

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP
Form 10-Q
February 05, 2008
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

- x **Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2007

- .. **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
Commission File Number: 333-112591

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

52-2439556
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

9 West 57th Street

14th Floor

New York, N.Y.
(Address of principal executive office)

(212) 515-3450

10019
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

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

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value, outstanding as of February 1, 2008 was 119,299,947.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)</u>	3
<u>Statements of Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007</u>	4
<u>Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006</u>	5
<u>Statements of Changes in Net Assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and the year ended March 31, 2007</u>	6
<u>Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006</u>	7
<u>Schedule of Investments as of December 31, 2007</u>	8
<u>Schedule of Investments as of March 31, 2007</u>	15
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	21
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	30
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	31
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	38
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	38
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	39
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	39
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	50
Item 3. <u>Defaults upon Senior Securities</u>	50
Item 4. <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	50
Item 5. <u>Other Information</u>	50
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	51
<u>Signatures</u>	52

Table of Contents

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In this Quarterly Report, Apollo Investment , Company , AIC , Fund , we , us and our refer to Apollo Investment Corporation unless the context otherwise states.

Item 1. Financial Statements

3

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 31, 2007 (unaudited)	March 31, 2007
Assets		
Non-controlled/non-affiliated investments, at value (cost - \$3,004,315 and \$2,244,400, respectively)	\$ 3,048,476	\$ 2,348,981
Controlled investments, at value (cost - \$247,400 and \$0, respectively)	247,400	
Cash equivalents, at value (cost - \$821,608 and \$1,089,792, respectively)	821,608	1,089,792
Cash	11,324	7,326
Foreign currency (cost - \$2,860 and \$832, respectively)	2,860	834
Interest receivable	36,780	35,217
Receivable for investments sold		28,248
Dividends receivable	18,291	6,987
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,348	5,833
Total assets	\$ 4,192,087	\$ 3,523,218
Liabilities		
Credit facility payable (see note 7)	\$ 1,119,925	\$ 492,312
Payable for investments and cash equivalents purchased	918,156	1,134,561
Management and performance-based incentive fees payable (see note 3)	32,799	43,579
Interest payable	5,202	1,848
Accrued administrative expenses	72	200
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	3,357	970
Total liabilities	\$ 2,079,511	\$ 1,673,470
Net Assets		
Common stock, par value \$.001 per share, 400,000 and 400,000 common shares authorized, respectively, and 119,300 and 103,508 issued and outstanding, respectively	\$ 119	\$ 104
Paid-in capital in excess of par	1,975,918	1,673,191
Distributions in excess of net investment income (see note 2g)	(27,255)	(16,283)
Accumulated net realized gain (see note 2g)	159,367	100,494
Net unrealized appreciation	4,427	92,242
Total Net Assets	\$ 2,112,576	\$ 1,849,748
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 4,192,087	\$ 3,523,218
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 17.71	\$ 17.87

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
INVESTMENT INCOME:				
From non-controlled/non-affiliated investments:				
Interest	\$ 84,488	\$ 67,058	\$ 238,107	\$ 173,554
Dividends	3,956	3,717	11,323	16,018
Other income	2,099	296	3,820	1,274
From controlled investments:				
Dividends	2,311		4,619	
Other income			10,000	
Total investment income	92,854	71,071	267,869	190,846
EXPENSES:				
Management fees (see note 3)	\$ 15,987	\$ 10,860	\$ 43,833	\$ 29,004
Performance-based incentive fees (see note 3)	16,040	7,194	19,518	25,898
Interest and other credit facility expenses	15,966	12,848	38,693	26,664
Administrative services expense	618	501	2,772	2,002
Other general and administrative expenses	1,118	981	3,694	3,100
Total expenses	49,729	32,384	108,510	86,668
Expense offset arrangement (see note 8)	(78)	(17)	(225)	(82)
Net expenses	49,651	32,367	108,285	86,586
Net investment income before excise taxes	43,203	38,704	159,584	104,260
Excise tax expense	(1,703)	(670)	(1,703)	(670)
Net investment income	\$ 41,500	\$ 38,034	\$ 157,881	\$ 103,590
REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON INVESTMENTS, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES:				
Net realized gain (loss):				
Investments and cash equivalents	98,672	3,039	80,462	33,329
Foreign currencies	(18,150)	(3,495)	(21,589)	(7,046)
Net realized gain (loss)	80,522	(456)	58,873	26,283
Net change in unrealized gain (loss):				
Investments and cash equivalents	(154,104)	31,878	(60,418)	101,574
Foreign currencies	6,475	(12,479)	(27,397)	(22,048)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss)	(147,629)	19,399	(87,815)	79,526
	(67,107)	18,943	(28,942)	105,809

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) from investments, cash equivalents
and foreign currencies

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	(\$ 25,607)	\$ 56,977	\$ 128,939	\$ 209,399
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE (see note 5)	(\$ 0.21)	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.18	\$ 2.57

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

(in thousands, except shares)

	Nine months ended December 31, 2007 (unaudited)	Year ended March 31, 2007
Increase (decrease) in net assets from operations:		
Net investment income	\$ 157,881	\$ 125,318
Net realized gains (losses)	58,873	132,882
Net change in unrealized gain	(87,815)	53,966
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	128,939	312,166
Dividends and distributions to shareholders:	(168,853)	(168,449)
Capital share transactions:		
Net proceeds from shares sold	285,545	443,605
Less offering costs	(823)	(986)
Reinvestment of dividends	18,020	33,557
Net increase in net assets from capital share transactions	302,742	476,176
Total increase in net assets:	262,828	619,893
Net assets at beginning of period	\$ 1,849,748	\$ 1,229,855
Net assets at end of period	\$ 2,112,576	\$ 1,849,748
Capital share activity:		
Shares sold	14,950,000	20,700,000
Shares issued from reinvestment of dividends	842,181	1,615,812
Net increase in capital share activity	15,792,181	22,315,812

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)**

(in thousands)

	Nine months ended	
	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	\$ 128,939	\$ 209,399
Adjustments to reconcile net increase:		
Purchase of investment securities	(1,633,217)	(1,109,081)
Proceeds from disposition of investment securities	706,477	551,280
Decrease from foreign currency transactions	(21,589)	(7,046)
Increase in interest and dividends receivable	(12,907)	(18,331)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	485	2,040
Increase (decrease) in management and performance-based incentive fees payable	(10,780)	7,056
Increase in interest payable	3,353	5,112
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	2,124	(358)
Decrease in payable for investments and cash equivalents purchased	(216,264)	(596,365)
Decrease in receivables for securities sold	28,248	17,261
Net change in unrealized appreciation on investments, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and other assets and liabilities	87,815	(79,548)
Net realized (gain) loss on investments and cash equivalents	(58,873)	(26,283)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(996,189)	(1,044,864)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock	285,545	
Offering costs from the issuance of common stock	(823)	(109)
Dividends paid in cash	(150,833)	(92,047)
Borrowings under credit facility	2,226,313	1,250,751
Repayments under credit facility	(1,626,171)	(670,777)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 734,031	\$ 487,818
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(\$ 262,158)	(\$ 557,046)
Effect of exchange rates on cash balances	(2)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,097,952	904,959
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 835,792	\$ 347,913
Total non-cash financing activities consisting of the reinvestment of dividends	\$ 18,020	\$ 23,846

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited)

December 31, 2007

(in thousands)

Investments in Non-Controlled/Non-Affiliated Portfolio**Companies****Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes 86.3%**

	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value (1)
AB Acquisitions UK Topco 2 Limited (Alliance Boots),				
GBP L+650, 7/9/17	Retail	£ 37,839	\$ 73,364	\$ 71,933
Advanstar, Inc., L+700, 11/30/15	Media	\$ 21,472	21,472	21,579
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc., 12.00%, 3/29/14	Grocery	31,088	30,575	31,088
AMH Holdings II, Inc. (Associated Materials), 13.625%, 12/1/14 <i>¿</i>	Building Products	49,419	48,587	49,419
Applied Systems, Inc., 12.50%, 9/26/14	Business Services	22,000	21,901	22,110
Arbonne Intermediate Holdco Inc. (Natural Products Group LLC), 13.50%, 6/19/14	Direct Marketing	67,395	67,217	50,546
Associated Materials, Inc., 0% / 11.25%, 3/1/14	Building Products	43,415	30,661	28,111
BNY ConvergEx Group, LLC, 14.00%, 10/2/14	Business Services	15,150	15,150	15,150
Brenntag Holding GmbH & Co. KG, E+700, 12/23/15	Chemicals	18,846	23,123	27,033
Catalina Marketing Corporation, L+500, 10/2/17	Grocery	\$ 31,959	30,204	29,882
Ceridian Corp., 12.25%, 11/15/15	Diversified Service	50,000	50,000	46,625
Ceridian Corp., 11.25%, 11/15/15	Diversified Service	31,000	30,530	28,869
Collect America, Ltd., 13.50%, 8/5/12 <i>¿</i>	Consumer Finance	36,320	35,770	36,320
Delta Educational Systems, Inc., 14.00%, 5/12/13	Education	18,712	18,122	18,712
DSI Renal Inc., 14.00%, 4/7/14	Healthcare	10,352	10,352	10,352
Dura-Line Merger Sub, Inc., 13.25%, 9/22/14	Telecommunications	40,259	39,513	40,259
Energy Future Holdings, 11.25%, 11/1/17	Utilities	25,000	24,459	25,313
Eurofresh, Inc., 0% / 14.50%, 1/15/14 <i>¿</i>	Agriculture	26,504	20,631	12,589
Eurofresh, Inc., 11.50%, 1/15/13 <i>¿</i>	Agriculture	50,000	50,000	34,000
European Directories (DH5) B.V., 15.735%, 7/1/16	Publishing	2,539	3,153	3,638
European Directories (DH7) B.V., E+950, 7/1/15	Publishing	15,867	19,546	22,735
FleetPride Corporation, 11.50%, 10/1/14 <i>¿</i>	Transportation	\$ 47,500	47,500	47,025
FPC Holdings, Inc. (FleetPride Corporation), 0% / 14.00%, 6/30/15 <i>¿</i>	Transportation	37,846	31,848	31,317
General Nutrition Centers, Inc., L+450, 3/15/14 <i>¿</i>	Retail	29,775	29,281	28,063
Hub International Holdings, 10.25%, 6/15/15 <i>¿</i>	Insurance	20,000	20,000	16,950
HydroChem Holding, Inc., 13.50%, 1/12/15	Environmental	20,226	20,225	20,124

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Infor Lux Bond Company (Infor Global), L+800, 9/2/14	Business Services	8,340	8,340	7,923
KAR Holdings, Inc., 10.00%, 5/1/15	Transportation	31,000	29,433	27,784
Language Line Holdings, Inc., 0% / 14.125%, 6/15/13	Business Services	27,678	23,615	22,511

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****December 31, 2007****(in thousands)**

Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes (continued)	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value (1)
Language Line Inc., 11.125%, 6/15/12	Business Services	\$ 27,081	\$ 26,852	\$ 28,164
Latham Manufacturing Corp., 14.00%, 12/30/12	Leisure Equipment	34,381	33,876	34,381
Laureate Education, Inc., L+500, 8/15/17	Education	34,590	32,869	32,342
Lexicon Marketing (USA), Inc., 13.25%, 5/11/13***	Direct Marketing	28,482	28,482	
LVI Services, Inc., 14.75%, 11/16/12	Environmental	44,770	44,770	44,770
MW Industries, Inc., 13.00%, 5/1/14	Manufacturing	60,000	58,918	60,000
Neff Corp., 10.00%, 6/1/15	Rental Equipment	5,000	5,000	2,731
Nielsen Finance LLC, 0% / 12.50%, 8/1/16	Market Research	61,000	40,205	43,463
OTC Investors Corporation (Oriental Trading Company), 13.50%, 1/31/15	Direct Marketing	22,831	22,831	22,831
Pacific Crane Maintenance Company, L.P., 13.00%, 2/15/14	Machinery	34,000	34,000	34,000
PBM Holdings, Inc., 13.50%, 9/29/13	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	17,723	17,723	17,191
Playpower Holdings Inc., 15.50%, 12/31/12	Leisure Equipment	72,098	72,098	72,098
Plinius Investments II B.V. (Casema), E+925, 9/13/16	Cable TV	17,282	22,434	25,200
Pro Mach Merger Sub, Inc., 13.00%, 6/15/12	Machinery	\$ 14,562	14,364	14,562
QHB Holdings LLC (Quality Home Brands), 13.50%, 12/20/13	Consumer Products	42,884	41,969	42,884
Ranpak Holdings, Inc., 15.00%, 12/27/15	Packaging	50,000	50,000	50,000
RSA Holdings Corp. of Delaware (American Safety Razor), 13.50%, 7/31/15	Consumer Products	42,371	42,371	42,371
Safety Products Holdings LLC, 11.75%, 1/1/12	Manufacturing	32,154	31,758	33,118
Serpering Investments B.V. (Casema), E+925, 9/13/16	Cable TV	16,019	20,156	23,424
Sigmakalon Holdco B.V., E+1000, 12/31/15	Chemicals	52,795	64,923	77,671
The Servicemaster Company, L+450, 7/15/15	Diversified Service	\$ 67,173	60,004	60,288
TL Acquisitions, Inc. (Thomson Learning), 0% / 13.25%, 7/15/15	Education	72,500	59,191	58,181
TL Acquisitions, Inc. (Thomson Learning), 10.50%, 1/15/15	Education	47,500	46,657	46,075
TP Financing 2, Ltd. (Travellex), GBP L+725, 4/1/15	Financial Services	£ 11,862	23,043	22,758
Varietal Distribution, 10.25%, 7/15/15	Distribution	\$ 15,000	15,000	14,269
Varietal Distribution, 10.75%, 6/30/17	Distribution	21,875	21,237	20,781

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

WDAC Intermediate Corp., E+600, 11/29/15	Publishing	41,611	55,883	56,999
Yankee Acquisition Corp., 9.75%, 2/15/17	Retail	\$ 17,000	16,971	15,656
Total Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes			\$ 1,878,157	\$ 1,824,168

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****December 31, 2007****(in thousands, except shares)**

Preferred Equity 5.0%	Industry	Shares	Cost	Fair Value (1)
DSI Holding Company, Inc. (DSI Renal Inc.), 15.00%, 10/7/14	Healthcare	32,500	\$ 31,851	\$ 32,500
Exco Resources, Inc., 7.00%/9.00% (Convertible)	Oil & Gas	975	9,750	10,579
Exco Resources, Inc., 7.00%/9.00% Hybrid (Convertible)	Oil & Gas	4,025	40,250	43,671
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), 13.50%, 5/12/14	Education	12,360	11,134	12,360
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), 12.50% (Convertible)	Education	3,325	3,325	2,225
LVI Acquisition Corp. (LVI Services, Inc.), 14.00%	Environmental	1,875	1,875	126
Varietal Distribution Holdings, LLC, 8.00%	Distribution	3,097	3,097	3,097
Total Preferred Equity			\$ 101,282	\$ 104,558
Common Equity/Partnership Interests 15.7%				
A-D Conduit Holdings, LLC (Duraline)	Telecommunications	2,778	\$ 2,778	\$ 3,700
AHC Mezzanine LLC (Advanstar)	Media	10,000	10,000	9,995
CA Holding, Inc. (Collect America, Ltd.)	Consumer Finance	25,000	2,500	3,270
DTPI Holdings, Inc. (American Asphalt & Grading)**	Infrastructure	200,000	2,000	
FSC Holdings Inc. (Hanley Wood LLC) **	Media	10,000	10,000	12,530
Garden Fresh Restaurant Holding, LLC **	Retail	50,000	5,000	4,798
Gray Energy Services, LLC Class H (Gray Wireline)	Oil & Gas	1,081	2,000	3,060
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.) **	Education	175	175	
GS Prysmian Co-Invest L.P. (Prysmian Cables & Systems) (2,3)	Industrial			107,292
Latham International, Inc. (fka Latham Acquisition Corp.) **	Leisure Equipment	33,091	3,309	1,255
LM Acquisition Ltd. (Lexicon Marketing Inc.) **	Direct Marketing	10,000	10,000	
LVI Acquisition Corp. (LVI Services, Inc.) **	Environmental	6,250	625	
MEG Energy Corp. (4) **	Oil & Gas	1,718,388	44,718	87,055
New Omaha Holdings Co-Invest LP (First Data)	Financial Services	13,000,000	65,000	65,000
PCMC Holdings, LLC (Pacific Crane)	Machinery	40,000	4,000	4,290
Prism Business Media Holdings, LLC	Media	68	14,947	16,524
Pro Mach Co-Investment, LLC **	Machinery	150,000	1,500	2,622
RC Coinvestment, LLC (Ranpak Corp.)	Packaging	50,000	5,000	5,000

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Sorenson Communications Holdings, LLC Class A**	Consumer Services	454,828	45	5,205
---	-------------------	---------	----	-------

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****December 31, 2007****(in thousands, except shares and warrants)**

Common Equity/Partnership Interests (continued)	Industry	Shares	Cost	Fair Value (1)
Varietal Distribution Holdings, LLC Class A	Distribution	28,028	\$ 28	\$ 260
Total Common Equity and Partnership Interests			\$ 183,625	\$ 331,856

Warrants 0.4%		Warrants		
DSI Holdings Company, Inc. (DSI Renal Inc.), Common **	Healthcare	5,011,327		\$ 2,763
Fidji Luxco (BC) S.C.A., Common (FCI)(2) **	Electronics	48,769	\$ 491	4,081
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), Common **	Education	98	98	
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), Class A-1 Preferred **	Education	459	460	562
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), Class B-1 Preferred **	Education	1,043	1,043	698
Total Warrants			\$ 2,092	\$ 8,104

2nd Lien Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans (5) 36.9%		Par Amount*		
Advanstar Communications, Inc., 12/1/14	Media	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 18,500
American Asphalt & Grading Co., 7/10/09	Infrastructure	30,546	30,546	7,637
Asurion Corporation, 7/3/15	Insurance	135,300	134,866	131,241
BNY Convergex Group, LLC, 4/2/14	Business Services	50,000	49,778	48,062
C.H.I. Overhead Doors, Inc., 10/22/11	Building Products	15,000	15,025	13,950
Clean Earth, Inc., 10/14/11	Environmental	25,000	24,978	25,000
Dresser, Inc., 5/4/15	Industrial	60,000	60,000	57,150
Educate, Inc., 6/14/14	Education	10,000	10,000	9,500
Garden Fresh Restaurant Corp., 12/22/11	Retail	26,000	25,812	25,870
Generics International, Inc., 4/30/15	Healthcare	20,000	19,901	19,925
Gray Wireline Service, Inc., 12.25%, 2/28/13	Oil & Gas	77,500	76,843	77,500
HydroChem Industrial Services, Inc., 7/14/14	Environmental	35,100	35,100	34,924
Infor Enterprise Solutions Holdings, Inc., Tranche B-1, 3/2/14	Business Services	5,000	5,000	4,519
Infor Enterprise Solutions Holdings, Inc., 3/2/14	Business Services	15,000	14,830	13,519

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Infor Global Solutions European Finance S.á.R.L., 3/2/14	Business Services	6,210	8,263	8,239
--	-------------------	-------	-------	-------

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****December 31, 2007****(in thousands, except shares)**

2nd Lien Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans (5) (continued)	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value(1)
IPC Systems, Inc., 6/1/15	Telecommunications	\$ 37,250	\$ 36,131	\$ 29,862
Kronos, Inc., 6/11/15	Electronics	60,000	60,000	56,175
Quality Home Brands Holdings LLC, 6/20/13	Consumer Products	40,000	39,488	32,000
Ranpak Corp.(6), 12/27/14	Packaging	12,500	12,500	12,500
Ranpak Corp.(7), 12/27/14	Packaging	5,206	7,585	7,612
Sheridan Holdings, Inc., 6/15/15	Healthcare	\$ 60,000	60,000	55,800
Sorenson Communications, Inc., 2/18/14	Consumer Services	62,103	62,103	61,482
TransFirst Holdings, Inc., 6/15/15	Financial Services	30,500	30,410	28,823
Total 2nd Lien Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans			\$ 839,159	\$ 779,790
Total Investments in Non-Controlled/Non-Affiliated Portfolio Companies 144.3%			\$ 3,004,315	\$ 3,048,476
Investments in Controlled Portfolio Companies				
Preferred Equity 3.5%			Shares	
Grand Prix Holdings, LLC Series A, 12.00% (Innkeepers USA)	Hotels, Motels, Inns & Gaming		2,989,431	74,736
				74,736
Common Equity 8.2%				
Grand Prix Holdings, LLC (Innkeepers USA)	Hotels, Motels, Inns & Gaming		17,335,834	172,664
				172,664
Total Investments in Controlled Portfolio Companies 11.7%			\$ 247,400	\$ 247,400
Total Investments			\$ 3,251,715	\$ 3,295,876
Cash Equivalents 38.9%		Par Amount*		
U.S. Treasury Bill, 2.96%, 2/21/08	Government	\$ 825,000	\$ 821,608	\$ 821,608
Total Investments & Cash Equivalents 194.9% (8)			\$ 4,073,323	\$ 4,117,484
Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets (94.9%)				(2,004,908)
Net Assets 100.0%				\$ 2,112,576

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited) (continued)

December 31, 2007

(in thousands)

- (1) Fair value is determined by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company (see Note 2).
- (2) Denominated in Euro ().
- (3) The Company is the sole Limited Partner in GS Prysmian Co-Invest L.P.
- (4) Denominated in Canadian dollars.
- (5) Includes floating rate instruments that accrue interest at a predetermined spread relative to an index, typically the LIBOR (London Inter-bank Offered Rate), EURIBOR (Euro Inter-bank Offered Rate), GBP LIBOR (London Inter-bank Offered Rate for British Pounds), or the prime rate. At December 31, 2007, the range of interest rates on floating rate bank debt was 9.84% 13.59%.
- (6) Position is held across five US Dollar-denominated tranches with varying yields.
- (7) Position is held across three Euro-denominated tranches with varying yields.
- (8) Aggregate gross unrealized appreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$210,640; aggregate gross unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$174,341. Net unrealized appreciation is \$36,299 based on a tax cost of \$4,081,185.

∩ These securities are exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. These securities may be resold in transactions that are exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers.

* Denominated in USD unless otherwise noted.

** Non-income producing security

*** Non-accrual status

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (unaudited) (continued)

Industry Classification	Percentage at December 31, 2007
Hotels, Motels, Inns and Gaming	7.5%
Oil & Gas	6.7%
Education	5.5%
Business Services	5.2%
Industrial	5.0%
Insurance	4.5%
Retail	4.4%
Diversified Service	4.1%
Environmental	3.8%
Healthcare	3.7%
Consumer Products	3.6%
Financial Services	3.5%
Leisure Equipment	3.3%
Transportation	3.2%
Chemicals	3.2%
Manufacturing	2.8%
Building Products	2.8%
Publishing	2.5%
Media	2.4%
Packaging	2.3%
Telecommunications	2.3%
Direct Marketing	2.2%
Consumer Services	2.0%
Grocery	1.8%
Electronics	1.8%
Machinery	1.7%
Cable TV	1.5%
Agriculture	1.4%
Market Research	1.3%
Consumer Finance	1.2%
Distribution	1.2%
Utilities	0.8%
Beverage, Food, & Tobacco	0.5%
Infrastructure	0.2%
Rental Equipment	0.1%
 Total Investments	 100.0%

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS****March 31, 2007****(in thousands)**

Portfolio Company (1)	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value (2)
Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes 77.5%				
Advantage Sales & Marketing, Inc., 12.00%, 3/29/14	Grocery	\$ 30,618	\$ 30,066	\$ 30,618
ALM Media Holdings, Inc., 13.00%, 3/15/13 <i>¿</i>	Publishing	20,018	19,885	20,018
ALM Media Group Holdings, Inc., 13.00%, 3/2/15 <i>¿</i>	Publishing	63,000	63,000	63,000
AMH Holdings II, Inc. (Associated Materials), 13.625%, 12/1/14 <i>¿</i>	Building Products	48,539	47,656	48,539
API Heat Transfer, Inc., 13.75%, 12/31/12	Manufacturing	26,835	26,430	26,835
Applied Systems, Inc., 13.50%, 6/19/14	Business Services	22,000	21,894	22,220
Arbonne Intermediate Holdco Inc. (Natural Products Group LLC), 13.50%, 6/19/14	Direct Marketing	58,812	58,621	58,812
Associated Materials, Inc., 0% / 11.25%, 3/1/14	Building Products	43,415	27,318	30,825
Audatex Holdings III, B.V., E+900, 10/13/14	Business Services	16,408	20,244	22,497
BNY ConvergEx Group, LLC, 14.00%, 10/2/14	Business Services	\$ 15,000	15,000	15,000
Brenntag Holding GmbH & Co. KG, E+900, 1/25/16	Chemicals	15,616	18,546	21,398
Collect America, Ltd., 13.50%, 8/5/12 <i>¿</i>	Consumer Finance	\$ 36,320	35,709	36,320
Delta Educational Systems, Inc., 14.00%, 5/12/13	Education	18,573	17,931	18,573
DSI Renal Inc., 14.00%, 4/7/14	Healthcare	10,198	10,198	10,198
Dura-Line Merger Sub, Inc., 13.25%, 9/22/14	Telecommunications	39,814	39,019	39,814
Eurofresh, Inc., 0% / 14.50%, 1/15/14 <i>¿</i>	Agriculture	26,504	18,337	16,366
Eurofresh, Inc., 11.50%, 1/15/13 <i>¿</i>	Agriculture	50,000	50,000	49,750
European Directories (DH5) B.V., 15.735%, 7/1/16	Publishing	2,176	2,641	2,969
European Directories (DH7) B.V., E+950, 7/1/15	Publishing	15,126	18,503	20,638
FleetPride Corporation, 11.50%, 10/1/14 <i>¿</i>	Transportation	\$ 47,500	47,500	48,213
FPC Holdings, Inc. (FleetPride Corporation), 0% / 14.00%, 6/30/15 <i>¿</i>	Transportation	37,846	28,212	28,384
General Nutrition Centers, Inc., L+450, 3/15/14 <i>¿</i>	Retail	15,000	14,719	14,709
Infor Lux Bond Company (Infor Global), L+800, 9/2/14	Business Services	7,539	7,539	7,628
Language Line Holdings, Inc., 0% / 14.125%, 6/15/13	Business Services	27,678	21,244	23,388
Language Line Inc., 11.125%, 6/15/12	Business Services	27,081	26,818	28,909
Latham Manufacturing Corp., 14.00%, 12/30/12	Leisure Equipment	34,124	33,570	34,124
Lexicon Marketing (USA), Inc., 13.25%, 5/11/13	Direct Marketing	28,393	28,393	28,393
LVI Services, Inc., 15.25%, 11/16/12	Environmental	43,082	43,082	43,082

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

MW Industries, Inc., 13.00%, 5/1/14

Manufacturing
See notes to financial statements.

60,000

58,840

60,000

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (continued)****March 31, 2007****(in thousands, except shares)**

Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes (continued)	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value (2)
Nielsen Finance LLC, 0% / 12.50%, 8/1/16 <i>z</i>	Market Research	\$ 61,000	\$ 34,678	42,776
OTC Investors Corporation (Oriental Trading Company), 13.50%, 1/31/15	Direct Marketing	21,380	21,380	21,380
PBM Holdings, Inc., 13.50%, 9/29/13	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	17,723	17,723	17,723
Playpower Holdings Inc., 15.50%, 12/31/12 <i>z</i>	Leisure Equipment	62,100	62,100	62,100
Plinius Investments II B.V. (Casema), E+925, 9/13/16	Cable TV	16,879	21,880	23,006
Pro Mach Merger Sub, Inc., 12.50%, 6/15/12	Machinery	14,471	14,251	14,471
QHB Holdings LLC (Quality Home Brands), 13.50%, 12/20/13	Consumer Products	38,819	37,835	38,819
RSA Holdings Corp. of Delaware (American Safety Razor), 13.50%, 7/31/15	Consumer Products	38,286	38,286	38,286
Safety Products Holdings LLC, 11.75%, 1/1/12 <i>z</i>	Manufacturing	30,370	29,927	32,514
SCI Holdings, Inc. (Sorenson Communications), L+900, 8/18/14	Consumer Services	18,572	18,161	18,804
Serpering Investments B.V. (Casema), E+925, 9/13/16	Cable TV	15,639	19,629	21,427
Sigmakalon Holdco B.V., E+1000, 12/31/15	Chemicals	50,321	61,402	69,330
TP Financing 2, Ltd. (Travelex), GBP L+725, 4/1/15	Financial Services	£ 9,250	17,837	18,222
Varel Distribution Canada, Inc., 11.50%, 3/2/12	Oil & Gas	CAD\$ 22,299	18,845	19,329
Varel Holdings, Inc., 14.00%, 4/30/12	Oil & Gas	\$ 19,197	17,524	19,197
Varel International Ind., L.P., 11.50%, 10/31/11	Oil & Gas	47,000	46,126	47,000
WDAC Intermediate Corp., 13.75%, 6/1/15	Publishing	42,962	56,824	57,999
Total Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes			\$ 1,385,323	\$ 1,433,603

Preferred Equity 5.3%

		Shares		
DSI Holding Company, Inc. (DSI Renal Inc.), 15.00%, 10/7/14	Healthcare	32,500	\$ 31,781	\$ 32,500
Exco Resources, Inc., 7.00%/9.00% (Convertible)	Oil & Gas	975	9,750	9,750
Exco Resources, Inc., 11.00%, 4/15/11	Oil & Gas	4,025	40,250	40,250
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), 13.50%, 5/12/14	Education	12,360	10,995	12,360
	Education	3,325	3,325	3,325

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.),
12.50% (Convertible)

LVI Acquisition Corp. (LVI Services, Inc.), 14.00%	Environmental	1,875	1,875	112
Total Preferred Equity		\$ 97,976	\$ 98,297	

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (continued)**

March 31, 2007

(in thousands, except shares/warrants)

Common Equity/Partnership Interests	10.3%	Industry	Shares	Cost	Fair Value (2)
A-D Conduit Holdings, LLC (Duraline)		Telecommunications	2,778	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,778
CA Holding, Inc. (Collect America, Ltd.)		Consumer Finance	25,000	2,500	3,306
DTPI Holdings, Inc. (American Asphalt & Grading)**		Infrastructure	200,000	2,000	
FSC Holdings Inc. (Hanley Wood LLC)**		Media	10,000	10,000	14,868
Garden Fresh Restaurant Holding, LLC**		Retail	50,000	5,000	7,654
Gray Energy Services, LLC Class H (Gray Wireline)		Oil & Gas	1,081	2,000	2,000
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.)		Education	175	175	33
GS Prysmian Co-Invest L.P. (Prysmian Cables & Systems) (3,4)		Industrial		20,434	66,312
Latham International, Inc. (fka Latham Acquisition Corp.) **		Leisure Equipment	33,091	3,309	4,479
LM Acquisition Ltd. (Lexicon Marketing Inc.)		Direct Marketing	10,000	10,000	17,874
LVI Acquisition Corp. (LVI Services, Inc.)**		Environmental	6,250	625	
MEG Energy Corp. (5) **		Oil & Gas	1,718,388	44,718	49,899
Prism Business Media Holdings, LLC		Media	68	15,050	15,050
Pro Mach Co-Investment, LLC**		Machinery	150,000	1,500	2,751
Sorenson Communications Holdings, LLC Class A		Consumer Services	454,828	45	2,764
Total Common Equity and Partnership Interests				\$ 120,134	\$ 189,768
Warrants	0.6%		Warrants		
DSI Holdings Company, Inc. (DSI Renal Inc.), Common		Healthcare	5,011,327		\$ 2,235
Fidji Luxco (BC) S.C.A., Common (FCI)		Electronics	48,769	\$ 491	4,193
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), Common		Education	98	98	18
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), Class A-1 Preferred		Education	459	459	513
Gryphon Colleges Corporation (Delta Educational Systems, Inc.), Class B-1 Preferred		Education	1,043	1,043	1,163
Varel Holdings, Inc.		Oil & Gas	40,060	1,423	3,294
Total Warrants				\$ 3,514	\$ 11,416

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (continued)****March 31, 2007****(in thousands)**

Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans (6)	33.3%	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value (2)
1st Lien Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans					
Gray Wireline Service, Inc., 2/28/13	2.2 %	Oil & Gas	\$ 40,000	\$ 39,631	\$ 40,000
2nd Lien Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans					
American Asphalt & Grading Co., 7/10/09	31.1%	Infrastructure	27,499	27,499	16,499
BNY Convergenx Group, LLC, 4/2/14		Business Services	50,000	49,761	50,625
C.H.I. Overhead Doors, Inc., 10/22/11		Building Products	15,000	15,029	15,075
Clean Earth, Inc., 10/14/11		Environmental	25,000	24,974	25,297
Cygnus Business Media, Inc., 1/13/10		Media	10,000	9,945	9,950
Diam International, 7/1/12***		Consumer Products	20,231	20,203	1,011
Diam International, Jr. Revolving Credit, 6/30/11***		Consumer Products	1,308	1,308	360
Dr. Leonard s Healthcare Corp., 7/31/12		Direct Marketing	22,000	22,000	21,890
DX III Holdings Corp. (Deluxe Entertainment Services Group Inc.), 7/28/11		Broadcasting & Entertainment	55,000	54,134	58,025
Garden Fresh Restaurant Corp., 12/22/11		Retail	26,000	25,787	26,000
Generac Acquisition Corp., 5/10/14		Durable Consumer Products	10,000	10,123	10,000
Gray Wireline Service, Inc., 2/28/13		Oil & Gas	70,000	69,354	70,000
Infor Enterprise Solutions Holdings, Inc., 3/2/14		Business Services	10,000	10,000	10,212
Infor Global Solutions European Finance S.á.R.L., 3/2/14		Business Services	6,210	8,263	8,432
N.E.W. Customer Service Companies, 2/8/14		Consumer Services	70,000	70,000	71,138
Oceania Cruises, Inc., 11/13/13		Hotels, Motels, Inns & Gaming	20,000	20,000	20,262
Quality Home Brands Holdings LLC, 6/20/13		Consumer Products	40,000	39,442	40,000
Sheridan Healthcare, Inc., 11/9/12		Healthcare	30,000	30,000	30,319
Sorenson Communications, Inc., 2/18/14		Consumer Services	75,000	75,000	75,633
Summit Business Media Intermediate Holding Company, Inc., 11/4/13		Media	15,000	15,000	15,169
Total 2nd Lien Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans				\$ 597,822	\$ 575,897
Total Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans				\$ 637,453	\$ 615,897
Total Investments				\$ 2,244,400	\$ 2,348,981

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (continued)****March 31, 2007****(in thousands)**

Cash Equivalents 58.9%	Industry	Par Amount*	Cost	Fair Value (2)
U.S. Treasury Bill, 5.05%, 5/3/07	Government	\$ 400,000	\$ 398,287	\$ 398,287
U.S. Treasury Bill, 4.905%, 6/28/07	Government	475,000	469,375	469,375
U.S. Treasury Bill, 4.905%, 7/5/07	Government	225,000	222,130	222,130
Total Cash Equivalents			\$ 1,089,792	\$ 1,089,792
Total Investments & Cash Equivalents 185.9% (7)			\$ 3,334,192	\$ 3,438,773
Liabilities in excess of other assets (85.9%)				(1,589,025)
Net Assets 100.0%				\$ 1,849,748

- (1) None of our portfolio companies is controlled or affiliated as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- (2) Fair value is determined by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company (see Note 2).
- (3) Denominated in Euro ().
- (4) The Company is the sole Limited Partner in GS Prysman Co-Invest L.P.
- (5) Denominated in Canadian dollars.
- (6) Represent floating rate instruments that accrue interest at a predetermined spread relative to an index, typically the LIBOR (London Inter-bank Offered Rate), EURIBOR (Euro Inter-bank Offered Rate), GBP LIBOR (London Inter-bank Offered Rate for British Pounds), or the prime rate. At March 31, 2007, the range of interest rates on floating rate bank debt was 8.61% - 14.10%.
- (7) Aggregate gross unrealized appreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$130,991; aggregate gross unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes is \$38,383. Net unrealized appreciation is \$92,608 based on a tax cost of \$3,346,165.

i These securities are exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. These securities may be resold in transactions that are exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers.

* Denominated in USD unless otherwise noted.

** Non-income producing security

*** Non-accrual status

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (continued)

Industry Classification	Percentage at March 31, 2007
Oil & Gas	12.8%
Business Services	8.0%
Consumer Services	7.2%
Publishing	7.0%
Direct Marketing	6.3%
Manufacturing	5.1%
Consumer Products	5.0%
Leisure Equipment	4.3%
Building Products	4.0%
Chemicals	3.9%
Transportation	3.3%
Healthcare	3.2%
Environmental	2.9%
Industrial	2.8%
Agriculture	2.8%
Broadcasting & Entertainment	2.5%
Media	2.3%
Retail	2.1%
Cable TV	1.9%
Market Research	1.8%
Telecommunications	1.8%
Consumer Finance	1.7%
Education	1.5%
Grocery	1.3%
Hotels, Motels, Inns and Gaming	0.9%
Financial Services	0.8%
Beverage, Food, & Tobacco	0.8%
Machinery	0.7%
Infrastructure	0.7%
Durable Consumer Products	0.4%
Electronics	0.2%
Total Investments	100.0%

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

(in thousands except share and per share amounts)

Note 1. Organization

Apollo Investment Corporation (Apollo Investment , the Company , or We), a Maryland corporation organized on February 2, 2004, is a closed-end, non-diversified management investment company that has filed an election to be treated as a business development company (BDC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, or 1940 Act. In addition, for tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a regulated investment company, or RIC, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Our investment objective is to generate both current income and capital appreciation through debt and equity investments. We invest primarily in middle-market companies in the form of mezzanine and senior secured loans, each of which may include an equity component, and, to a lesser extent, by making direct equity investments in such companies.

Apollo Investment commenced operations on April 8, 2004 upon receiving net proceeds of \$870 million from its initial public offering selling 62 million shares of its common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reported period. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets and any other parameters used in determining these estimates could cause actual results to differ materially.

Interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information and pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q and Article 6 or 10 of Regulation S-X, as appropriate. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting solely of normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for the fair presentation of financial statements for the interim period, have been included.

The significant accounting policies consistently followed by Apollo Investment are:

- (a) Security transactions are accounted for on the trade date;
- (b) Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at such market quotations unless they are deemed not to represent fair value; debt and equity securities that are not publicly traded or whose market prices are not readily available or whose market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. Subordinated debt, senior secured debt and other debt securities with maturities greater than 60 days are valued by an independent pricing service, at the mean between the bid and ask prices from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary market dealer) or by an independent third party valuation firm. With respect to certain private equity securities, each investment is valued by independent third party valuation firms using methods that may, among other measures and as applicable, include comparisons of financial ratios of the portfolio companies that issued such private equity securities to peer companies that are public. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or subsequent equity sale occurs, we consider the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate our private equity valuation. Because we expect that there is no readily available market value for many of the investments in our portfolio, we expect to value such investments at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of the investment adviser, independent valuation firms and the audit committee. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market value existed for such investments, and the differences could be material.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)

(in thousands except share and per share amounts)

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are not deemed to represent fair value, our board of directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

- (1) our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals responsible for the portfolio investment;
- (2) preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with our senior management;
- (3) independent valuation firms engaged by our board of directors conduct independent appraisals and review management's preliminary valuations and their own independent assessment;
- (4) the audit committee of our board of directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our investment adviser and that of the independent valuation firms and responds and supplements the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firm to reflect any comments; and
- (5) the board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of our investment adviser, the respective independent valuation firms and the audit committee.

The types of factors that we may take into account in fair value pricing our investments include, as relevant, the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings and discounted cash flow, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded securities and other relevant factors.

Determination of fair values involves subjective judgments and estimates. Accordingly, these notes to our financial statements express the uncertainty with respect to the possible effect of such valuations, and any change in such valuations, on our financial statements.

- (c) Investments purchased within 60 days of maturity are valued at cost plus accreted discount, or minus amortized premium, which approximates value.
- (d) Gains or losses on the sale of investments are calculated by using the specific identification method.
- (e) Interest income, adjusted for amortization of premium and accretion of discount, is recorded on an accrual basis. Origination and/or commitment fees associated with debt investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans. Upon the prepayment of a loan or debt security, any prepayment penalties and unamortized loan origination and/or commitment fees are recorded as interest income. Structuring fees are recorded as other income when earned.
- (f) Apollo Investment intends to comply with the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, pertaining to regulated investment companies to make distributions of taxable income sufficient to relieve it from substantially all Federal income taxes.

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

Apollo Investment, at its discretion, may carry forward taxable income in excess of calendar year distributions and pay a 4% excise tax on this income. Apollo Investment will accrue excise tax on estimated excess taxable income as required.

- (g) Book and tax basis differences relating to stockholder dividends and distributions and other permanent book and tax differences are reclassified among Apollo Investment's capital accounts annually. In addition, the character of income and gains to be distributed is determined in accordance with income tax regulations that may differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- (h) Dividends and distributions to common stockholders are recorded as of record date. The amount to be paid out as a dividend is determined by the Board of Directors each quarter and is generally based upon the earnings estimated by management. Net realized capital gains, if any, are distributed or deemed distributed at least annually.

Table of Contents

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)

(in thousands except share and per share amounts)

- (i) The accounting records of the Company are maintained in U.S. dollars. All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars based on the rate of exchange of such currencies against U.S. dollars on the date of valuation. The Company does not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of securities held. Such fluctuations are included with the net realized and unrealized gain or loss from investments. The Company's investments in foreign securities may involve certain risks such as foreign exchange restrictions, expropriation, taxation or other political, social or economic risks, all of which could affect the market and/or credit risk of the investment. In addition, changes in the relationship of foreign currencies to the U.S. dollar can significantly affect the value of these investments and therefore the earnings of the Company.
- (j) The Company may enter into forward exchange contracts in order to hedge against foreign currency risk. These contracts are marked-to-market by recognizing the difference between the contract exchange rate and the current market rate as unrealized appreciation or depreciation. Realized gains or losses are recognized when contracts are settled.
- (k) The Company records origination expenses related to its multi-currency revolving credit facility as prepaid assets. These expenses are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over the stated life of the facility.
- (l) The Company records registration expenses related to Shelf filings as prepaid assets. These expenses are charged as a reduction of capital upon utilization, in accordance with Section 8.24 of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide for Investment Companies.
- (m) Loans are placed on non-accrual status when principal or interest payments are past due 30 days or more and/or when there is reasonable doubt that principal or interest will be collected. Accrued interest is generally reversed when a loan is placed on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on non-accrual loans may be recognized as income or applied to principal depending upon management's judgment. Non-accrual loans are restored to accrual status when past due principal and interest is paid and in management's judgment, are likely to remain current.
- (n) In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. FIN 48 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This interpretation requires recognition of the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. In addition, FIN 48 provides measurement guidance whereby a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is calculated to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. We do not believe that FIN 48 has a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. If the tax law requires interest and/or penalties to be paid on an underpayment of income taxes, interest and penalties will be classified as income taxes on our financial statements, if applicable.
- (o) In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, Fair Value Measurements, which assists in clarifying 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. Adoption of SFAS 157 generally requires the use of the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

market participants at the measurement date. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. At this time, the Company is in the process of reviewing SFAS 157 against its current valuation policies to determine future applicability.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****(in thousands except share and per share amounts)****Note 3. Agreements**

Apollo Investment has an Investment Advisory and Management Agreement with the Investment Adviser, Apollo Investment Management, L.P., under which the Investment Adviser, subject to the overall supervision of Apollo Investment's Board of Directors, will manage the day-to-day operations of, and provide investment advisory services to, Apollo Investment. For providing these services, the Investment Adviser receives a fee from Apollo Investment, consisting of two components—a base management fee and an incentive fee. The base management fee is determined by taking the average value of Apollo Investment's gross assets at the end of the two most recently completed calendar quarters calculated at an annual rate of 2.00%. The incentive fee has two parts, as follows: one part is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based on Apollo Investment's pre-incentive fee net investment income for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. For this purpose, pre-incentive fee net investment income means interest income, dividend income and any other income (including any other fees (other than fees for providing managerial assistance), such as commitment, origination, structuring, diligence and consulting fees or other fees that we receive from portfolio companies) accrued during the calendar quarter, minus Apollo Investment's operating expenses for the quarter (including the base management fee, any expenses payable under the Administration Agreement, and any interest expense and dividends paid on any issued and outstanding preferred stock, but excluding the incentive fee). Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not include any realized capital gains computed net of all realized capital losses and unrealized capital depreciation. Pre-incentive fee net investment income, expressed as a rate of return on the value of Apollo Investment's net assets at the end of the immediately preceding calendar quarter, is compared to the hurdle rate of 1.75% per quarter (7% annualized). Our net investment income used to calculate this part of the incentive fee is also included in the amount of our gross assets used to calculate the 2% base management fee. Apollo Investment pays the Investment Adviser an incentive fee with respect to Apollo Investment's pre-incentive fee net investment income in each calendar quarter as follows: (1) no incentive fee in any calendar quarter in which Apollo Investment's pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate; (2) 100% of Apollo Investment's pre-incentive fee net investment income with respect to that portion of such pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than 2.1875% in any calendar quarter; and (3) 20% of the amount of Apollo Investment's pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 2.1875% in any calendar quarter. These calculations are appropriately pro rated for any period of less than three months and adjusted for any share issuances or repurchases during the relevant quarter. The second part of the incentive fee is determined and payable in arrears as of the end of each calendar year (or upon termination of the Investment Advisory and Management Agreement, as-of the termination date), commencing on December 31, 2004, and will equal 20% of Apollo Investment's cumulative realized capital gains less cumulative realized capital losses, unrealized capital depreciation (unrealized depreciation on a gross investment-by-investment basis at the end of each calendar year) and all capital gains upon which prior performance-based capital gains incentive fee payments were previously made to the advisor.

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Investment Adviser received \$15,987 and \$43,833, respectively, in base investment advisory and management fees and \$11,508 and \$35,480, respectively, in performance-based net investment income incentive fees from Apollo Investment. Net performance-based incentive fees accrued by the advisor during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 were \$16,040 and \$19,518, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, total management fees and performance-based incentive fees accrued but unpaid totaled \$32,799, compared to \$43,579 at March 31, 2007. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Investment Adviser received \$10,860 and \$29,004, respectively, in base investment advisory and management fees and \$9,046 and \$25,898, respectively, in performance-based net investment income incentive fees from Apollo Investment. Total performance-based incentive fees accrued by the advisor during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 were \$7,194 and \$25,898, respectively. Changes in net realized gains/losses and changes in gross unrealized depreciation impact the net realized gain incentive fees accrued quarter to quarter. Such amount, if any, actually payable by the Company will be determined as of the end of the calendar year. For the calendar year ended December 31, 2007, the Investment Adviser earned a net realized capital gains based incentive fee of \$5,304. For the calendar year ended December 31, 2006, the Investment Adviser did not earn a net realized capital gains based incentive fee.

Apollo Investment has also entered into an Administration Agreement with Apollo Investment Administration, LLC (the Administrator) under which the Administrator provides administrative services for Apollo Investment. For providing these services, facilities and personnel, Apollo Investment reimburses the Administrator for Apollo Investment's allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by Apollo Administration in performing its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including rent and Apollo Investment's allocable portion of its chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. The Administrator will also provide, on Apollo Investment's behalf, managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which Apollo Investment is required to provide such assistance.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****(in thousands except share and per share amounts)**

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Administrator was reimbursed \$545 and \$2,699, respectively, from Apollo Investment on the \$618 and \$2,772, respectively, of expenses accrued under the Administration Agreement. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Administrator was reimbursed \$338 and \$928, respectively, from Apollo Investment on the \$501 and \$2,002, respectively, of expenses accrued under the Administration Agreement.

On April 14, 2005, Apollo Investment entered into an \$800 million Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement (the Facility), among Apollo Investment, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (JPMorgan), as administrative agent for the lenders. Effective December 29, 2005, lenders provided additional commitments in the amount of \$100 million, increasing the total facility size to \$900 million on the same terms and conditions as the existing commitments. On March 31, 2006, Apollo Investment Corporation amended and restated its \$900 million senior secured, multi-currency, revolving credit facility due April 14, 2010. The amended Facility increased total commitments outstanding to \$1.25 billion and extended the maturity date to April 13, 2011. The amended Facility also permits Apollo to seek additional commitments from new and existing lenders in the future, up to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$2 billion. In February 2007, Apollo Investment increased total commitments to \$1.7 billion under the Facility with the same terms. Pricing remains at 100 basis points over LIBOR. The Facility is used to supplement Apollo's equity capital to make additional portfolio investments and for general corporate purposes. From time to time, certain of the lenders provide customary commercial and investment banking services to affiliates of Apollo Investment. JPMorgan also serves as custodian and fund accounting agent for Apollo Investment.

Note 4. Net Asset Value Per Share

At December 31, 2007, the Company's total net assets and net asset value per share were \$2,112,576 and \$17.71, respectively. This compares to total net assets and net asset value per share at March 31, 2007 of \$1,849,748 and \$17.87, respectively.

Note 5. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following information sets forth the computation of basic and diluted per share net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively:

	Three months ended December 31, 2007	Three months ended December 31, 2006	Nine months ended December 31, 2007	Nine months ended December 31, 2006
Numerator for increase (decrease) in net assets per share resulting from operations:	\$ (25,607)	\$ 56,977	\$ 128,939	\$ 209,399
Denominator for basic and diluted weighted average shares:	119,299,947	82,019,568	109,639,823	81,614,379
Basic and diluted net increase (decrease) in net assets per share resulting from operations:	\$ (0.21)	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.18	\$ 2.57

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)**

(in thousands except share and per share amounts)

Note 6. Investments

Investments and cash equivalents consisted of the following as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively:

	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Subordinated Debt/Corporate Notes	\$ 1,878,157	\$ 1,824,168	\$ 1,424,669	\$ 1,471,119
Preferred Equity	176,018	179,294	47,907	48,551
Common Equity/Partnership Interests	356,289	504,520	60,116	173,977
Warrants	2,092	8,104	3,023	6,821
Bank Debt/Senior Secured Loans	839,159	779,790	575,533	549,049
Cash Equivalents	821,608	821,608	344,602	344,580
Totals	\$ 4,073,323	\$ 4,117,484	\$ 2,455,850	\$ 2,594,097

Note 7. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

At December 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding non-U.S. borrowings on its \$1.7 billion multicurrency revolving credit facility denominated in euros, pounds sterling, and Canadian dollars. Unrealized appreciation or depreciation on these outstanding borrowings is indicated in the table below:

Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Original Borrowing			Reset Date	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
		Cost	Current Value			
Pounds Sterling	£ 35,700	\$ 72,890	\$ 71,064	1/7/2008	\$ 1,826	
Pounds Sterling	£ 2,500	4,957	4,976	2/13/2008	(19)	
Canadian Dollar	C\$ 17,000	16,096	17,225	2/13/2008	(1,129)	
Canadian Dollar	C\$ 29,700	25,161	30,093	2/19/2008	(4,932)	
Euro	42,500	56,599	62,137	2/21/2008	(5,538)	
Euro	27,500	37,022	40,206	2/25/2008	(3,184)	
Euro	2,000	2,961	2,924	2/28/2008	37	
Euro	25,061	30,246	36,641	2/29/2008	(6,395)	
Canadian Dollar	C\$ 22,500	19,189	22,798	3/5/2008	(3,609)	
Euro	3,000	4,037	4,386	3/10/2008	(349)	
Euro	3,500	5,025	5,117	3/18/2008	(92)	
Euro	140,000	188,503	204,687	3/28/2008	(16,184)	
Euro	7,000	10,148	10,234	3/28/2008	(86)	
Pounds Sterling	£ 6,750	13,266	13,437	3/28/2008	(171)	
Totals		\$ 486,100	\$ 525,925		\$ (39,825)	

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****(in thousands except share and per share amounts)**

At March 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding non-US borrowings on its \$1.7 billion multicurrency revolving credit facility denominated in euros, pounds sterling, and Canadian dollars. Unrealized appreciation or depreciation on these outstanding borrowings is indicated in the table below:

Currency	Local Currency	Original Borrowing Cost	Current Value	Reset Date	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
Euro	1,000	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,331	4/23/2007	\$ (1)
Canadian Dollar	C\$ 29,700	25,161	25,744	5/16/2007	(583)
Euro	58,050	74,664	77,273	5/21/2007	(2,609)
Euro	42,500	56,599	56,574	5/21/2007	25
Euro	45,525	55,071	60,601	5/22/2007	(5,530)
Euro	25,061	30,246	33,360	5/29/2007	(3,114)
Canadian Dollar	C\$ 23,000	19,684	19,937	5/29/2007	(253)
Canadian Dollar	C\$ 22,500	19,189	19,503	6/20/2007	(314)
British Pound	£ 6,750	13,265	13,239	6/23/2007	26
Totals		\$ 295,209	\$ 307,562		\$ (12,353)

Note 8. Expense Offset Arrangement

The Company benefits from an expense offset arrangement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (custodian bank) whereby the Company earns credits on any uninvested cash balances held by the custodian bank. These credits are typically applied by the custodian bank as a reduction of the monthly custody fees charged to the Company. The total amount of credits earned during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 is \$78 and \$225, respectively. The total amount of credits earned during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006 is \$17 and \$82, respectively.

Note 9. Cash Equivalents

Pending investment in longer-term portfolio holdings, Apollo Investment makes temporary investments in U.S. Treasury bills (of varying maturities) and repurchase agreements as outlined in our prospectus. These temporary investments are deemed cash equivalents by us and are included in our Schedule of Investments. At the end of each fiscal quarter, Apollo Investment typically takes proactive steps with the objective of enhancing flexibility in the next quarter. Currently, Apollo Investment purchases U.S. Treasury bills and closes out its position on a net cash basis subsequent to quarter end. Apollo Investment may also utilize repurchase agreements or other balance sheet transactions as it deems appropriate for this purpose. The amounts of these transactions are excluded from total assets for purposes of computing the asset base upon which the management fee is determined and do not increase the amount of funds available to make investments. U.S. Treasury bills with maturities of greater than 60 days from the time of purchase are marked-to-market as per our valuation policy.

Note 10. Repurchase Agreements

The Company enters into repurchase agreements as part of its investment program. The Company's custodian takes possession of collateral pledged by the counterparty. The collateral is marked-to-market daily to ensure that the value, plus accrued interest, is at least equal to the repurchase price. In the event of default of the obligor to repurchase, the Company has the right to liquidate the collateral and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the obligation. Under certain circumstances, in the event of default or bankruptcy by the counterparty to the agreement, realization and/or retention of the collateral or proceeds may be subject to legal proceedings. There were no repurchase agreements outstanding at December 31, 2007 or March 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(in thousands except share and per share amounts)****Note 11. Financial Highlights**

The following is a schedule of financial highlights for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and the year ended March 31, 2007:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2007 (unaudited)	Year ended March 31, 2007
Per Share Data:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 17.87	\$ 15.15
Net investment income	1.46	1.49
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.17)	2.11
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	1.29	3.60
Dividends to shareholders (1)	(1.54)	(1.96)
Effect of anti-dilution	0.10	1.09
Offering costs	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 17.71	\$ 17.87
Per share market value at end of period	\$ 17.05	\$ 21.40
Total return (2)	(14.0)%	31.70%
Shares outstanding at end of period	119,299,947	103,507,766
Ratio/Supplemental Data:		
Net assets at end of period (in millions)	\$ 2,112.6	\$ 1,849.7
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	7.80%	9.09%
Ratio of operating expenses to average net assets*	3.53%	7.73%
Ratio of credit facility related expenses to average net assets	1.91%	2.49%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets*	5.44%	10.22%
Average debt outstanding	\$ 778,855	\$ 580,209
Average debt per share	\$ 7.10	\$ 6.76
Portfolio turnover ratio	21.4%	43.8%

(1) Dividends and distributions are determined based on taxable income calculated in accordance with income tax regulations which may differ from amounts determined under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

(2) Total return is based on the change in market price per share during the respective periods. Total return also takes into account dividends and distributions, if any, reinvested in accordance with the Company's dividend reinvestment plan. Total return is not annualized.

* For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the ratio of operating expenses to average net assets and the ratio of total expenses to average net assets is 3.52% and 5.43%, respectively, inclusive of the expense offset arrangement (see Note 8). For the year ended March 31, 2007, the ratios were 7.72% and 10.21%, respectively.

Table of Contents**APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited) (continued)****(in thousands except share and per share amounts)**

Information about our senior securities is shown in the following table as of each year ended March 31 since the Company commenced operations, unless otherwise noted. The \square indicates information which the SEC expressly does not require to be disclosed for certain types of senior securities.

Class and Year	Total Amount Outstanding (1)	Asset Coverage Per Unit(2)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference Per Unit(3)	Average Market Value Per Unit(4)
Revolving Credit Facility				
Fiscal 2008 (through December 31, 2007)	\$ 1,119,925	\$ 2,886	\$	N/A
Fiscal 2007	492,312	4,757		N/A
Fiscal 2006	323,852	4,798		N/A
Fiscal 2005	0	0		N/A

- (1) Total amount of each class of senior securities outstanding at the end of the period presented (in 000 \$).
- (2) The asset coverage ratio for a class of senior securities representing indebtedness is calculated as our consolidated total assets, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, divided by senior securities representing indebtedness. This asset coverage ratio is multiplied by \$1,000 to determine the Asset Coverage Per Unit.
- (3) The amount to which such class of senior security would be entitled upon the involuntary liquidation of the issuer in preference to any security junior to it.
- (4) Not applicable, as senior securities are not registered for public trading.

Note 12. Credit Agreement and Borrowings

Under the terms of the amended and restated Credit Agreement dated March 31, 2006 (the Facility), the lenders agreed to extend credit to Apollo Investment in an aggregate principal or face amount not exceeding \$1.25 billion at any one time outstanding. The amended Facility also permits Apollo Investment to seek additional commitments from new and existing lenders in the future, up to an aggregate amount not to exceed \$2 billion. In February 2007, we increased total commitments to \$1.7 billion. The Facility is a five-year revolving facility (with a stated maturity date of April 14, 2011) and is secured by substantially all of the assets in Apollo Investment's portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents. Pricing is set at 100 basis points over LIBOR. The Facility contains affirmative and restrictive covenants, including: (a) periodic financial reporting requirements, (b) maintaining minimum shareholders' equity of the greater of (i) 40% of the total assets of Apollo Investment and its subsidiaries as at the last day of any fiscal quarter and (ii) the sum of (A) \$300 million plus (B) 25% of the net proceeds from the sale of equity interests in Apollo Investment after the closing date of the Facility, (c) maintaining a ratio of total assets, less total liabilities (other than indebtedness) to total indebtedness, in each case of Apollo Investment and its subsidiaries, of not less than 2.0:1.0, (d) maintaining minimum liquidity, (e) limitations on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, (f) limitations on liens, (g) limitations on investments (other than in the ordinary course of Apollo Investment's business), (h) limitations on mergers and disposition of assets (other than in the normal course of Apollo Investment's business activities) and (i) limitations on the creation or existence of agreements that permit liens on properties of Apollo Investment's subsidiaries. In addition to the asset coverage ratio described in clause (c) of the preceding sentence, borrowings under the Facility (and the incurrence of certain other permitted debt) are subject to compliance with a borrowing base that applies different advance rates to different types of assets in Apollo Investment's portfolio. The Facility currently provides for the ability of Apollo Investment to seek additional commitments from lenders in an aggregate amount of up to \$300 million. The Facility is used to supplement Apollo Investment's equity capital to make additional portfolio investments and for other general corporate purposes.

The average debt outstanding on the Facility was \$778,855 and \$602,057 for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The weighted average annual interest cost for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 was 6.16%, exclusive of 0.43% for commitment fees and for other prepaid expenses related to establishing the credit facility. The weighted average annual interest cost for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 was 5.48%, exclusive of 0.40% for commitment fees and for other prepaid expenses related to establishing the Facility. This weighted average annual interest cost reflects the average interest cost for all borrowings, including EURIBOR, CAD LIBOR, GBP LIBOR and

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

USD LIBOR. The maximum amount borrowed during the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$1,142,891 and \$926,434, respectively, at value. The remaining amount available under the facility was \$580,075 at December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2007, the Company was in compliance with all financial and operational covenants required by the Facility.

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Apollo Investment Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying statements of assets and liabilities of Apollo Investment Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and March 31, 2007, including the schedules of investments, the related statements of operations for the three and nine month periods ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, and of cash flows for the nine month periods ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and the statements of changes in net assets for the nine month period ended December 31, 2007 and for the year ended March 31, 2007. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statement of assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations, of cash flows and of changes in net assets for the year then ended, and in our report dated May 29, 2007 we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2007, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements from which it has been derived.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

February 5, 2008

Table of Contents

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this report.

Some of the statements in this report constitute forward-looking statements, which relate to future events or our future performance or financial condition. The forward-looking statements contained herein involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

our future operating results;

our business prospects and the prospects of our portfolio companies;

the impact of investments that we expect to make;

our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;

the dependence of our future success on the general economy and its impact on the industries in which we invest;

the ability of our portfolio companies to achieve their objectives;

our expected financings and investments;

the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital; and

the timing of cash flows, if any, from the operations of our portfolio companies.

We generally use words such as anticipates, believes, expects, intends and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements for any reason, including the factors set forth in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report.

We have based the forward-looking statements included in this report on information available to us on the date of this report, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although we undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, you are advised to consult any additional disclosures that we may make directly to you or through reports that we in the future may file with the SEC, including any annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

OVERVIEW

Apollo Investment was incorporated under the Maryland General Corporation Law in February 2004. We have elected to be treated as a BDC under the 1940 Act. As such, we are required to comply with certain regulatory requirements. For instance, we generally have to invest at least 70% of our total assets in qualifying assets, including securities of private or thinly traded public U.S. companies, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. In addition, for federal income tax purposes we have elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Pursuant to this election and assuming we qualify as a RIC, we generally do not have to pay corporate-level federal income taxes on any income we distribute to our stockholders. Apollo Investment commenced operations on April 8, 2004 upon completion of its initial public offering that raised \$870 million in net proceeds selling

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

62 million shares of its common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share.

Investments

Our level of investment activity can and does vary substantially from period to period depending on many factors, including the amount of debt and equity capital available to middle market companies, the level of merger and acquisition activity for such companies, the general economic environment and the competitive environment for the types of investments we make.

Table of Contents

As a business development company, we must not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). Qualifying assets include investments in eligible portfolio companies. The SEC recently adopted new rules under the 1940 Act to expand the definition of eligible portfolio company to include all private companies and companies whose securities are not listed on a national securities exchange. The new rules also will permit us to include as qualifying assets certain follow-on investments in companies that were eligible portfolio companies at the time of initial investment but that no longer meet the definition. The new rules became effective November 30, 2006. Due to this new rule, we will no longer be required to determine the eligibility of a portfolio company by reference to whether or not it has outstanding marginable securities.

In addition to the adoption of the rules described above, the SEC also proposed for comment a rule that would include as eligible portfolio companies certain public companies that have listed their securities on a national securities exchange, as long as their public float and/or market capitalization are below a specified level. We will continue to monitor closely any developments with respect to the definition of eligible portfolio company, and intend to adjust our investment focus as needed to comply with and/or take advantage of the new rules as well as any other regulatory, legislative, administrative or judicial actions in this area.

Revenue

We generate revenue primarily in the form of interest and dividend income from the debt and preferred securities we hold and capital gains, if any, on investment securities that we may acquire in portfolio companies. Our debt investments, whether in the form of mezzanine or senior secured loans, generally have a stated term of five to ten years and bear interest at a fixed rate or a floating rate usually determined on the basis of a benchmark: LIBOR, EURIBOR, GBP LIBOR, or the prime rate. While U.S. subordinated debt and corporate notes typically accrue interest at fixed rates, some of these investments may include zero coupon, payment-in-kind (PIK) and/or step-up bonds that accrue income on a constant yield to call or maturity basis. Interest on debt securities is generally payable quarterly or semiannually. In some cases, some of our investments provide for deferred interest payments or PIK. The principal amount of the debt securities and any accrued but unpaid interest generally becomes due at the maturity date. In addition, we may generate revenue in the form of dividends paid to us on common equity investments as well as revenue in the form of commitment, origination, structuring fees, fees for providing managerial assistance and, if applicable, consulting fees, etc.

Expenses

All investment professionals of the investment adviser and their staff, when and to the extent engaged in providing investment advisory and management services to us, and the compensation and routine overhead expenses of that personnel which is allocable to those services are provided and paid for by AIM. We bear all other costs and expenses of our operations and transactions, including those relating to:

investment advisory and management fees;

expenses incurred by Apollo Investment Management payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, in monitoring our financial and legal affairs and in monitoring our investments and performing due diligence on our prospective portfolio companies;

calculation of our net asset value (including the cost and expenses of any independent valuation firm);

direct costs and expenses of administration, including auditor and legal costs;

costs of preparing and filing reports or other documents with the SEC;

interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance our investments;

Edgar Filing: APOLLO INVESTMENT CORP - Form 10-Q

offerings of our common stock and other securities;

registration and listing fees;

fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisors, relating to, or associated with, evaluating and making investments;

transfer agent and custodial fees;

taxes;

independent directors' fees and expenses;

marketing and distribution-related expenses;

the costs of any reports, proxy statements or other notices to stockholders, including printing and postage costs;

Table of Contents

our allocable portion of the fidelity bond, directors and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance, and any other insurance premiums;

organization and offering; and

all other expenses incurred by us or Apollo Administration in connection with administering our business, such as our allocable portion of overhead under the administration agreement, including rent and our allocable portion of the cost of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs.

We expect our general and administrative operating expenses related to our ongoing operations to increase moderately in dollar terms, but decline slightly as a percentage of our total assets in future periods if our assets grow. Incentive fees, interest expense and costs relating to future offerings of securities, among others, would be additive.

Portfolio and Investment Activity

During the three months ended December 31, 2007, we invested \$360.0 million across 5 new and 10 existing portfolio companies. This compares to investing \$233.9 million in 6 new and 2 existing portfolio companies for the three months ended December 31, 2006. Investments sold or prepaid during the three months ended December 31, 2007 totaled \$122.7 million versus \$85.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2007, our net portfolio consisted of 70 portfolio companies and was invested 24% in senior secured loans, 55% in subordinated debt, 5% in preferred equity and 16% in common equity and warrants versus 54 portfolio companies invested 25% in senior secured loans, 65% in subordinated debt, 2% in preferred equity and 8% in common equity and warrants at December 31, 2006.

The weighted average yields on our senior secured loan portfolio, subordinated debt portfolio and total debt portfolio were 11.6%, 13.0% and 12.6%, respectively, at December 31, 2007 versus 12.7%, 13.6% and 13.4%, respectively, at December 31, 2006.

Since the initial public offering of Apollo Investment Corporation in April 2004 and through December 31, 2007, total invested capital exceeds \$5.0 billion in 110 portfolio companies. Over the same period, Apollo Investment has also completed transactions with 80 different financial sponsors.

Senior secured loans and European mezzanine loans typically accrue interest at variable rates determined on the basis of a benchmark: LIBOR, EURIBOR, GBP LIBOR, or the prime rate, with stated maturities at origination that typically range from 5 to 10 years. While subordinated debt issued within the United States will typically accrue interest at fixed rates, some of these investments may include zero-coupon, PIK and/or step bonds that accrue income on a constant yield to call or maturity basis. At December 31, 2007, 57% or \$1.6 billion of our interest-bearing portfolio is fixed rate and 43% or \$1.2 billion is floating rate. At December 31, 2006, 58% or \$1.2 billion of our interest-bearing portfolio is fixed rate debt and 42% or \$0.9 billion is floating rate debt.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Changes in the economic environment, financial markets and any other parameters used in determining such estimates could cause actual results to differ materially. In addition to the discussion below, our critical accounting policies are further described in the notes to the financial statements.

Valuation of Portfolio Investments

As a business development company, we generally invest in illiquid or thinly traded securities including debt and equity securities of middle market companies. Under procedures established by our Board of Directors, we value investments, including certain subordinated debt, senior secured debt and other debt securities with maturities greater than 60 days, for which market quotations are readily available, at such market quotations unless they are deemed not to represent fair value. We obtain market quotations from independent pricing services or use the mean between the bid and ask prices obtained from at least two brokers or dealers (if available, otherwise by a principal market maker or a primary

market dealer). From time to time, we may also utilize independent third party valuation firms to determine fair value if

Table of Contents

and when such market quotations are deemed not to represent fair value. Debt and equity securities that are not publicly traded or whose market prices are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors. Such determination of fair values may involve subjective judgments and estimates. Investments purchased within 60 days of maturity are valued at cost plus accreted discount, or minus amortized premium, which approximates value. With respect to unquoted securities, our board of directors, together with our independent valuation advisers value each investment considering, among other measures, discounted cash flow models, comparisons of financial ratios of peer companies that are public and other factors. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or subsequent equity sale occurs, our board, together with our independent valuation advisers consider the pricing indicated by the external event to corroborate and/or assist us in our valuation. Because we expect that there will not be a readily available market for many of the investments in our portfolio, we expect to value many of our portfolio investments at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our Board of Directors pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of the investment adviser, independent valuation firms and the audit committee. Due to the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available fair market value, the value of our investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a readily available market value existed for such investments, and the differences could be material.

With respect to investments for which market quotations are not readily available or when such market quotations are not deemed to represent fair value, our board of directors has approved a multi-step valuation process each quarter, as described below:

our quarterly valuation process begins with each portfolio company or investment being initially valued by the investment professionals responsible for the portfolio investment;

preliminary valuation conclusions are then documented and discussed with our senior management;

independent valuation firms engaged by our board of directors conduct independent appraisals and review management's preliminary valuations and their own independent assessment;

the audit committee of our board of directors reviews the preliminary valuation of our investment adviser and that of the independent valuation firms and responds and supplements the valuation recommendation of the independent valuation firm to reflect any comments; and

the board of directors discusses valuations and determines the fair value of each investment in our portfolio in good faith based on the input of our investment adviser, the respective independent valuation firms and the audit committee.

In September, 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, Fair Value Measurements, which assists in clarifying 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. Adoption of SFAS 157 generally requires the use of the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. At this time, the Company is in the process of reviewing SFAS 157 against its current valuation policies to determine future applicability.

Revenue Recognition

We record interest and dividend income on an accrual basis to the extent that we expect to collect such amounts. For loans and securities with contractual PIK interest or dividends, which represents contractual interest or dividends accrued and added to the loan balance that generally becomes due at maturity, we may not accrue PIK income if the portfolio company valuation indicates that the PIK income is not collectible. 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. Loan origination fees, original issue discount, and market discount are capitalized and then we amortize such amounts as interest income. Upon the prepayment of a loan or security, any unamortized loan origination fees are recorded as interest income. We record prepayment premiums on loans and securities as interest income when we receive such amounts.

Table of Contents

Net Realized Gains or Losses and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation

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 upfront fees and prepayment penalties. Net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflects the change in portfolio investment values during the reporting period, including the reversal of previously recorded unrealized appreciation or depreciation, when gains or losses are realized.

Within the context of these critical accounting policies, we are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different amounts being reported.

Results of Operations

Results comparisons are for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

Investment Income

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, gross investment income totaled \$92.9 million and \$267.9 million, respectively, as compared to \$71.1 million and \$190.8 million for the comparative periods a year earlier. The increase in investment income for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 was primarily due to the continued growth of our investment portfolio as compared to the previous periods. Origination and commitment fees associated with investments in portfolio companies are accreted into interest income over the respective terms of the applicable loans and accelerated into interest income upon exit, as applicable.

Expenses

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, net expenses totaled \$49.7 million and \$108.3 million, respectively. Included in net expenses were base management fees and performance based incentive fees totaling \$32.0 million and \$63.4 million, interest and other credit facility related expenses totaling \$16.0 million and \$38.7 million, and general and administrative expenses totaling \$1.7 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007. For the comparative three and nine month periods a year earlier, net expenses totaled \$32.4 million and \$86.6 million, respectively. Included in net expenses were base management fees and performance based incentive fees totaling \$18.1 million and \$54.9 million, interest and other credit facility related expenses totaling \$12.8 million and \$26.7 million, and general and administrative expenses totaling \$1.5 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006. Expenses consist of base investment advisory and management fees, performance based incentive fees, insurance expenses, administrative services expenses, professional fees, directors' fees, audit and tax services expenses, and other general and administrative expenses. A general increase in net expenses was primarily due to an increase in base management and net realized capital gain incentive fees as well as an increase in other general and administrative expenses related to the growth of our investment portfolio as compared to the previous period. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, excise tax expenses totaled \$1.7 million. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, excise tax expenses totaled \$0.7 million.

Net Investment Income

The Company's net investment income totaled \$41.5 million and \$157.9 million or \$0.35 per share and \$1.44 per share, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, net investment income totaled \$38.0 million and \$103.6 million or \$0.46 per share and \$1.27 per share, respectively.

Net Realized Gains/Losses

The Company had investment sales and prepayments totaling \$122.7 million and \$611.5 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, investment sales and prepayments totaled \$85.3 million and \$496.7 million, respectively. Net realized gains for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 were \$80.5 million and \$58.9 million versus net realized losses and gains of \$0.5 million and \$26.3 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments, Cash Equivalents and Foreign Currencies**

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company's investments, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and other assets and liabilities had a net decrease in appreciation, including reversals from realized capital gains, of \$147.6 million and \$87.8 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Company's investments, cash equivalents, foreign currencies and other assets and liabilities had a net increase in appreciation of \$19.4 million and \$79.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2007, net unrealized appreciation totaled \$4.4 million versus \$117.8 million at December 31, 2006.

Net Increase/Decrease in Net Assets From Operations

For the three months ended December 31, 2007, the Company had a net decrease in net assets resulting from operations of \$25.6 million. For the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$128.9 million. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, the Company had a net increase in net assets resulting from operations of \$57.0 million and \$209.4 million, respectively. On a weighted average per share basis, there was a loss of \$0.21 and an increase of \$1.18, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 versus an increase of \$0.69 and \$2.57 per share, respectively, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On September 18, 2007, the Company closed on its most recent public offering of common stock selling 14.95 million shares of common stock at \$20.00 per share raising approximately \$285.5 million in net proceeds. The Company's liquidity and capital resources are also generated and available through its senior secured, multi-currency \$1.7 billion, five-year, revolving credit facility maturing in April 2011 as well as from cash flows from operations, investment sales and prepayments of senior and subordinated loans and income earned from investments and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2007, the Company has \$1.1 billion in borrowings outstanding and had \$0.6 billion available for its use. In the future, the Company may raise additional equity or debt capital off its shelf registration or may securitize a portion of its investments among other considerations. The primary use of funds will be investments in portfolio companies, cash distributions to our shareholders and for other general corporate purposes.

	Payments due by Period (dollars in millions)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility (1)	\$ 1,120	\$	\$	\$ 1,120	\$

(1) At December 31, 2007, \$580 million remained unused under our senior secured revolving credit facility.

Contractual Obligations

We have entered into two contracts under which we have future commitments: the investment advisory and management agreement, pursuant to which Apollo Investment Management has agreed to serve as our investment adviser, and the administration agreement, pursuant to which Apollo Administration has agreed to furnish us with the facilities and administrative services necessary to conduct our day-to-day operations and provide on our behalf managerial assistance to those portfolio companies to which we are required to provide such assistance. Payments under the investment advisory and management agreement are equal to (1) a percentage of the value of our gross assets and (2) a two-part incentive fee. Payments under the administration agreement are equal to an amount based upon our allocable portion of Apollo Administration's overhead in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including rent, technology systems, insurance and our allocable portion of the costs of our chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs. Either party may terminate each of the investment advisory and management agreement and administration agreement without penalty upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the other. Please see Note 3 within our financial statements for more information.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On February 28, 2007, the Company entered into Senior Secured Term Loan agreements with Gray Wireline Service Inc., resulting in investments of \$40 million in a First Out Term Loan and \$70 million in a Second Out Term Loan. In connection with the transaction, the Company also committed to \$27.5 million of additional delay draw commitments under the term loans subject to various contingencies and draw down tests. As of December 31, 2007, the Company has \$20.0 million of delay draw commitments remaining.

At December 31, 2007, we did not have any additional off-balance sheet liabilities or other contractual obligations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, other than the investment advisory and management agreement and the administration agreement described above.

Dividends

Dividends paid to stockholders for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007 totaled \$62.0 million or \$0.52 per share and \$168.9 million or \$1.55 per share, respectively. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, dividends totaled \$41.0 million or \$0.50 per share and \$115.9 million or \$1.42 per share, respectively. Tax characteristics of all dividends will be reported to shareholders on Form 1099 after the end of the calendar year.

We intend to continue to distribute quarterly dividends to our stockholders. Our quarterly dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors.

We have elected to be taxed as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. To maintain our RIC status, we must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, out of the assets legally available for distribution. In addition, although we currently intend to distribute realized net capital gains (*i.e.*, net long-term capital gains in excess of short-term capital losses), if any, at least annually, out of the assets legally available for such distributions, we may in the future decide to retain such capital gains for investment.

We maintain an opt out dividend reinvestment plan for our common stockholders. As a result, if we declare a dividend, then stockholders cash dividends will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of our common stock, unless they specifically opt out of the dividend reinvestment plan so as to receive cash dividends.

We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make dividends and distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these dividends and distributions from time to time. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to make dividends and distributions due to the asset coverage test for borrowings when applicable to us as a business development company under the 1940 Act and due to provisions in future credit facilities. If we do not distribute a certain percentage of our income annually, we will suffer adverse tax consequences, including possible loss of our RIC status. We cannot assure stockholders that they will receive any dividends and distributions or dividends and distributions at a particular level.

With respect to the dividends paid to shareholders, income from origination, commitment and certain other upfront fees associated with investments in portfolio companies is treated as taxable income and accordingly, distributed to shareholders. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, we received upfront fees totaling \$0.0 million and \$0.1 million, which are being amortized into income over the lives of their respective loans. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2006, we received upfront fees totaling \$2.6 million and \$6.1 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, many of the loans in our portfolio had floating interest rates. These loans are usually based on a floating LIBO rate and typically have durations of one to six months after which they reset to current market interest rates. As the percentage of our U.S. mezzanine and other subordinated loans increase as a percentage of our total investments, we expect that more of the loans in our portfolio will have fixed rates. Accordingly, we may hedge against interest rate fluctuations by using standard hedging instruments such as futures, options and forward contracts subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. While hedging activities may insulate us against adverse changes in interest rates, they may also limit our ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to our portfolio of investments. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2007, we did not engage in interest rate hedging activities.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2007 (the end of the period covered by this report), we, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the 1934 Act). Based on that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and provided reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our periodic SEC filings 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 timely decisions regarding required disclosure. However, in evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized 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 necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of such possible controls and procedures.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Management has not identified any change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of fiscal 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We, Apollo Investment Management and Apollo Investment Administration are not currently subject to any material pending legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A restated description of the risk factors associated with our business is set forth below. This description includes any changes (whether or not material) to, and supersedes, the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously discussed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, as amended by the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously discussed in Part I, Item 1A of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

We can offer no assurance that we will be able to replicate our own success or the success of Apollo's private funds and our investment returns could be substantially lower than the returns achieved by those private funds.

Even though AIM is led by senior investment professionals of Apollo who apply the value-oriented philosophy and techniques used by the Apollo investment professionals in their private fund investing, our investment strategies and objective differ from those of other private funds that are or have been managed by the Apollo investment professionals. Further, investors in Apollo Investment are not acquiring an interest in other Apollo funds. Further, while Apollo Investment may consider potential co-investment participation in portfolio investments with other Apollo funds, any such investment activity is subject to a number of limitations, including applicable allocation policies and regulatory limitations on certain types of co-investment activity. Certain types of negotiated co-investments may be made only if we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. There can be no assurance that any such order will be obtained. Accordingly, we can offer no assurance that Apollo Investment will replicate Apollo's historical success, and we caution you that our investment returns could be substantially lower than the returns achieved by those private funds. Finally, we can offer no assurance that AIM will be able to continue to implement our investment objective with the same degree of success as it has in the past or that shares of our common stock will continue to trade at the current level.

We are dependent upon Apollo Investment Management's key personnel for our future success and upon their access to Apollo's investment professionals and partners.

We depend on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of the senior management of AIM. Members of our senior management may depart at any time. For a description of the senior management team, see Management. We also depend, to a significant extent, on AIM's access to the investment professionals and partners of Apollo and the information and deal flow generated by the Apollo investment professionals in the course of their investment and portfolio management activities. The senior management of AIM evaluates, negotiates, structures, closes and monitors our investments. Our future success depends on the continued service of the senior management team of AIM. The departure of any directors or any senior managers of AIM, or of a significant number of the investment professionals or partners of Apollo, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objective. In addition, we can offer no assurance that AIM will remain our investment adviser or that we will continue to have access to Apollo's partners and investment professionals or its information and deal flow.

Our financial condition and results of operation depend on our ability to manage future growth effectively.

Our ability to achieve our investment objective depends, in part, on our ability to grow, which depends, in turn, on AIM's ability to identify, invest in and monitor companies that meet our investment criteria. Accomplishing this result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of AIM's structuring of the investment process, its ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient services to us and our access to financing on acceptable terms. The senior management team of AIM has substantial responsibilities under the investment advisory and management agreement, as well as in connection with their roles as officers of other Apollo funds.

They may also be called upon to provide managerial assistance to our portfolio companies as principals of our administrator. These demands on their time may distract them or slow the rate of investment. In order to grow, we and AIM need to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. Any failure to manage our future growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make. We compete with public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies, and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity funds. Additionally, because competition for investment opportunities generally has increased among alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, those entities have begun to invest in areas they have not traditionally invested in. As a result of these new entrants, competition for investment opportunities has intensified and we expect that trend to continue. Some of our existing and potential 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 funds 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, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Furthermore, many of our competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the 1940 Act imposes on us as a BDC. We cannot assure you that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this existing and increasing competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

We do not seek to compete primarily based on the interest rates we offer, and we believe that some of our competitors make loans with interest rates that are comparable to or lower than the rates we offer.

We may lose investment opportunities if we do not match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure. If we match our competitors' pricing, terms and structure, we may experience decreased net interest income and increased risk of credit loss.

Any failure on our part 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 will be subject to corporate-level income tax if we are unable to qualify as a RIC.

To qualify as a RIC under the Code, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. The annual distribution requirement for a RIC is satisfied if we distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders on an annual basis. To the extent we use debt financing, we are subject to certain asset coverage ratio requirements under the 1940 Act and financial covenants under loan and credit agreements that could, under certain circumstances, restrict us from making distributions necessary to qualify as a RIC. If we are unable to obtain cash from other sources, we may fail to qualify as a RIC and, thus, may be subject to corporate-level income tax. To qualify as a RIC, we must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each calendar quarter. Failure to meet these tests 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 are in private companies, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and may result in substantial losses. If we fail to qualify as a RIC for any reason and become subject to corporate-level income tax, the resulting corporate-level taxes could substantially reduce our net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of our distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.

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

For federal income tax purposes, we include in income certain amounts that we have not yet received in cash, such as original issue discount, which may arise if we receive warrants in connection with the making of a loan or possibly in other circumstances, or payment-in-kind interest, which represents contractual interest added to the loan balance and due at the end of the loan term. Such original issue discount, which could be significant relative to Apollo Investment's overall investment activities, or increases in loan balances as a result of payment-in-kind arrangements are included in income before we receive any corresponding cash payments. We also may be required to include in income certain other amounts that we do not receive in cash.

That part of the incentive fee payable by us that relates to our net investment income is computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received in cash. If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that is structured to provide accrued interest, it is possible that accrued interest previously used in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible.

Table of Contents

Since in certain cases we may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, we may have difficulty meeting the tax requirement to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to maintain our status as a RIC. Accordingly, we may have to sell some of our investments at times we would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. See Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation as a RIC.

Regulations governing our operation as a BDC affect our ability to, and the way in which we raise additional capital.

We may issue debt securities or preferred stock and/or borrow money from banks or other financial institutions, which we refer to collectively as senior securities, up to the maximum amount permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we are permitted, as a BDC, to issue senior securities only in amounts such that our asset coverage, as defined in the 1940 Act, equals at least 200% after each issuance of senior securities. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy this test. If that happens, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous.

We are not generally able to issue and sell our common stock at a price below net asset value per share. We may, however, sell our common stock at a price below the current net asset value of the common stock, or sell warrants, options or rights to acquire such common stock at a price below the current net asset value of the stock, if our board of directors determines that such sale is in the best interests of Apollo Investment and its stockholders, and our stockholders approve Apollo Investment's policy and practice of making such sales. In any such case, the price at which our securities are to be issued and sold may not be less than a price which, in the determination of our board of directors, closely approximates the market value of such securities (less any distributing commission or discount).

In addition to issuing securities to raise capital as described above, we may in the future seek to securitize our loans to generate cash for funding new investments. To securitize loans, we may create a wholly owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of loans to the subsidiary and have the subsidiary issue primarily investment grade debt securities to purchasers who we would expect to be willing to accept a substantially lower interest rate than the loans earn. We would retain all or a portion of the equity in the securitized pool of loans. Our retained equity would be exposed to any losses on the portfolio of loans before any of the debt securities would be exposed to such losses. Accordingly, if the pool of loans experienced a low level of losses due to defaults, we would earn an incremental amount of income on our retained equity but we would be exposed, up to the amount of equity we retained, to that proportion of any losses we would have experienced if we had continued to hold the loans in our portfolio. We would not treat the debt issued by such a subsidiary as senior securities. An inability to successfully securitize our loan portfolio could limit our ability to grow our business and fully execute our business strategy, and could decrease our earnings, if any. Moreover, the successful securitization of our loan portfolio might expose us to losses as the residual loans in which we do not sell interests may tend to be those that are riskier and more apt to generate losses.

We currently use borrowed funds to make investments and are exposed to the typical risks associated with leverage.

We are exposed to increased risk of loss due to our use of debt to make investments. A decrease in the value of our investments will have a greater negative impact on the value of our common stock than if we did not use debt. Our ability to pay dividends will be restricted if our asset coverage ratio falls below at least 200% and any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness are not available for dividends to our common stockholders.

Our current and future debt securities are and may be governed by an indenture or other instrument containing covenants restricting our operating flexibility. We, and indirectly our stockholders, bear the cost of issuing and servicing such securities. Any convertible or exchangeable securities that we issue in the future may have rights, preferences and privileges more favorable than those of our common stock.

Table of Contents

We fund a portion of our investments with borrowed money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. Our lenders have fixed dollar claims on our consolidated assets that are superior to the claims of our common stockholders or any preferred stockholders. If the value of our consolidated assets increases, then leveraging would cause the net asset value to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our consolidated assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our consolidated income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our consolidated income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Such a decline could negatively affect our ability to make common stock dividend payments. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

We may in the future determine to fund a portion of our investments with preferred stock, which would magnify the potential for gain or loss and the risks of investing in us in the same way as our borrowings.

Preferred stock, which is another form of leverage, has the same risks to our common stockholders as borrowings because the dividends on any preferred stock we issue must be cumulative. Payment of such dividends and repayment of the liquidation preference of such preferred stock must take preference over any dividends or other payments to our common stockholders, and preferred stockholders are not subject to any of our expenses or losses and are not entitled to participate in any income or appreciation in excess of their stated preference.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

Because we borrow money, and may issue preferred stock to finance investments, our net investment income will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds or pay dividends on preferred stock and the rate at which we invest these funds. As a result, we can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase except to the extent we issue fixed rate debt or preferred stock, which could reduce our net investment income. Our long-term fixed-rate investments are financed primarily with equity and long-term debt. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. We have analyzed the potential impact of changes in interest rates on interest income net of interest expense. Assuming that the balance sheet were to remain constant and no actions were taken to alter the existing interest rate sensitivity, a hypothetical immediate 1% change in interest rates would have adversely affected our net income over a one-year horizon. Although management believes that this is indicative of our sensitivity to interest rate changes, it does not adjust for potential changes in credit quality, size and composition of the assets on the balance sheet and other business developments that could affect net increase in net assets resulting from operations, or net income. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that actual results would not differ materially from the potential outcome simulated by this estimate.

You should also be aware that a rise in the general level of interest rates can be expected to lead to higher interest rates we receive on many of our debt investments. Accordingly, an increase in interest rates would make it easier for us to meet or exceed the incentive fee hurdle rate and may result in a substantial increase in the amount of incentive fees payable to our investment adviser with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income.

We need to raise additional capital to grow because we must distribute most of our income.

We may need additional capital to fund growth in our investments. We have issued equity securities and have borrowed from financial institutions. A reduction in the availability of new capital could limit our ability to grow. We must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, to our stockholders to maintain our regulated investment company status. As a result, such earnings are not available to fund investment originations. We expect to continue to borrow from financial institutions and issue additional debt and equity securities. If we fail to obtain funds from such sources or from other sources to fund our investments, it could limit our ability to grow, which may have an adverse effect on the value of our securities. In addition, as a BDC, we are generally required to maintain a ratio of at least 200% of total assets to total borrowings and preferred stock, which may restrict our ability to borrow or issue additional preferred stock in certain circumstances.

Table of Contents

Many of our portfolio investments are recorded at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value of our portfolio investments.

A large percentage of our portfolio investments are not publicly traded. The fair value of these investments may not be readily determinable. We value these investments quarterly at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of our board of directors pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process utilizing the input of our investment adviser, independent valuation firms and the audit committee. Our board of directors utilizes the services of several independent valuation firms to aid it in determining the fair value of these investments. The types of factors that may be considered in fair value pricing of these investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to publicly traded companies, discounted cash flow 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 readily available market for these investments existed and may differ materially from the amounts we realize on any disposition of such investments. Our net asset value could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of these investments were materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon the disposal of such investments.

The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business.

We generally make investments in private companies. Substantially all of these securities are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of our investments may make it difficult for us to sell such investments if the need arises. 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 have previously recorded our investments. In addition, we may face other restrictions on our ability to liquidate an investment in a portfolio company to the extent that we or an affiliated manager of Apollo has material non-public information regarding such portfolio company.

We may experience fluctuations in our periodic results.

We could experience fluctuations in our periodic operating results due to a number of factors, including the interest rates payable on the debt securities we acquire, the default rate on such securities, the level of our expenses (including the interest rates payable on our borrowings, the dividends rates on preferred stock we issue, variations in and the timing of 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 period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

There are significant potential conflicts of interest which could adversely affect our investment returns.

Our executive officers and directors, and the partners of our investment adviser, AIM, 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 funds managed by our affiliates. Accordingly, they may have obligations to investors in those entities, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of us or our stockholders. Moreover, we note that, notwithstanding the difference in principal investment objectives between us and other Apollo funds, such other Apollo sponsored funds, including new affiliated potential pooled investment vehicles or managed accounts not yet established, have and may from time to time have overlapping investment objectives with us and, accordingly, invest in, whether principally or secondarily, asset classes similar to those targeted by us. To the extent such other investment vehicles have overlapping investment objectives, the scope of opportunities otherwise available to us may be adversely affected and/or reduced. As a result, the partners of AIM may face conflicts in their time management and commitments as well as in the allocation of investment opportunities to other Apollo funds. In addition, in the event such investment opportunities are allocated among ourselves and other investment vehicles affiliated with AIM, our desired investment portfolio may be adversely affected. Although AIM endeavors to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, it is possible that we may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by investment funds managed by investment managers affiliated with AIM.

There are no information barriers amongst Apollo and certain of its affiliates. If AIM were to receive material non-public information about a particular company, or have an interest in investing in a particular company, Apollo or certain of its affiliates may be prevented from investing in such company. Conversely, if Apollo or certain of its affiliates were to receive material non-public information about a particular company, or have an interest in investing in a particular company, we may be prevented in investing in such company.

Table of Contents

AIM and its affiliates and investment managers may determine that an investment is appropriate both for us and for one or more other funds. In such event, depending on the availability of such investment and other appropriate factors, AIM may determine that we should invest on a side-by-side basis with one or more other funds. We may make all such investments subject to compliance with applicable regulations and interpretations, and our allocation procedures. In certain circumstances negotiated co-investments may be made only if we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. There can be no assurance that any such order will be obtained.

In the course of our investing activities, we pay management and incentive fees to AIM, and reimburse AIM for certain expenses it incurs. As a result, investors in our common stock invest on a gross basis and receive distributions on a net basis after expenses, resulting in, among other things, a lower rate of return than one might achieve through direct investments. As a result of this arrangement, there may be times when the management team of AIM has interests that differ from those of our common stockholders, giving rise to a conflict.

AIM receives a quarterly incentive fee based, in part, on our pre-incentive fee income, if any, for the immediately preceding calendar quarter. This incentive fee is subject to a quarterly hurdle rate before providing an incentive fee return to the investment adviser. To the extent we or AIM are able to exert influence over our portfolio companies, the quarterly pre-incentive fee may provide AIM with an incentive to induce our portfolio companies to accelerate or defer interest or other obligations owed to us from one calendar quarter to another.

We have entered into a royalty-free license agreement with Apollo, pursuant to which Apollo has agreed to grant us a non-exclusive license to use the name Apollo. Under the license agreement, we have the right to use the Apollo name for so long as AIM or one of its affiliates remains our investment adviser. In addition, we rent office space from AIA, an affiliate of AIM, and pay Apollo Administration our allocable portion of overhead and other expenses incurred by AIA in performing its obligations under the administration agreement, including our allocable portion of the cost of our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer and their respective staffs, which can create conflicts of interest that our board of directors must monitor.

Changes in laws or regulations governing our operations may adversely affect our business.

We and our portfolio companies are subject to regulation by laws at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Accordingly, any change in these laws or regulations could have a material adverse affect on our business.

Provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law and of our charter and bylaws could deter takeover attempts and have an adverse impact on the price of our common stock.

The Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter and our bylaws contain provisions that may discourage, delay or make more difficult a change in control of Apollo Investment or the removal of our directors. We are subject to the Maryland Business Combination Act, subject to any applicable requirements of the 1940 Act. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting from the Business Combination Act any business combination between us and any other person, subject to prior approval of such business combination by our board of directors, including approval by a majority of our disinterested directors. If the resolution exempting business combinations is repealed or our board of directors does not approve a business combination, the Business Combination Act may discourage third parties from trying to acquire control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer. Our bylaws exempt from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act acquisitions of our common stock by any person. If we amend our bylaws to repeal the exemption from the Control Share Acquisition Act, the Control Share Acquisition Act also may make it more difficult for a third party to obtain control of us and increase the difficulty of consummating such an offer.

We have also adopted other measures that may make it difficult for a third party to obtain control of us, including provisions of our charter classifying our board of directors in three classes serving staggered three-year terms, and provisions of our charter authorizing our board of directors to classify or reclassify shares of our stock in one or more classes or series, to cause the issuance of additional shares of our stock, and to amend our charter, without stockholder approval, to increase or decrease the number of shares of stock that we have authority to issue. These provisions, as well as other provisions of our charter and bylaws, may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Table of Contents

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INVESTMENTS

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

When we invest in mezzanine or senior secured loans, we have and may continue to acquire warrants or other equity securities as well. In addition, we may invest directly in the equity securities of portfolio companies. Our goal is ultimately to dispose of such equity interests and realize gains upon our disposition of such interests. However, 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.

Our ability to invest in public companies may be limited in certain circumstances.

As a BDC, we must not acquire any assets other than qualifying assets specified in the 1940 Act unless, at the time the acquisition is made, at least 70% of our total assets are qualifying assets (with certain limited exceptions). If we invest in an issuer that, at the time we make the investment, has outstanding securities listed on a national securities exchange, these acquired assets cannot in certain circumstances be treated as qualifying assets. This treatment results from the definition of eligible portfolio company under the 1940 Act, which in part looks to whether a company has outstanding securities that are listed on a national securities exchange.

Our portfolio is concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies, which subject us to a risk of significant loss if any of these companies defaults on its obligations under any of its debt securities.

A consequence of the limited number of investments in our portfolio is that the aggregate returns we realize may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if we need to write down the value of any one investment. Beyond our income tax diversification requirements, we do not have fixed guidelines for diversification, and our investments could be concentrated in relatively few portfolio companies.

Our investments in prospective portfolio companies may be risky, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Investment in middle-market companies involves a number of significant risks. Middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that we hold, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of us realizing any guarantees we may have obtained in connection with our investment. In addition, they typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons; therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on our portfolio company and, in turn, on us. Middle-market companies also 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, directors and our investment adviser may, in the ordinary course of business, be named as defendants in litigation arising from our investments in the portfolio companies.

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 loans 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 also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of our loans and the value of our equity investments. Economic slowdowns or recessions could lead to financial losses in our portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and assets. 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. These events could prevent us from increasing investments and harm our operating results.

Table of Contents

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 our portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt securities that we hold. We may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting portfolio company. In addition, if one of our portfolio companies were to go bankrupt, even though we or one of our affiliates may have structured our interest as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, including the extent to which we actually provided managerial assistance to that portfolio company, a bankruptcy court might re-characterize our debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of our claim to that of other creditors.

Our failure to make follow-on investments in our portfolio companies could impair the value of our portfolio.

Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, we may make additional investments in that portfolio company as follow-on investments, in order to: (1) increase or maintain in whole or in part our equity ownership percentage; (2) exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing or (3) attempt to preserve or enhance the value of our investment.

We may elect not to make follow-on investments or otherwise lack sufficient funds to make those investments. We have the discretion to make any follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. The failure to make follow-on investments may, in some circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of a portfolio company and our initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for us to increase our participation in a successful operation. Even if we have sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, we may elect not to make a follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our concentration of risk, because we prefer other opportunities, or because we are inhibited by compliance with BDC requirements or the desire to maintain our tax status.

When we do not hold controlling equity interests in our portfolio companies, we may not be in a position to exercise control over our portfolio companies or to prevent decisions by management of our portfolio companies that could decrease the value of our investments.

As of March 31, 2007, we had not taken controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. Subsequently we have taken a controlling interest in one portfolio company representing more than 5% of our net assets. To the extent that we do not hold a controlling equity interest in a portfolio company, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the stockholders and management of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity for the debt and equity investments that we typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio company, and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments.

An investment strategy focused primarily on privately-held companies presents certain challenges, including the lack of available information about these companies, a dependence on the talents and efforts of only a few key portfolio company personnel and a greater vulnerability to economic downturns.

We have invested and will continue to invest primarily in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and we are required to rely on the ability of AIM's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these 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. Also, privately-held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and smaller market presence than public company competitors, which often are larger. These factors could affect our investment returns.

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

We have invested and intend to invest primarily in mezzanine and senior debt securities issued by our portfolio companies. The portfolio companies usually have, or may be permitted to incur, other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which we invest. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which we are entitled to receive payments in respect of the debt securities 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 distribution in respect of our investment. 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 securities 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. In addition, we may not be in a position to control any portfolio company by investing in its debt securities. 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.

Our incentive fee may induce AIM to make certain investments, including speculative investments.

The incentive fee payable by us to AIM may create an incentive for AIM to make investments on our behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable to AIM is determined, which is calculated as a percentage of the return on invested capital, may encourage our investment adviser to use leverage to increase the return on our investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor the holders of our common stock, including investors in offerings of common stock, securities convertible into our common stock or warrants representing rights to purchase our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock pursuant to this prospectus. In addition, AIM receives the incentive fee based, in part, upon net capital gains realized on our investments. Unlike the portion of the incentive fee based on income, there is no hurdle rate applicable to the portion of the incentive fee based on net capital gains. As a result, AIM may have a tendency to invest more in investments that are likely to result in capital gains as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in our investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.

The incentive fee payable by us to AIM also may create an incentive for AIM to invest on our behalf in instruments that have a deferred interest feature. Under these investments, we would accrue the interest over the life of the investment but would not receive the cash income from the investment until the end of the term. Our net investment income used to calculate the income portion of our investment fee, however, includes accrued interest. Thus, a portion of this incentive fee would be based on income that we have not yet received in cash.

We may invest, to the extent permitted by law, in the securities and instruments of other investment companies, including private funds, and, to the extent we so invest, will bear our ratable share of any such investment company's expenses, including management and performance fees. We will also remain obligated to pay management and incentive fees to AIM with respect to the assets invested in the securities and instruments of other investment companies. With respect to each of these investments, each of our common stockholders will bear his or her share of the management and incentive fee of AIM as well as indirectly bearing the management and performance fees and other expenses of any investment companies in which we invest.

Our investments in foreign securities may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Our investment strategy contemplates that a portion of our investments may be in securities of foreign companies. Investing in foreign companies may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These risks include changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, less developed bankruptcy laws, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

Table of Contents

Although most of our investments are denominated in U.S. dollars, our investments that are denominated in a foreign currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency may change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. We may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but we can offer no assurance that we will, in fact, hedge currency risk or, that if we do, such strategies will be effective.

If we engage in hedging transactions, we may expose ourselves to risks associated with such transactions. We may utilize instruments such as forward contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps, collars and floors to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of our portfolio positions from changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the values of our portfolio positions does not eliminate the possibility of fluctuations in the values of such positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline. However, such hedging can establish other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thereby offsetting the decline in the value of such portfolio positions. Such hedging transaction may also limit the opportunity for gain if the values of the underlying portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against an exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that we are not able to enter into a hedging transaction at an acceptable price.

While we may enter into transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates may result in poorer overall investment performance than if we had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio positions being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, we may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Any such imperfect correlation may prevent us from achieving the intended hedge and expose us to risk of loss. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies because the value of those securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of factors not related to currency fluctuations.

RISKS RELATED TO ISSUANCE OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

An investment in our preferred stock should not constitute a complete investment program.

If we issue preferred stock, the net asset value and market value of our common stock may become more volatile.

We cannot assure that the issuance of preferred stock would result in a higher yield or return to the holders of the common stock. The issuance of preferred stock would likely cause the net asset value and market value of the common stock to become more volatile. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to approach the net rate of return on our investment portfolio, the benefit of leverage to the holders of the common stock would be reduced. If the dividend rate on the preferred stock were to exceed the net rate of return on our portfolio, the leverage would result in a lower rate of return to the holders of common stock than if we had not issued preferred stock. Any decline in the net asset value of our investments would be borne entirely by the holders of common stock. Therefore, if the market value of our portfolio were to decline, the leverage would result in a greater decrease in net asset value to the holders of common stock than if we were not leveraged through the issuance of preferred stock. This greater net asset value decrease would also tend to cause a greater decline in the market price for the common stock. We might be in danger of failing to maintain the required asset coverage of the preferred stock or of losing our ratings on the preferred stock or, in an extreme case, our current investment income might not be sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on the preferred stock. In order to counteract such an event, we might need to liquidate investments in order to fund a redemption of some or all of the preferred stock. In addition, we would pay (and the holders of common stock would bear) all costs and expenses relating to the issuance and ongoing maintenance of the preferred stock, including higher advisory fees if our total return exceeds the dividend rate on the preferred stock. Holders of preferred stock may have different interests than holders of common stock and may at times have disproportionate influence over our affairs.

Table of Contents

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue would have the right to elect members of the board of directors and class voting rights on certain matters.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue, voting separately as a single class, would have the right to elect two members of the board of directors at all times and in the event dividends become two full years in arrears would have the right to elect a majority of the directors until such arrearage is completely eliminated. In addition, preferred stockholders have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly can 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 its qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem our preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

RISKS RELATING TO AN INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON STOCK

Investing in our securities may involve an above average degree of risk.

The investments we make in accordance with our investment objective may result in a higher amount of risk than alternative investment options and volatility or loss of principal. Our investments in portfolio companies may be highly speculative and aggressive, therefore, an investment in our securities may not be suitable for someone with a low risk tolerance.

There is a risk that investors in our equity securities may not receive dividends or that our dividends may not grow over time and that investors in our debt securities may not receive all of the interest income to which they are entitled.

We intend to make distributions on a quarterly basis to our stockholders out of assets legally available for distribution. We cannot assure you that we will achieve investment results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. In addition, due to the asset coverage test applicable to us as a BDC, we may be limited in our ability to make distributions. Finally, if more stockholders opt to receive cash dividends rather than participate in our dividend reinvestment plan, we may be forced to liquidate some of our investments and raise cash in order to make dividend payments.

Our shares may trade at discounts from net asset value or at premiums that are unsustainable over the long term.

Shares of business development companies may trade at a market price that is less than the net asset value that is attributable to those shares. The possibility that our shares of common stock will trade at a discount from net asset value or at a premium that is unsustainable over the long term are separate and distinct from the risk that our net asset value will decrease. It is not possible to predict whether the shares offered hereby will trade at, above, or below net asset value.

The market price of our securities may fluctuate significantly.

The market price and liquidity of the market for our securities 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:

volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of business development companies or other companies in our sector, which are not necessarily related to the operating performance of these companies;

changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines, particularly with respect to RICs or business development companies;

loss of RIC status;

changes in earnings or variations in operating results;

changes in the value of our portfolio of investments;

any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors or securities analysts;

departure of AIM's key personnel;

operating performance of companies comparable to us;

general economic trends and other external factors; and

loss of a major funding source.

Table of Contents

We may allocate the net proceeds from this offering in ways with which you may not agree.

We have significant flexibility in investing the net proceeds of this offering and may use the net proceeds from this offering in ways with which you may not agree or for purposes other than those contemplated at the time of the offering.

We may be unable to invest the net proceeds raised from offerings on acceptable terms, which would harm our financial condition and operating results.

Until we identify new investment opportunities, we intend to either invest the net proceeds of future offerings in interest-bearing deposits or other short-term instruments or use the net proceeds from such offerings to reduce then-outstanding obligations under our credit facility. We cannot assure you that we will be able to find enough appropriate investments that meet our investment criteria or that any investment we complete using the proceeds from an offering will produce a sufficient return.

Sales of substantial amounts of our securities may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

Sales of substantial amounts of our securities, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for our securities. If this occurs and continues, it could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Listed below are the exhibits that are filed as part of this report (according to the number assigned to them in Item 601 of Regulation S-K):

- 3.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement, as amended (1)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws (5)
- 4.1 Form of Stock Certificate (3)
- 10.1 Investment Advisory Management Agreement between Registrant and Apollo Investment Management, L.P. (2)
- 10.1(b) Supplement to the Investment Advisory Management Agreement between Registrant and Apollo Investment Management, L.P. (5)
- 10.2 Administration Agreement between Registrant and Apollo Investment Administration, LLC (2)
- 10.3 Dividend Reinvestment Plan (3)
- 10.4 Custodian Agreement (3)
- 10.5 License Agreement between the Registrant and Apollo Management, L.P. (2)
- 10.6 Form of Transfer Agency and Service Agreement (2)
- 10.7 Amended and Restated Senior Secured Revolving Credit Agreement (4)
- 22.1 Proxy Statement (6)
- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
- 32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

* Filed herewith.

- (1) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's post-effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on August 14, 2006.
- (2) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's pre-effective Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on April 1, 2004.
- (3) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's pre-effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on Form N-2, filed on March 12, 2004.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2006.
- (5) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Form 10-K filed on June 12, 2006.
- (6) Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's 14A filed on July 3, 2007.

Table of Contents

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 on February 5, 2008.

APOLLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

By: /s/ JOHN J. HANNAN

John J. Hannan

Chief Executive Officer and Director

By: /s/ RICHARD L. PETEKA

Richard L. Peteka

Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer