investment income . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.21</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.10</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding . . . . .	<u>324,620,532</u>	<u>324,993,290</u>	<u>326,055,490</u>	<u>325,822,908</u>
	Quarter Ended			
	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016
<b>Investment income</b> . . . . .	\$ 127,784	\$ 119,066	\$ 121,210	\$ 119,991
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Total operating expenses and excise taxes . .	61,812	56,844	58,234	56,633
<b>Net investment income</b> . . . . .	65,972	62,222	62,976	63,358
<b>Realized and unrealized gain (loss)</b> . . . . .	27,747	95,649	114,174	(74,783)
<b>Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 93,719</u>	<u>\$ 157,871</u>	<u>\$ 177,150</u>	<u>\$ (11,425)</u>
<b>Per share information—basic and diluted</b>				
Net investment income . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.49</u>	<u>\$ 0.55</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding . . . . .	<u>324,799,653</u>	<u>324,468,282</u>	<u>323,535,582</u>	<u>322,374,639</u>

The sum of quarterly per share amounts does not necessarily equal per share amounts reported for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. This is due to changes in the number of weighted-average shares outstanding and the effects of rounding for each period.

**Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.**

None.

**Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.****Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Exchange Act Rule 13(a)-15(b), we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2017. Based on the foregoing, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were (a) designed to ensure that the information we are required to disclose in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed and reported in an accurate manner and on a timely basis and the information that we are required to disclose in our Exchange Act reports is accumulated and communicated to management to permit timely decisions with respect to required disclosure and (b) operating in an effective manner.

**Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and the dispositions of our assets;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and board of directors; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting is set forth above under the heading "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting" in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

### **Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm**

Our registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 81.

### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f)) that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### **Item 9B. Other Information.**

None.

## **PART III**

We will file a definitive Proxy Statement for our 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders with the SEC, pursuant to Regulation 14A promulgated under the Exchange Act, not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year. Accordingly, certain information required by Part III has been omitted under General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K. Only those sections of our definitive Proxy Statement that specifically address the items set forth herein are incorporated by reference.

### **Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.**

The information required by Item 10 is hereby incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days following the end of the Company's fiscal year.

### **Item 11. Executive Compensation.**

The information required by Item 11 is hereby incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days following the end of the Company's fiscal year.

### **Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.**

The information required by Item 12 is hereby incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days following the end of the Company's fiscal year.

### **Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.**

The information required by Item 13 is hereby incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days following the end of the Company's fiscal year.

### **Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.**

The information required by Item 14 is hereby incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days following the end of the Company's fiscal year.

## PART IV

### Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

#### a. Documents Filed as Part of this Report

The following financial statements are set forth in Item 8:

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting . . . . .	80
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm . . . . .	81
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 . . . . .	83
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 . . . . .	84
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 . . . . .	85
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 . . . . .	86
Consolidated Schedules of Investments as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 . . . . .	87
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements . . . . .	109

#### b. Exhibits

Please note that the agreements included as exhibits to this annual report on Form 10-K are included to provide information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about the Company or the other parties to the agreements. The agreements contain representations and warranties by each of the parties to the applicable agreement that have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

The following exhibits are filed as part of this annual report or hereby incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed with the SEC:

#### Item 15.b. Exhibits.

- 3.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 14, 2012.)
- 3.2 Articles Supplementary of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 1, 2017.)
- 3.3 Articles Supplementary of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2017.)
- 3.4 Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2017.)
- 4.1 Amended and Restated Distribution Reinvestment Plan of the Company, effective as of March 26, 2014. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 24, 2014.)
- 10.1 Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement, dated as of February 8, 2012, by and between the Company and FSIC II Advisor, LLC. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (g)(1) filed with Pre-Effective Amendment No. 3 to the Company's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-175654) filed on February 10, 2012.)
- 10.2 Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement, dated as of February 8, 2012, by and between FSIC II Advisor, LLC and GSO/Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (g)(2) filed with Pre-Effective Amendment No. 3 to the Company's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-175654) filed on February 10, 2012.)

- 10.3 Custodian Agreement, dated as of February 8, 2012, by and between the Company and State Street Bank and Trust Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit (j) filed with Pre-Effective Amendment No. 3 to the Company's registration statement on Form N-2 (File No. 333-175654) filed on February 10, 2012.)
- 10.4 Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of February 6, 2013, by and between Lehigh River LLC and Citibank, N.A., as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2013.)
- 10.5 Lehigh River LLC Class A Floating Rate Secured Note, due 2023. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 30, 2012.)
- 10.6 Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of April 23, 2013, by and between Lehigh River LLC and Citibank, N.A., as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 26, 2013.)
- 10.7 Lehigh River LLC Class A Floating Rate Secured Note, due 2024. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2013.)
- 10.8 Lehigh River LLC Class A Floating Rate Secured Note, due 2024. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 26, 2013.)
- 10.9 TBMA/ISMA 2000 Amended and Restated Global Master Repurchase Agreement, by and between JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., London Branch, and Cobbs Creek LLC, together with the related Annex and Amended and Restated Confirmation thereto, each dated as of April 23, 2013. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 26, 2013.)
- 10.10 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2015, by and among Cooper River LLC, as borrower, Citibank, N.A., as administrative agent, Citibank, N.A. acting through its Agency and Trust division, as collateral custodian and collateral agent, each of the lenders from time to time party thereto and Virtus Group, LP, as collateral administrator. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2015.)
- 10.11 Amended and Restated Account Control Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2015, by and among Cooper River LLC, as pledgor, Citibank, N.A., as secured party, and Citibank, N.A., as securities intermediary. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2015.)
- 10.12 Security Agreement, dated as of March 27, 2013, by and between Cooper River LLC and Citibank, N.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 28, 2013.)
- 10.13 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 27, 2013, by and among Cooper River LLC, Cooper River CBNA Loan Funding LLC and Citibank, N.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 28, 2013.)
- 10.14 Amended and Restated Investment Management Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2015, by and between the Company, as investment manager, and Cooper River LLC. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2015.)
- 10.15 Loan and Servicing Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2014, by and among Wissahickon Creek LLC, as borrower, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent, account bank and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.16 Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2014, by and between Wissahickon Creek LLC, as purchaser, and the Company, as seller. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.17 Collateral Management Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2014, by and between Wissahickon Creek LLC and the Company, as collateral manager. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)



- 10.18 Securities Account Control Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2014, by and among Wissahickon Creek LLC, as pledgor, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as securities intermediary. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.19 Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.20 Amendment No. 1 to Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, dated as of January 12, 2015, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2016.)
- 10.21 Amendment No. 2 to Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, dated as of February 3, 2015, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2016.)
- 10.22 Amendment No. 3 to Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2015, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2016.)
- 10.23 Amendment No. 4 to Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, dated as of October 8, 2015, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2016.)
- 10.24 Amendment No. 6 to Loan Financing and Servicing Agreement, dated as of August 19, 2016, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent and collateral custodian, and the other lenders and lender agents from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 22, 2016.)
- 10.25 Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, by and between Darby Creek LLC, as purchaser, and the Company, as seller. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.26 Investment Management Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, by and between Darby Creek LLC and the Company, as investment manager. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.27 Securities Account Control Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, by and among Darby Creek LLC, as pledgor, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as secured party, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as securities intermediary. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 25, 2014.)
- 10.28 Credit Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2014, by and among Dunning Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and lender, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2014.)

- 10.29 First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 4, 2014, by and between Dunning Creek LLC and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and lender. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 6, 2014.)
- 10.30 Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2015, by and among Dunning Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and lender, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2016.)
- 10.31 Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 13, 2016, by and among Dunning Creek LLC, as borrower, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and lender, and the other lenders from time to time party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 18, 2016.)
- 10.32 Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 12, 2017, by and between Dunning Creek LLC and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent and lender. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 16, 2017.)
- 10.33 Amended and Restated Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2015, by and between the Company, as seller, and Cooper River LLC, as purchaser. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2015.)
- 10.34 Custodial Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2014, by and among Dunning Creek LLC, as borrower, the Company, as manager, Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as custodian. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2014.)
- 10.35 Security Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2014, by and between Dunning Creek LLC, as borrower, and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as administrative agent. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2014.)
- 10.36 Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2014, by and between the Company, as seller, and Dunning Creek LLC, as purchaser. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2014.)
- 10.37 Investment Management Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2014, by and between Dunning Creek LLC and the Company, as Investment Manager. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2014.)
- 10.38 Loan Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014, by and among Juniata River LLC, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as administrative agent and lender, Citibank, N.A., as collateral agent and Virtus Group, LP as collateral administrator. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 18, 2015.)
- 10.39 Amendment No. 1 to Loan Agreement, dated as of October 11, 2016, by and among Juniata River LLC, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as administrative agent and lender, Citibank, N.A., as collateral agent and Virtus Group, LP as collateral administrator. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 13, 2016.)
- 10.40 Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014, between Juniata River LLC, as purchaser, and the Company, as seller. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 18, 2015.)
- 10.41 Investment Management Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014, between Juniata River LLC and FS Investment Corporation, as investment manager. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.53 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 18, 2015.)
- 10.42 Collateral Administration Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2014, by and among Juniata River LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, the Company, as investment manager and Virtus Group, LP, as collateral administrator. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 18, 2015.)

- 10.43 Indenture, dated as of December 15, 2014, by and between Green Creek LLC and Citibank, N.A., as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2014.)
- 10.44 Green Creek LLC Floating Rate Notes due 2026. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2014.)
- 10.45 September 1996 Version Master Repurchase Agreement between Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Schuylkill River LLC, together with the related Annex and Master Confirmation thereto, each dated as of December 15, 2014. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 19, 2014.)
- 10.46 Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of February 23, 2016, by and among the Company, ING Capital LLC, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2016.)
- 10.47 Amendment No. 1 to Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement, dated April 25, 2016, by and among the Company, ING Capital LLC, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.53 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016 filed on May 13, 2016.)
- 10.48 Incremental Commitment and Assumption Agreement, dated April 26, 2016, by and among the Company, ING Capital LLC, as administrative agent, the lenders party thereto and the assuming lenders party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016 filed on May 13, 2016.)
- 10.49 Guarantee, Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of February 23, 2016, by and among the Company, ING Capital LLC, as revolving administrative agent and collateral agent, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and each financing agent and designated indebtedness holder party thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2016.)
- 10.50 Control Agreement, dated as of February 23, 2016, by and among the Company, ING Capital LLC, as collateral agent, and State Street Bank and Trust Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2016.)
- 10.51 Credit Agreement, dated as of May 15, 2017, among Green Creek LLC, Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as lender, sole lead arranger and administrative agent, Citibank, N.A., as collateral agent, and Virtus Group, LP, as collateral administrator. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 16, 2017.)
- 21.1\* Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 31.1\* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2\* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1\* Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

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\* Filed herewith.

### **c. Financial Statement Schedules**

No financial statement schedules are filed herewith because (1) such schedules are not required or (2) the information has been presented in the aforementioned consolidated financial statements.

### **Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.**

None.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

### FS INVESTMENT CORPORATION II

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

**Michael C. Forman**  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
**(Principal Executive Officer)**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

**Michael C. Forman**  
**Chief Executive Officer and Director**  
**(Principal Executive Officer)**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ WILLIAM GOEBEL

**William Goebel**  
**Chief Financial Officer**  
**(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ BARBARA ADAMS

**Barbara Adams**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ DAVID J. ADELMAN

**David J. Adelman**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ STEPHEN T. BURDUMY

**Stephen T. Burdumy**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ RICHARD I. GOLDSTEIN

**Richard I. Goldstein**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL J. HELLER

**Michael J. Heller**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ JEREL A. HOPKINS

**Jerel A. Hopkins**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ ROBERT E. KEITH, JR.

**Robert E. Keith, Jr.**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ PAUL MENDELSON

**Paul Mendelson**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ JOHN E. STUART

**John E. Stuart**  
**Director**

Date: March 9, 2018

/s/ SCOTT J. TARTE

**Scott J. Tarte**  
**Director**

**Subsidiaries of FS Investment Corporation II**

<b>Name of Subsidiary</b>	<b>State of Incorporation or Organization</b>
Cobbs Creek LLC	Delaware
Cooper River LLC	Delaware
Darby Creek LLC	Delaware
FSIC II Investments, Inc.	Delaware
IC II Altus Investments, LLC	Delaware
IC II American Energy Investments, Inc.	Delaware
IC II Arches Investments, LLC	Delaware
IC II Northern Investments, LLC	Delaware
Wissahickon Creek, LLC	Delaware
Dunning Creek LLC	Delaware
Juniata River LLC	Delaware
Green Creek LLC	Delaware
Schuylkill River LLC	Delaware

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer**

I, Michael C. Forman, Chief Executive Officer of FS Investment Corporation II, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of FS Investment Corporation II;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018.

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

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**Michael C. Forman**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer**

I, William Goebel, Chief Financial Officer of FS Investment Corporation II, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of FS Investment Corporation II;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018.

/s/ WILLIAM GOEBEL

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**William Goebel**  
**Chief Financial Officer**

**CERTIFICATION OF CEO AND CFO PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of FS Investment Corporation II (the “Company”) for the year ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Form 10-K”), Michael C. Forman, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and William Goebel, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- the Form 10-K of the Company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- the information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 9, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

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**Michael C. Forman  
Chief Executive Officer**

/s/ WILLIAM GOEBEL

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**William Goebel  
Chief Financial Officer**



**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-K/A  
(Amendment No. 1)**

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017  
OR  
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 814-00926

**FS Investment Corporation II**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)  
  
201 Rouse Boulevard  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
(Address of principal executive offices)

80-0741103  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)  
  
19112  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (215) 495-1150

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:  
None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

There is no established market for the registrant's shares of common stock. The registrant closed the public offering of its shares of common stock in March 2014. The last offering price at which the registrant issued shares in its public offering was \$8.64 per share. Since the registrant closed its public offering, it has continued to issue shares pursuant to its distribution reinvestment plan. The most recent price at which the registrant has issued shares pursuant to the distribution reinvestment plan was \$8.60 per share.

There were 323,288,444 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of April 26, 2018.

**Documents Incorporated by Reference**

None.

## Explanatory Note

FS Investment Corporation II, or the Company, which may also be referred to as “we,” “us” or “our,” is filing this Amendment No. 1 (the “Amendment”) to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Company’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, as originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 9, 2018 (the “Original Report”). The purpose of this Amendment is to include Part III information, which was to be incorporated by reference from the Company’s definitive proxy statement for the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. This information was previously omitted from the Original Report in reliance on General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, which would permit the Part III information to be incorporated in the Original Report by reference from the Company’s definitive proxy statement if such proxy statement is filed no later than 120 days after the fiscal year-end. The Company is filing this Amendment to include Part III information in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 because a definitive proxy statement containing such information will not be filed by the Company within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by the Original Report. This Amendment also updates, amends and supplements Part IV, Item 15 of the Form 10-K to include the filing of new Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2, certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). In addition, the cover page has been updated and amended.

The Amendment does not affect any other items in the Original Report, including the Company’s financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. Except as otherwise indicated, the Amendment speaks as of the date of the Original Report and reflects only the changes discussed above. Accordingly, this Amendment should be read in conjunction with the Original Report.

**FS INVESTMENT CORPORATION II  
FORM 10-K/A FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017**

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## PART III

### Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

#### Board of Directors

The role of the Company's board of directors (the "Board") is to provide general oversight of the Company's business affairs and to exercise all of the Company's powers except those reserved for the stockholders. The responsibilities of the Board also include, among other things, the oversight of the Company's investment activities, the quarterly valuation of the Company's assets, oversight of the Company's financing arrangements and corporate governance activities.

The Board is currently comprised of ten directors, eight of whom are not "interested persons," as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), of the Company or FS/KKR Advisor, LLC, the Company's investment adviser (the "Advisor"), and are "independent" as defined by Rule 303A.00 in the NYSE Listed Company Manual. These individuals are referred to as the Company's independent directors (the "Independent Directors"). Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act defines an "interested person" to include, among other things, any person who has, or within the last two years had, a material business or professional relationship with the Company. The members of the Board who are not Independent Directors are referred to as interested directors (the "Interested Directors").

#### Directors

Information regarding the Board is set forth below. We have divided the directors into two groups — Interested Directors and Independent Directors. The address for each director is c/o FS Investment Corporation II, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112.

Name	Age	Director Since	Expiration of Term
<i>Interested Directors<sup>(1)</sup></i>			
Michael C. Forman . . . . .	57	2011	2020
Todd Builione . . . . .	43	2018	2018
<i>Independent Directors</i>			
Barbara Adams . . . . .	66	2012	2018
Stephen T. Burdumy . . . . .	60	2014	2018
Richard I. Goldstein . . . . .	57	2015	2020
Jerel A. Hopkins . . . . .	46	2013	2019
Robert E. Keith, Jr. . . . .	76	2012	2019
Paul Mendelson . . . . .	71	2012	2019
John E. Stuart . . . . .	74	2012	2020
Scott J. Tarte . . . . .	55	2012	2020

(1) "Interested person" of the Company as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. Messrs. Forman and Builione are each an "interested person" because of their affiliation with the Advisor.

### ***Interested Directors***

*Michael C. Forman* is chairman and chief executive officer of FS Investments and has been leading the company since founding it in 2007. He has served as the chairman and chief executive officer of the Advisor since its inception. Mr. Forman also currently serves as chairman, president and/or chief executive officer of certain of the Other Advised Entities and the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. For purposes of this Amendment, “Other Advised Entities” includes those entities that are advised by the Advisor, including, FS Investment Corporation, the Company, FS Investment Corporation III, FS Investment Corporation IV, Corporate Capital Trust, Inc. and Corporate Capital Trust II. Prior to founding FS Investments, Mr. Forman founded a private equity and real estate investment firm. He started his career as an attorney in the Corporate and Securities Department at the Philadelphia based law firm of Klehr Harrison Harvey Branzburg LLP. In addition to his career as an attorney and investor, Mr. Forman has been an active entrepreneur and has founded several companies, including companies engaged in the gaming, specialty finance and asset management industries. Mr. Forman is a member of a number of civic and charitable boards, including The Franklin Institute, Drexel University and the Philadelphia Center City District Foundation. He is also Chairman of Vetri Community Partnership. Mr. Forman received his B.A., summa cum laude, from the University of Rhode Island, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa, and received his J.D. from Rutgers University.

Mr. Forman has extensive experience in corporate and securities law and has founded and served in a leadership role of various companies, including the Advisor. The Board believes Mr. Forman’s experience and his positions as the Company’s and the Advisor’s chief executive officer make him a significant asset to the Company.

*Todd C. Builione* serves as the Company’s president since April 2018, is a member of the board of directors or board of trustees, as applicable, of certain of the Other Advised Entities and is the president of certain of the Other Advised Entities. Mr. Builione joined KKR in 2013 and is a member of KKR and president of KKR Credit and Markets. Mr. Builione also serves on KKR’s Investment Management & Distribution Committee and its Risk and Operations Committee. Prior to joining KKR, Mr. Builione served as President of Highbridge Capital Management, CEO of Highbridge’s Hedge Fund business and a member of the Investment and Risk Committees. Mr. Builione began his career at the Goldman Sachs Group, where he was predominantly focused on capital markets and mergers and acquisitions for financial institutions. He received a B.S., summa cum laude, Merrill Presidential Scholar, from Cornell University and a J.D., cum laude, from Harvard Law School. Mr. Builione serves on the board of directors of Marshall Wace, a liquid alternatives provider which formed a strategic partnership with KKR in 2015. Mr. Builione also serves on the board of directors of Harlem RBI (a community-based youth development organization located in East Harlem, New York), on the Advisory Council of Cornell University’s Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, and on the board of directors of the Pingry School.

Mr. Builione has extensive experience and familiarity with the markets in which the Company primarily invests, along with significant knowledge and prior experience in the management of large businesses in the areas the Company operates in, and portfolio risk management and analytics. The Board believes Mr. Builione’s experience and his position as the Company’s and the Advisor’s president make him a significant asset to the Company.

### ***Independent Directors***

*Barbara Adams* served as the executive vice president — legal affairs and general counsel of the Philadelphia Housing Authority from August 2011 to April 2016, and as a trustee of each of the Philadelphia Housing Authority Retirement Income Trust and the Philadelphia Housing Authority Defined Contribution Pension Plan from November 2011 to April 2016. She served as the general counsel of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 2005 until January 2011. As general counsel to the Commonwealth, Ms. Adams led a staff of more than 500 lawyers in representing then Pennsylvania Governor Edward G. Rendell and more than 30 executive and independent agencies and commissions in litigation, transactions, regulatory, legislative and criminal justice matters. Prior to her appointment as general counsel to the Commonwealth, Ms. Adams was a partner at the law firm of Duane Morris LLP in Philadelphia, focusing her practice on taxable and tax-exempt public finance, affordable housing development matters, state and local government law, energy law and campaign finance law. Ms. Adams previously served as the policy

committee co-chair on housing, in then Governor-elect Edward G. Rendell's transition team. She is a charter member of the Forum on Affordable Housing and Community Development Law of the American Bar Association and is a member of the National Association of Bond Lawyers and the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations.

She is a past member of the board and secretary of Philadelphia Neighborhood Enterprise, a nonprofit corporation affiliated with The Enterprise Foundation, a past member of the board and treasurer of the Reading Terminal Market, and a past member of the respective boards of the Pennsylvania Association of Bond Lawyers, the Philadelphia Association of Community Development Corporations and the People's Emergency Center in Philadelphia.

Ms. Adams has served on a number of other charitable and public organizations, including a term as commissioner of the Philadelphia Gas Commission, as an advisory board member on the Homeless Advocacy Project of the Philadelphia Bar Association, as a commissioner on the Independent Charter Commission of the City of Philadelphia and as an advisory board member of The Nuclear World Project. She is currently a member of the board and secretary of the Philadelphia Energy Authority and a member of the board of the Committee of Seventy. Ms. Adams is a graduate of Temple University School of Law and a graduate of Smith College.

The Board determined that Ms. Adams' extensive service in the private and public sectors provides her with experience that would be beneficial to the Company.

*Stephen T. Burdumy* has served as the executive vice president, chief operating officer and chief financial officer of Transformative Pharmaceutical Solutions and of counsel at the law firm of Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP ("Drinker Biddle") since April 1, 2016. Prior to that he served as a partner at Drinker Biddle since January 2002. Prior to joining Drinker Biddle, Mr. Burdumy was an attorney at Klehr Harrison Harvey Branzburg LLP ("Klehr Harrison") from 1982 to 2002, including as a partner from 1988 to 2002. Mr. Burdumy was a member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Alliance for Capital and Technologies from June 2010 to July 2012. Mr. Burdumy received a B.S.F.S. in International Economics with a concentration in International Finance and Commerce, cum laude, from Georgetown University, and a J.D. from the University of San Francisco Law School.

Mr. Burdumy has extensive experience in corporate and securities law matters and has represented various public companies, privately-held businesses and private equity, venture capital and hedge funds, as well as investment managers, emerging companies and entrepreneurs. This experience has provided Mr. Burdumy, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Company.

*Richard I. Goldstein* has served as a managing director of Liberty Associated Partners, LP ("LAP") since 2000 and Associated Partners, LP ("AP") since 2006, both investment funds that make private and public market investments in communications, media, Internet and energy companies. Prior to joining LAP and AP, Mr. Goldstein was vice president of The Associated Group, Inc. ("AGI"), a multi-billion dollar publicly-traded owner and operator of communications-related businesses and assets. While at AGI, he assisted in establishing Teligent, Inc., of which he was a director, and was responsible for operating AGI's cellular telephone operations. Mr. Goldstein currently serves as a member of the board of directors Ubiqquia and previously served as a member of the board of trustees of The Shipley School from 2009 through 2014 and has counseled many early-stage companies. Mr. Goldstein received a B.S. in Business and Economics from Carnegie Mellon University and received training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Management Information Systems.

Mr. Goldstein has extensive experience as a senior executive and in negotiating investment transactions in a variety of industries, including in the energy industry. This experience has provided Mr. Goldstein, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Company.

*Jerel A. Hopkins* has served as Vice President and Associate General Counsel of Delaware Management Holdings, Inc., a diversified asset management firm and an affiliate of Macquarie Group Limited, since November 2004. Prior to joining Delaware Management Holdings, Inc., Mr. Hopkins served as an attorney in the corporate and securities department of the law firm Klehr Harrison from January 2000 to November 2004. Mr. Hopkins served as counsel in the division of enforcement and litigation of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission from August 1997 to December 1999 and as lead

counsel of the internet fraud unit from January 1999 to December 1999. In addition, Mr. Hopkins served as special counsel on behalf of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission to the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. from January 1999 to December 1999. Mr. Hopkins has also served on the board of trustees of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine since February 2012 and on the board of directors of Delaware Management Trust Company since July 2008. Mr. Hopkins received his B.S. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and his J.D. from Villanova University School of Law.

Mr. Hopkins has significant experience in corporate and securities law matters and has served as a member of a number of boards. This experience has provided Mr. Hopkins, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Company.

*Robert E. Keith* is a managing director of TL Ventures, a venture capital firm that Mr. Keith co-founded in 1988. Prior to founding TL Ventures, Mr. Keith enjoyed a 22-year career at Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia, a leading regional commercial financial institution, where he last served as vice-chairman responsible for most of the bank's commercial lending and non-banking subsidiaries. During his tenure at Fidelity Bank, Mr. Keith oversaw significant growth and market expansion as well as entry into new service markets such as investment banking. Mr. Keith has served on the boards of directors of numerous public and private companies, including Noble Biomaterials Inc., where he has served since 2005. He previously served as a director and a member of the audit and compensation committees of Square 1 Financial, Inc. from December 2008 to October 2013. He also serves on the boards of numerous charitable organizations and trade associations, including serving since 2000 on the board of The Reinvestment Fund, a \$1.5 billion not-for-profit community investment institution, and from 2000 to 2014 on the board of Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Southeastern Pennsylvania, an independent not-for-profit economic development organization supporting technology-based enterprises. Mr. Keith has previously served on the board of directors of numerous companies, including Actua Corporation (formerly ICG Group, Inc.), a publicly traded venture capital firm, from 1996 to February 2010 and Safeguard Scientifics, Inc. from 1996 to August 2009. For his contributions in the venture capital field, Mr. Keith was awarded the Blair Thompson award for lifetime achievement in venture capital by the Greater Philadelphia Venture Capital Group in 1999. Mr. Keith is a graduate of Amherst College and Temple University School of Law.

Mr. Keith's extensive experience in the finance and venture capital industries provide him, in the opinion of the Board, with attributes that are beneficial to the Company. The Board also noted his experience as a member of the board of directors of various public and private companies and community organizations.

*Paul Mendelson* served as the chief financial officer of Lincoln Investment Planning, Inc., a broker-dealer and registered investment adviser ("Lincoln Investment"), from 1994 until February 2011 and currently serves as a senior advisor for business development for Lincoln Investment. As chief financial officer, Mr. Mendelson was responsible for all financial reporting, controls, planning and regulatory issues. His activities also included acquisitions, consulting with independent branch offices and negotiating contracts, and, as a member of the executive committee, he participated in strategic planning. Mr. Mendelson has also been a member of the Board of Managers of Lincoln Investment Capital Holdings, LLC (the owner of Lincoln Investment) since November 2015. Mr. Mendelson previously served as a member of the board of directors of FS Investment Corporation from November 2008 through March 2015, and also served as a member of FS Investment Corporation's audit committee and valuation committee. Mr. Mendelson previously served as a member of the board of trustees of FS Energy and Power Fund from September 2010 through March 2012, as well as a member of FS Energy and Power Fund's audit committee and chairman of its valuation committee from May 2011 through March 2012. From 1996 to 1999, Mr. Mendelson also led the technology and operations divisions of Lincoln Investment. Prior to joining Lincoln Investment in 1994, Mr. Mendelson spent 20 years in various positions, including controller, chief financial officer, vice president, president and trustee for a group of commonly-owned, privately-held businesses, in industries including manufacturing, retail, service and real estate.

In addition, Mr. Mendelson spent two years with Arthur Andersen and Company, an international public accounting firm. Mr. Mendelson received a B.S. degree in Accounting from Lehigh University and an M.B.A. degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and holds a Series 27 Securities License.



Mr. Mendelson has extensive experience concerning financial reporting, controls, planning and regulatory issues by virtue of his previous position as chief financial officer of a broker-dealer and registered investment adviser and various other positions he held during the twenty years prior thereto. In addition, the Board considered his B.S. degree in accounting and his M.B.A. to be beneficial to the Company.

*John E. Stuart* is the managing partner of Strategic Business Options, LLC, a strategic consulting firm that he founded in January 2011. Mr. Stuart previously served as the chief executive officer of ConvergeOne, a leading independent integrator of communications, collaboration and customer interaction solutions for businesses in the United States, from 2003 through May 2009, where he was responsible for managing all aspects of the business. From 1999 to 2000, he was chief executive officer of StorNet, a nationwide value-added systems integrator. He previously was chairman and chief executive officer of IKON Office Solutions, a provider of office products, from 1985 to 1998. Mr. Stuart also serves as a member of the board of directors and lead independent director of FS Investment Corporation IV and Altura Communications, a leading provider of communications applications, equipment and services for voice and data networking solutions, a position he has held since June 2011. Mr. Stuart served from 1996 to 2004 as a member of the board of directors and as chairman of the audit committee of Foster Wheeler, Inc., a global engineering and construction contractor and power equipment supplier. From March 2009 through August 2009, he served as chairman of the board of LifeCare Gateway, a consulting firm that provides financial advisors with a practice management program that addresses their clients' life care needs. Mr. Stuart received both an undergraduate degree in business and a Masters in Business Administration from Pace University's Lubin School of Business.

Mr. Stuart has significant experience as an entrepreneur and senior executive at public and private organizations. Mr. Stuart also has extensive experience in corporate finance, financial reporting and accounting and controls. This experience has provided Mr. Stuart, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Company.

*Scott J. Tarte* has been the chief executive officer of Sparks Marketing Group, Inc. ("Sparks"), since 2001, when he and other investors purchased a controlling interest in Sparks, which at the time was a publicly-traded company. Mr. Tarte was later involved in taking Sparks private in 2005. Sparks manages all aspects of experiential marketing for Fortune 1000 companies, and designs and manufactures store fixtures for leading retail companies. Since July 2010, Mr. Tarte has been a managing director of Gabriel Investments, an early stage venture capital fund focused on investments within the Philadelphia entrepreneurial community. Prior to 2001, Mr. Tarte was chief operating officer of Travel One, a single office New Jersey-based travel agency which he helped grow into the sixth largest corporate travel management company in the United States, with revenues of \$900 million and a staff of 1,400 employees. In 1999, Mr. Tarte and his partners sold Travel One to American Express, where Mr. Tarte stayed on for two years to create a \$3 billion travel management division within American Express. Mr. Tarte currently serves as a director of Sidecar, an automated online marketing platform for e-commerce companies, a position he has held since January 2011. He previously served as a director of First Priority Bank, a position he held from 2006 through December 2008. Mr. Tarte has an undergraduate degree from the University of Pennsylvania and a law degree from Fordham University.

Mr. Tarte has served in a senior executive capacity at various companies, as well as a member of various boards. His extensive service at various companies has provided him, in the opinion of the Board, with experience and insight which is beneficial to the Company.

### *Executive Officers*

The following persons currently serve as our executive officers in the following capacities:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>POSITIONS HELD</u>
Michael C. Forman	57	Chief Executive Officer
Todd Builione	43	President
William Goebel	43	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Daniel Pietrzak	43	Chief Investment Officer
Stephen S. Sypherd	41	General Counsel and Secretary
James F. Volk	55	Chief Compliance Officer
Zachary Klehr	39	Executive Vice President

The address for each executive officer is c/o FS Investment Corporation II, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112. Each executive officer holds his office until his successor is chosen and qualified, or until his earlier resignation or removal.

### *Executive Officers Who are Not Directors*

*William Goebel* has served as our chief financial officer since September 2016 and treasurer since April 2018 and previously served as our chief financial officer from July 2011 to September 2014. Mr. Goebel also serves as chief financial officer and treasurer for certain of the Other Advised Entities and the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. Prior to joining FS Investments, Mr. Goebel held a senior manager audit position with Ernst & Young LLP in the firm's asset management practice from 2003 to January 2011, where he was responsible for the audits of regulated investment companies, private investment partnerships, investment advisers and broker-dealers. Mr. Goebel began his career at a regional public accounting firm, Tait, Weller and Baker LLP in 1997. Mr. Goebel received a B.S. in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1997. He is a Certified Public Accountant and holds the CFA Institute's Chartered Financial Analyst designation. Mr. Goebel serves on the board of directors of Philadelphia Reads (and serves as treasurer and chairs the audit committee of that board).

*Daniel Pietrzak* has served as our chief investment officer since April 2018. Mr. Pietrzak also currently serves as the chief investment officer of certain of the Other Advised Entities. Mr. Pietrzak joined KKR Credit Advisors (US), LLC ("KKR Credit") in 2016 and is a Member of KKR. Mr. Pietrzak is a portfolio manager for KKR Credit's private credit funds and portfolios and a member of the Global Private Credit Investment Committee, Europe Direct Lending Investment Committee and KKR Credit Portfolio Management Committee. Prior to joining KKR, Mr. Pietrzak was a Managing Director and the Co-Head of Deutsche Bank's Structured Finance business across the Americas and Europe. Previously, Mr. Pietrzak was based in New York and held various roles in the structured finance and credit businesses of Société Générale and CIBC World Markets. Mr. Pietrzak started his career at Price Waterhouse in New York and is a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Pietrzak holds an M.B.A. in Finance from The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a B.S. in Accounting from Lehigh University.

*Stephen S. Sypherd* has served as our secretary since January 2013 and as our general counsel since April 2018. He previously served as our vice president and treasurer. Mr. Sypherd also currently serves as the general counsel, vice president, treasurer and/or secretary of certain of the Other Advised Entities and the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. Mr. Sypherd has also served in various senior officer capacities for FS Investments and its affiliated investment advisers, including as senior vice president from December 2011 to August 2014, general counsel since January 2013 and managing director since August 2014. He is responsible for legal and compliance matters across all entities and investment products of FS Investments. Prior to joining FS Investments, Mr. Sypherd served for eight years as an attorney at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, where he practiced corporate and securities law. Mr. Sypherd received his B.A. in Economics from Villanova University and his J.D. from the Georgetown University Law Center, where he was an executive editor of the Georgetown Law Journal. He serves on the board of trustees of the University of the Arts (and on the advancement and governance committees of that board).

*James F. Volk* has served as our chief compliance officer since April 2015. Mr. Volk also serves as the chief compliance officer of certain of the Other Advised Entities and the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. He is responsible for all compliance and regulatory issues affecting the Company and the foregoing companies. Before joining FS Investments and its affiliated investment advisers in October 2014, Mr. Volk was the chief compliance officer, chief accounting officer and head of traditional fund operations at SEI Investment Company's Investment Manager Services market unit. Mr. Volk was also formerly the assistant chief accountant at the SEC's Division of Investment Management and a senior manager for PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Volk graduated from the University of Delaware with a B.S. in Accounting.

*Zachary Klehr* has served as our executive vice president since our inception in January 2013. Mr. Klehr also currently serves as executive vice president of certain of the Other Advised Entities and the other funds sponsored by FS Investments. Mr. Klehr has also served in various senior officer capacities for FS Investments and its affiliated investment advisers. In this role, he focuses on fund administration, portfolio management, fund operations, technology and client relations. Prior to joining FS Investments, Mr. Klehr served as a vice president at Versa Capital Management, or Versa, a private equity firm with approximately \$1 billion in assets under management, from July 2007 to February 2011. At Versa, he sourced, underwrote, negotiated, structured and managed investments in middle market distressed companies, special situations and distressed debt. Prior to Versa, Mr. Klehr spent five years at Goldman, Sachs & Co., starting as an analyst in the Investment Banking Division, then in the executive office working on firm-wide strategy covering hedge funds and other complex multi-faceted clients of the firm. Later, he joined the Financial Sponsors Group as an associate where he focused on leveraged buyouts, acquisitions and equity and debt financings for private equity clients. Mr. Klehr received his M.B.A., with honors, from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and his B.A., cum laude, also from the University of Pennsylvania. He is active in his community and served on the board of trustees of The Philadelphia School where he was a member of the executive, governance, advancement, finance and investment committees.

#### **Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance**

Pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, the Company's directors and executive officers, and any persons holding more than 10% of the Company's shares of common stock ("Shares"), are required to report their beneficial ownership and any changes therein to the SEC and the Company. Specific due dates for those reports have been established, and the Company is required to report herein any failure to file such reports by those due dates. Based on the Company's review of Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed by such persons and information provided by the Company's directors and officers, the Company believes that during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to such persons were timely filed.

#### **Code of Business Conduct and Ethics**

The Company has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics (as amended and restated, the "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics") pursuant to Rule 17j-1 promulgated under the 1940 Act, which applies to, among others, its officers, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as the members of the Board. The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics can be accessed on the Company's website at [www.fsinvestments.com/support/articles/corporate-governance-fsicii](http://www.fsinvestments.com/support/articles/corporate-governance-fsicii) by clicking on "Corporate Governance" on the bottom of the Company web page. In addition, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Stockholders may also obtain a copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov), or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The Company intends to disclose any amendments to or waivers of required provisions of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics on Form 8-K, as required by the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

## **Audit Committee**

The Board has established an Audit Committee that operates pursuant to a charter and consists of three members, including a Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee members are Messrs. Keith, Mendelson (Chairman) and Stuart, each an Independent Director. The Board has determined that Messrs. Mendelson and Stuart are “audit committee financial experts” as defined by Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Exchange Act. The primary function of the Audit Committee is to oversee the integrity of the Company’s accounting policies, financial reporting process and system of internal controls regarding finance and accounting policies. The Audit Committee is responsible for selecting, engaging and discharging the Company’s independent accountants, reviewing the plans, scope and results of the audit engagement with the Company’s independent accountants, approving professional services provided by the Company’s independent accountants (including compensation therefor) and reviewing the independence of the Company’s independent accountants. The Audit Committee charter can be accessed on the Company’s website at [www.fsinvestments.com/support/articles/corporate-governance-fsicii](http://www.fsinvestments.com/support/articles/corporate-governance-fsicii) by clicking on “Corporate Governance” on the bottom of the Company web page.

## **Item 11. Executive Compensation.**

### **Compensation Discussion and Analysis**

The Company’s executive officers do not receive any direct compensation from the Company. The Company does not currently have any employees and does not expect to have any employees. As an externally managed business development company, or BDC, services necessary for the Company’s business are provided by individuals who are employees of the Advisor or its affiliates or by individuals who were contracted by the Company, the Advisor or their respective affiliates to work on behalf of the Company, pursuant to the terms of the investment advisory and administrative services agreement between the Company and the Advisor, dated April 9, 2018, or the FS/KKR investment advisory and administration services agreement. Each of the Company’s executive officers is an employee of the Advisor or its affiliates or an outside contractor, and the day-to-day investment operations and administration of the Company’s portfolio are managed by the Advisor. In addition, the Company will reimburse the Advisor for the Company’s allocable portion of expenses incurred by the Advisor in performing its obligations under the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement. Historically, the Company reimbursed FSIC II Advisor, LLC, or FSIC II Advisor, pursuant to an investment advisory and administrative services agreement between the Company and FSIC II Advisor, dated February 8, 2012, or the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement. The FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement was replaced by the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement.

### **Director Compensation**

The Company does not pay compensation to its directors who also serve in an executive officer capacity for the Company or the Advisor. Directors who do not also serve in an executive officer capacity for the Company or the Advisor are entitled to receive annual cash retainer fees, fees for participating in quarterly Board and Board committee meetings and certain other Board and Board committee meetings and annual fees for serving as a committee chairperson. These directors are Ms. Adams and Messrs. Burdumy, Goldstein, Heller, Hopkins, Keith, Mendelson, Stuart and Tarte. Mr. Stuart also receives an annual retainer for his service as lead Independent Director.

Amounts payable under the director fees arrangement are determined and paid quarterly in arrears as follows:

<u>Fee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Annual Board Retainer . . . . .	\$100,000
Annual Lead Independent Director Retainer . . . . .	\$ 25,000
Board Meeting Fees . . . . .	\$ 2,500
Annual Committee Chair Retainers:	
Audit Committee . . . . .	\$ 20,000
Valuation Committee . . . . .	\$ 20,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee . . . . .	\$ 15,000
Committee Meeting Fees . . . . .	\$ 1,000

The Company also reimburses each of the above directors for all reasonable and authorized business expenses in accordance with its policies as in effect from time to time, including reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending each in-person Board meeting and each in-person Board committee meeting not held concurrently with a Board meeting.

The table below sets forth the compensation received by each of the Company's directors for service during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017:

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Fees Earned or Paid in Cash by the Company</u>	<u>Total Compensation from the Company</u>
Michael C. Forman . . . . .	—	—
David J. Adelman <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	—	—
Barbara Adams . . . . .	\$119,000	\$119,000
Todd Builione <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	—	—
Stephen T. Burdumy . . . . .	\$115,000	\$115,000
Richard I. Goldstein . . . . .	\$119,000	\$119,000
Michael J. Heller <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	\$136,000	\$136,000
Jerel A. Hopkins . . . . .	\$115,000	\$115,000
Robert E. Keith, Jr. . . . .	\$122,000	\$122,000
Paul Mendelson . . . . .	\$144,000	\$144,000
John E. Stuart . . . . .	\$148,000	\$148,000
Scott J. Tarte . . . . .	\$136,500	\$136,500

(1) Messrs. Adelman and Heller each resigned, effective as of April 9, 2018.

(2) Mr. Builione joined the Board in 2018 and does not receive fees.

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.**

**Security Ownership of Management and Certain Beneficial Owners**

The following table sets forth, as of April 10, 2018, the beneficial ownership of each current director, the Company’s executive officers, each person known to the Company to beneficially own 5% or more of the outstanding Shares, and all of the Company’s executive officers and directors as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and includes voting or investment power with respect to the Shares. There are no Shares subject to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of April 10, 2018.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner <sup>(1)</sup>	Shares Beneficially Owned as of April 10, 2018	
	Number of Shares	Percentage (%) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Interested Directors:</b>		
Michael C. Forman <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	178,249	*
Todd Builione . . . . .	—	—
<b>Independent Directors:</b>		
Barbara Adams <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	3,266	*
Stephen T. Burdumy . . . . .	—	—
Richard I. Goldstein . . . . .	10,459	*
Jerel A. Hopkins . . . . .	—	—
Robert E. Keith, Jr. . . . .	23,333	*
Paul Mendelson . . . . .	16,042	*
John E. Stuart . . . . .	50,000	*
Scott J. Tarte . . . . .	48,127	*
<b>Executive Officers:</b>		
William Goebel. . . . .	3,565	*
Zachary Klehr . . . . .	8,723	*
Daniel Pietrzak . . . . .	—	—
Stephen S. Sypherd . . . . .	5,349	*
James F. Volk . . . . .	—	—
<b>All Directors and Executive Officers as a group (14 persons)</b> . . . . .	<b>347,302</b>	<b>*</b>

\* Less than one percent.

(1) The address of each of the beneficial owners set forth above is c/o FS Investment Corporation II, 201 Rouse Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112.

(2) Based on a total of 323,388,880 Shares issued and outstanding on April 10, 2018.

(3) All Shares held through The 2011 Forman Investment Trust, a trust created by Mr. Forman for the benefit of his minor children.

(4) All Shares held in an Individual Retirement Account.

### **Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.**

#### **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions (*dollar amounts in thousands, excluding per share amounts, unless otherwise noted*)**

The Company has procedures in place for the review, approval and monitoring of transactions involving the Company and certain persons related to the Company. For example, the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics generally prohibits any employee, officer or director from engaging in any transaction where there is a conflict between such individual's personal interest and the interests of the Company. Waivers to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for any executive officer or member of the Board must be approved by the Board and are publicly disclosed as required by applicable law and regulations. In addition, the Audit Committee is required to review and approve all transactions with related persons (as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Exchange Act). Prior to the occurrence of a liquidity event (which could include (1) a listing of the Company's Shares on a national securities exchange, (2) the sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets either on a complete portfolio basis or individually followed by a liquidation or (3) a merger or another transaction approved by the Board in which the Company's stockholders likely will receive cash or shares of a publicly-traded company), all future transactions with affiliates of the Company will be on terms no less favorable than could be obtained from an unaffiliated third party and must be approved by a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors.

#### ***Compensation of the Investment Adviser***

Historically, we received investment advisory and administrative services from FSIC II Advisor pursuant to the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement. The FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement was replaced by the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement. FSIC II Advisor previously engaged GSO/Blackstone Debt Funds Management LLC ("GDFM") to act as the Company's investment sub-adviser pursuant to the investment sub-advisory agreement between FSIC II Advisor and GDFM, dated February 8, 2012, or the GDFM sub-advisory agreement. GDFM resigned as the Company's investment sub-adviser and terminated the investment sub-advisory agreement effective April 9, 2018.

Pursuant to the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement, the Advisor is entitled to an annual base management fee based on the average weekly value of the Company's gross assets (equal to the total assets set forth on the Company's consolidated financial statements) and an incentive fee based on the Company's performance. The base management fee is calculated at an annual rate of 1.5% of the average weekly value of the Company's gross assets. The base management fee is payable quarterly in arrears and is calculated based on the average weekly value of the Company's gross assets during the most recently completed calendar quarter.

The incentive fee consists of two parts. The first part of the incentive fee, which is referred to as the subordinated incentive fee on income, is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears, equals 20.0% of the Company's "pre-incentive fee net investment income" for the immediately preceding quarter and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on adjusted capital, equal to 1.75% per quarter, or an annualized hurdle rate of 7.0%. For purposes of the subordinated incentive fee on income, "adjusted capital" means cumulative gross proceeds generated from sales of the Company's Shares (including proceeds from the Company's distribution reinvestment plan) reduced for amounts paid for share repurchases pursuant to the Company's share repurchase program. As a result, the Advisor will not earn this incentive fee for any quarter until the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for such quarter exceeds the hurdle rate of 1.75%. Once the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income in any quarter exceeds the hurdle rate, the Advisor will be entitled to a "catch-up" fee equal to the amount of the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income in excess of the hurdle rate, until the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income for such quarter equals 2.1875%, or 8.75% annually, of adjusted capital. Thereafter, the Advisor will be entitled to receive 20.0% of the Company's pre-incentive fee net investment income.

The second part of the incentive fee, which is referred to as the incentive fee on capital gains, is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement). This fee equals 20.0% of the

Company's incentive fee capital gains, which equals the Company's realized capital gains on a cumulative basis from inception, calculated as of the end of the applicable period, computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation on a cumulative basis, less the aggregate amount of any previously paid incentive fees on capital gains. The Company accrues for the incentive fee on capital gains, which, if earned, is paid annually. The Company accrues the incentive fees on capital gains based on net realized and unrealized gains; however, under the terms of the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement, the fee payable to the Advisor is based on realized gains and no such fee is payable with respect to unrealized gains unless and until such gains are actually realized.

Pursuant to the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement, the Advisor oversees our day-to-day operations, including, including the provision of general ledger accounting, fund accounting, legal services, investor relations, certain government and regulatory affairs activities and other administrative services. The Advisor also performs, or oversees the performance of, our corporate operations and required administrative services, which includes being responsible for the financial records that we are required to maintain and preparing reports for our stockholders and reports filed with the SEC. Pursuant to the FS/KKR investment advisory and administrative services agreement, the Company reimburses the Advisor no less than monthly for expenses necessary to perform services related to the Company's administration and operations. The amount of this reimbursement is set at the lesser of (1) the Advisor's actual costs incurred in providing such services and (2) the amount that the Company estimates it would be required to pay alternative service providers for comparable services in the same geographic location. The Advisor allocates the cost of such services to the Company based on factors such as assets, revenues, time allocations and/or other reasonable metrics consistent with past practice (but solely to the extent such past practice is not inconsistent with the policies of the Advisor). The Company does not reimburse the Advisor for any services for which it receives a separate fee, or for rent, depreciation, utilities, capital equipment or other administrative items allocated to a controlling person of the Advisor.

Historically, pursuant to the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement, FSIC II Advisor was entitled to an annual base management fee of 2.0% of the average weekly value of the Company's gross assets and an incentive fee based on the Company's performance. Pursuant to the GDFM sub-advisory agreement, GDFM was entitled to receive 50% of all management and incentive fees payable to FSIC II Advisor under the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement with respect to each year. Effective March 5, 2015, FSIC II Advisor contractually agreed to permanently waive 0.25% of its base management fee to which it was entitled under the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement, so that the fee received equaled 1.75% of the average weekly value of the Company's gross assets.

The Company also reimbursed FSIC II Advisor for expenses necessary to perform services related to the Company's administration and operations, including FSIC II Advisor's allocable portion of the compensation and related expenses of certain personnel of FS Investments, the Company's sponsor and an affiliate of FSIC II Advisor, providing administrative services to the Company on behalf of FSIC II Advisor. The amount of this reimbursement for FSIC II Advisor was set at the lesser of (1) FSIC II Advisor's actual costs incurred in providing such services and (2) the amount that the Company estimated it would be required to pay alternative service providers for comparable services in the same geographic location. FSIC II Advisor allocated the cost of such services to the Company based on factors such as assets, revenues, time allocations and/or other reasonable metrics.



The following table describes the fees and expenses the Company accrued under the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Related Party	Source Agreement	Description	Year Ended December 31,	
			2017	2016
FSIC II Advisor . . .	FSIC II Advisor Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement	Base Management Fee <sup>(1)</sup>	\$89,974	\$85,475
FSIC II Advisor . . .	FSIC II Advisor Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement	Subordinated Incentive Fee on Income <sup>(2)</sup>	\$61,481	\$62,329
FSIC II Advisor . . .	FSIC II Advisor Investment Advisory and Administrative Services Agreement	Administrative Services Expenses <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 3,329	\$ 3,736

- (1) FSIC II Advisor agreed, effective March 5, 2015, to permanently waive a portion of its base management fee to which it is entitled under the FSIC II Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement so that the fee received equals 1.75% of the average value of the Company's gross assets. As a result, the amounts shown for the years December 31, 2017 and 2016 are net of waivers of \$12,853 and \$12,211, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, \$88,989 and \$85,394, respectively, in base management fees were paid to FSIC II Advisor. As of December 31, 2017, \$22,595 in base management fees were payable to FSIC II Advisor.
- (2) During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, \$58,845 and \$62,090, respectively, of subordinated incentive fees on income were paid to FSIC II Advisor. As of December 31, 2017, a subordinated incentive fee on income of \$19,129 was payable to FSIC II advisor.
- (3) During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, \$3,184 and \$3,573, respectively, of administrative services expenses related to the allocation of costs of administrative personnel for services rendered to the Company by FSIC II Advisor and the remainder related to other reimbursable expenses. The Company paid \$3,553 and \$4,336, in administrative services expenses to FSIC II Advisor during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### ***Expense Reimbursement***

Historically, pursuant to the expense support and conditional reimbursement agreement, dated as of May 10, 2012, and amended and restated as of May 16, 2013, by and between FS Investments and the Company, or the expense reimbursement agreement, FS Investments agreed to reimburse the Company for expenses in an amount that was sufficient to ensure that no portion of the Company's distributions to stockholders were paid from the sale of Shares or borrowings. However, because certain investments the Company may have made, including preferred and common equity investments, may have generated dividends and other distributions to the Company that were treated for tax purposes as a return of capital, a portion of the Company's distributions to stockholders may also have been deemed to constitute a return of capital to the extent that the Company used such dividends or other distribution proceeds to fund its distributions to stockholders. Under those circumstances, FS Investments would not reimburse the Company for the portion of such distributions to stockholders that represented a return of capital, as the purpose of the expense reimbursement arrangement was not to prevent tax-advantaged distributions to stockholders.

Under the expense reimbursement agreement, FS Investments reimbursed the Company for expenses in an amount equal to the difference between the Company's cumulative distributions paid to its stockholders in each quarter, less the sum of the Company's net investment company taxable income, net capital gains and dividends and other distributions paid to the Company on account of preferred and common equity investments in portfolio companies (to the extent such amounts were not included in net investment company taxable income or net capital gains) in each quarter.

Pursuant to the expense reimbursement agreement, the Company had a conditional obligation to reimburse FS Investments for any amounts funded by FS Investments under such agreement if (and only to the extent that), during any fiscal quarter occurring within three years of the date on which FS Investments funded such amount, the sum of the Company's net investment company taxable income, net capital gains and the amount of any dividends and other distributions paid to the Company on account of preferred and common equity investments in portfolio companies (to the extent not included in net investment company taxable income or net capital gains) exceeded the regular cash distributions paid by the Company to its stockholders; provided, however, that (i) the Company would only reimburse FS Investments for expense support payments made by FS Investments with respect to any calendar quarter beginning on or after July 1, 2013 to the extent that the payment of such reimbursement (together with any other reimbursement paid during such fiscal year) did not cause "other operating expenses" (as defined below) (on an annualized basis and net of any expense support payments received by the Company during such fiscal year) to exceed the lesser of (A) 1.75% of the Company's average net assets attributable to Shares for the fiscal year-to-date period after taking such payments into account and (B) the percentage of the Company's average net assets attributable to Shares represented by "other operating expenses" during the fiscal year in which such expense support payment from FS Investments was made (provided, however, that this clause (B) did not apply to any reimbursement payment which related to an expense support payment from FS Investments made during the same fiscal year) and (ii) the Company would not reimburse FS Investments for expense support payments made by FS Investments if the aggregate amount of distributions per Share declared by the Company in such calendar quarter was less than the aggregate amount of distributions per share declared by the Company in the calendar quarter in which FS Investments made the expense support payment to which such reimbursement relates. "Other operating expenses" meant the Company's total "operating expenses" (as defined below), excluding base management fees, incentive fees, organization and offering expenses, financing fees and costs, interest expense, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses. "Operating expenses" meant all operating costs and expenses incurred, as determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for investment companies.

As of December 31, 2016, no amounts remained subject to repayment by the Company to FS Investments in the future.

The expense reimbursement agreement automatically terminated upon the termination of the FSIC III Advisor investment advisory and administrative services agreement. As of the termination date, there were no reimbursements payable to the Company from FS Investments and the Company did not have any expense recoupments due to FS Investments.

FS Investments is controlled by the Company's chairman and chief executive officer, Michael C. Forman, and its vice-chairman, David J. Adelman.

### ***Exemptive Relief***

As a BDC, the Company is subject to certain regulatory restrictions in making its investments. For example, BDCs generally are not permitted to co-invest with certain affiliated entities in transactions originated by the BDC or its affiliates in the absence of an exemptive order from the SEC. However, BDCs are permitted to, and may, simultaneously co-invest in transactions where price is the only negotiated term. In an order dated April 3, 2018, the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting the Company, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions, including investments originated and directly negotiated by the Advisor or KKR Credit, with certain affiliates of the Advisor, or the Company's co-investment affiliates. The Company believes this relief will enhance its ability to further its investment objectives and strategy. The Company believes this relief may also increase favorable investment opportunities for it, in part, by allowing it to participate in larger investments, together with the Company's co-investment affiliates, than would be available to the Company if such relief had not been obtained. The Company had previously relied on an order dated June 4, 2013, pursuant to which the SEC granted exemptive relief permitting the Company, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to co-invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions with certain affiliates of FSIC II Advisor.

### ***Potential Conflicts of Interest***

The members of the senior management and investment teams of the Advisor serve or may serve as officers, directors or principals of entities that operate in the same or a related line of business as the

Company does, or of investment vehicles managed by the same personnel. For example, the Advisor is the investment adviser to the Other Advised Entities, and the officers, managers and other personnel of the Advisor may serve in similar or other capacities for the investment advisers to future investment vehicles affiliated with FS Investments or KKR Credit. In serving in these multiple and other capacities, they may have obligations to other clients or investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which may not be in the Company's best interests or in the best interest of the Company's stockholders. The Company's investment objectives may overlap with the investment objectives of such investment funds, accounts or other investment vehicles. For example, the Company relies on the Advisor to manage its day-to-day activities and to implement its investment strategy. The Advisor, FS Investments, KKR Credit and certain of their affiliates are presently, and plan in the future to continue to be, involved with activities which are unrelated to the Company. As a result of these activities, the Advisor, FS Investments, KKR Credit, their employees and certain of their affiliates will have conflicts of interest in allocating their time between the Company and other activities in which they are or may become involved, including the management of the Other Advised Entities.

The Advisor and its affiliates are simultaneously providing investment advisory services to other affiliated entities, including the Other Advised Entities. The Advisor may determine that it is appropriate for the Company and one or more other investment accounts managed by the Advisor or any of its respective affiliates to participate in an investment opportunity. To the extent the Company is able to make co-investments with investment accounts managed by the Advisor or its respective affiliates, these co-investment opportunities may give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest among the Company and the other participating accounts. In addition, conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest may also arise in determining which investment opportunities should be presented to the Company and other participating accounts. To mitigate these conflicts, the Advisor will seek to execute such transactions on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with its allocation policies, taking into account various factors, which may include: the source of origination of the investment opportunity; investment objectives and strategies; tax considerations; risk, diversification or investment concentration parameters; characteristics of the security; size of available investment; available liquidity and liquidity requirements; regulatory restrictions; and/or such other factors as may be relevant to a particular transaction. As affiliates of FS Investments and KKR Credit currently serve as the investment adviser to other entities and accounts, it is possible that some investment opportunities will be provided to such other entities and accounts rather than to the Company.

### **Director Independence**

A majority of the members of the Board are not "interested persons," as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act, of the Company or the Advisor, and are "independent" as defined by Rule 303A.00 in the NYSE Listed Company Manual. Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act defines an "interested person" to include, among other things, any person who has, or within the last two years had, a material business or professional relationship with the Company.

The Board is currently comprised of ten directors, eight of whom are Independent Directors. The Board has determined that the following directors are Independent Directors: Ms. Adams and Messrs. Burdumy, Goldstein, Hopkins, Keith, Mendelson, Stuart and Tarte. Based upon information requested from each director concerning his background, employment and affiliations, the Board has affirmatively determined that none of the Independent Directors has, or within the last two years had, a material business or professional relationship with the Company, other than in his capacity as a member of the Board or any Board committee or as a stockholder.

## Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

### Fees to Auditors

Set forth in the table below are audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and all other fees billed to the Company by RSM US LLP for professional services performed for the Company's fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Audit Fees</u>	<u>Audit-Related Fees<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Tax Fees</u>	<u>All Other Fees<sup>(2)</sup></u>
2017 .....	\$400,000	\$ —	—	\$35,000
2016 .....	\$392,500	\$ —	—	\$64,400

- (1) "Audit-Related Fees" are those fees billed to the Company by RSM US LLP for services provided by RSM US LLP or fees billed for expenses relating to the review by RSM US LLP of the Company's registration statements filed with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (2) "All Other Fees" are those fees, if any, billed to the Company by RSM US LLP in connection with permitted non-audit services.

### Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Company's Audit Committee reviews, negotiates and approves in advance the scope of work, any related engagement letter and the fees to be charged by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for audit services and permitted non-audit services for the Company and for permitted non-audit services for the Advisor and any affiliates thereof that provide services to the Company if such non-audit services have a direct impact on the operations or financial reporting of the Company. Any requests for audit, audit-related, tax and other services that have not received general pre-approval must be submitted to the Audit Committee for specific pre-approval in accordance with its pre-approval policy, irrespective of the amount of fees associated with such services, and cannot commence until such approval has been granted. Normally, pre-approval is considered at regularly scheduled meetings of the Audit Committee. However, the Audit Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to one or more of its members. The member or members to whom such authority is delegated must report any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. The Audit Committee does not delegate its responsibilities to pre-approve services performed by RSM US LLP to management. All of the audit and permitted non-audit services described above for which RSM US LLP billed the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

## PART IV

### Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

#### Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Amendment:

- 31.1\* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2\* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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\* Filed herewith.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

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**Michael C. Forman**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

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**Michael C. Forman**  
**Chief Executive Officer and Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ WILLIAM GOEBEL

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**William Goebel**  
**Chief Financial Officer**  
**(Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ BARBARA ADAMS

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**Barbara Adams**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ TODD BUILIONE

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**Todd Builione**  
**President and Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ STEPHEN T. BURDUMY

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**Stephen T. Burdumy**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ RICHARD I. GOLDSTEIN

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**Richard I. Goldstein**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ JEREL A. HOPKINS

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**Jerel A. Hopkins**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ ROBERT E. KEITH, JR.

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**Robert E. Keith, Jr.**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ PAUL MENDELSON

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**Paul Mendelson**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ JOHN E. STUART

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**John E. Stuart**  
**Director**

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ SCOTT J. TARTE

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**Scott J. Tarte**  
**Director**

**CERTIFICATION**

I, Michael C. Forman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Amendment No. 1 to the annual report on Form 10-K of FS Investment Corporation II; and
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ MICHAEL C. FORMAN

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**Michael C. Forman**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

**CERTIFICATION**

I, William Goebel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Amendment No. 1 to the annual report on Form 10-K of FS Investment Corporation II; and
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.

Date: April 27, 2018

/s/ WILLIAM GOEBEL

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**William Goebel**  
**Chief Financial Officer**



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This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities described herein. This annual report to stockholders must be read in conjunction with FSIC II's periodic and other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") in order to fully understand all of the implications and risks of an investment in FSIC II. None of the SEC, the Attorney General of the State of New York nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of any securities described herein. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.